

(CENSUS OF INDIA, 1891.) }
(VOLUME XVI.)

THE (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

AND

ODDH.)



(D. C. BAILLIE,) I.C.S.,

PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS.

(PART I.)

(REPORT AND PROVINCIAL TABLES) 8

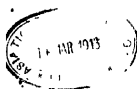
Published by Authority.



ALLAHABAD.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1894.



F.P.P.L.H.
1891
V. 6

50233



INDEX TO PART I.

Chapter I.—ADMINISTRATION.

PARA.		PAGE.
1	Earlier census operations in the North-Western Provinces ..	0
2	The census estimate of 1883	15
3	The estimate of 1893	15
4	The census of 1893	10
5	Ditto of 1905	13
6	The Oudh census of 1869	14
7	The census of 1873	15
8	Ditto of 1881	16
9	Ditto of 1891. The Agra conference of 1889 ..	17
10	The Provincial Rules for 1891	19
11	The census sub-division of the provinces	19
12	The house numbering	20
13	Census definition of village	20
14	The definition of town	21
15	Definition of house	21
16	The house numbering	23
17	The date prescribed for the completion of house numbering	24
18	The block list	25
19	Census sub-divisions	25
20	The circle list	28
21	Census maps	28
22	The census staff	29
23	The charge superintendent	30
24	Census supervisors	33
25	Ditto enumerators	34
26	Instruction of census officers	35
27	The instructions to enumerators	37
28	Amendments suggested in census rules	41
29	The use of the Kayasthi character	42
30	The characters in which enumerators' records were written ..	43
31	Drafts of the enumeration record	44
32	The testing of the enumeration record	45
33	The final enumeration	46
34	The attitude of the people	46
35	The preliminary abstraction	47
36	The Railway census	47
37	The census in cantonments	48
38	Enumeration of travellers	49
39	Ditto in forest and desert tracts	49
40	The census in the Himalayas	50
41	Enumeration in Native States, Rampur	51
42	Tein Garhwal	52
43	Enumeration by private schedules	52
44	The cost of the enumeration	53
45	Reasons for the higher expenditure in 1891	55

INDEX TO PART I—(continued).

Para.		Page.
46	The enumeration forms ...	56
47	The district indents for enumeration forms ...	57
48	Proposals as to enumeration forms for next census ...	58
49	The enumeration printing ...	58
50	The cost of superintendence ...	59
51	Abstraction, Tabulation and compilation ...	59
52	The change of system in abstraction ...	60
53	The abstraction work ...	60
54	Tabulation ...	62
55	The testing of tabulation registers ...	64
56	The census office work in districts ...	65
57	Cost of census work in districts ...	67
58	The postman as an abstractor ...	69
59	Compilation ...	68
60	Cost of census operations ...	70
61	Printing for abstraction and tabulation ...	72
62	Abstraction and tabulation at next census ...	73

Chapter II.—GENERAL REMARKS ON THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF 1891.

63	Brief topographical description of the provinces ...	74
64	The Turak ...	75
65	The Dâcs ...	75
66	The Himalayan Tract ...	76
67	The Plains districts ...	76
68	Bundelkhand and Mirzapur ...	76
69	The Gangetic plain ...	76
70	The rainfall ...	77
71	The climate ...	78
72	The history of the provinces ...	78
73	Epidemic disease ...	79
74	The irrigation system ...	79
75	The cultivated area ...	83
76	Executive divisions ...	84
77	The changes in area ...	85
78	The total population ...	85
79	The density of the population ...	86
80	The proportion of Urban and rural population ...	89
81	Instances of great density of population of <i>pargana</i> areas ...	92
82	Towns and villages—the distinction ...	93
83	The towns of the provinces ...	93
84	The important towns ...	94
85	Size of towns compared with those in other countries ...	95
86	Density of population in towns ...	96
87	The density in villages ...	100
88	Distribution of the population between large and small towns and villages ...	98
89	Inhabited sites ...	103
90	The population per inhabited house ...	106
91	The house population in towns ...	106
92	The actuality ...	107
93	The proximity ...	108

INDEX TO PART I—(continued).

Chapter III.—THE AGE TABLES.

PARA.		PAGE.
94	The population recorded in each age period	109
95	Figures showing the exact age of 100,000 persons	111
96	Corresponding figures in England	111
97	The causes affecting the accuracy of the age returns	113
98	Methods in which these defects have to be remedied	113
99	The ages of males below ten	115
100	The age periods for males above ten	117
101	The age periods for females	118
102	Corrected age tables	122
103	The proportion of the sexes	125
104	Special circumstances in Garhwal	126
105	Other districts showing an excess of females	130
106	Comparison of proportion of sexes in the European countries	132
107	The low proportion of females in the Agra Division	132
108	Proportion of the sexes in the different religions of the province	135
109	Proportion of the sexes in the leading groups of castes	134
110	Comparison of the age tables with European countries	135
111	The average age of the population	139

Chapter IV.—THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

112	The vital history of the decade	140
113	The public health during the decade	141
114	Prices during the decade	142
115	The variation of population	143
116	The area of low increases or decrease	144
117	The area of high increases	145
118	Examination of the accuracy of enumeration in different districts	145
119	Increase in Himalayan districts partly due to better enumeration	146
120	Reasons to believe that the Outh figures of 1881 were too low	148
121	Low enumeration in 1881 in Bygon	148
122	The real increase allowing for differences in enumeration	149
123	The causes of variations	149
124	The causes of the decrease and slow increase in certain districts and tahsils, Etawah	150
125	Ditto ditto ditto ditto Etah	151
126	Ditto ditto ditto ditto Mainpuri	151
127	Ditto ditto ditto ditto Parukhahad	152
128	Ditto ditto ditto ditto Bundelkhand	152
129	Ditto ditto ditto ditto Agra	153
130	Ditto ditto ditto ditto The Jamma parganas in the Upper Doab	153
131	Ditto ditto ditto ditto Rohilkhand	153
132	Ditto ditto ditto ditto The eastern districts	154
133	The areas of large increase. The Himalayas	154
134	Ditto. The Sub-Himalayan districts	154
135	Ditto Oudh	155
136	Movement of population in earlier intercensal periods	158
137	The effect of variations on the food supply	159
138	The movement of population in towns	160
139	Remarks on the movement of town population in certain districts	160
140	Summary of remarks as to movement in towns	164
141	Movement of population in hill stations	164

INDEX TO PART I—(continued).

Chapter V.—THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DECADE.

Para.		PAGE.
142	The vital statistics as collected by the Sanitary Commissioner	169
143	The comparative accuracy of those statistics	16
144	Reasons for the variation from census figures in certain districts	107
145	The death-rate as shown by comparison of census figures	108
146	The birth rate	170

9

Chapter VI.—THE RELIGIONS OF THE PROVINCE

147	The distribution by religion	171
148	Religions entirely foreign	16
149	Buddhists	16
150	Sikhs	172
151	Hindus	16
152	Muhammadanism	178
153	The distribution of Muhammadanism	175
154	Local features of Muhammadanism	16
155	Muhammadan sects, Shias and Sunnis	178
156	Ahl-i-Hadis	177
157	Increase in Muhammadans	178
158	Reasons for the increase in Muhammadans	182
159	Jainism	16
160	Connection with Hinduism	183
161	Jain sects	16
162	Increase in Jains	184
163	Jain castes	16
164	Christians	16
165	Europeans and Europeans	16
166	British-born and Foreign European Christians	185
167	Native Christians	186
168	Aryas	187
169	The history and principles of Arya Samaj	188
170	The distribution of Arya Samajists in the province	189
171	The future of the Samaj	190
172	The distribution of religions between town and country	191

Chapter VII.—HINDUISM AND ITS SECTS.

173	Hinduism	192
174	The origin of modern Hinduism	16
175	The Division of Hinduism into sects	193
176	The instructions as to record of sects	194
177	The meaning to be attached to the word sect	196
178	The classification of the sect returns	198
179	Non-sectarian and unspecified	16
180	The beliefs of the ordinary Hindu	16
181	Monothestic non-sectarian Hindus	197
182	Pre-Puranic forms of worship	198
183	The general distinctions between Vaishnavas and Saktas	199
184	Vaishnavism	200
185	Saivism	200
186	Saktism	202

INDEX TO PART I—(continued).

PAGE.		PAGE.
187	Miscellaneous divinities of modern Hindulsm	210
188	Gods of disease	18
189	Serpent worship	18
190	Animism in the Hindu system	212
191	Ghost worship	18
192	Worship of Mohammedan Saints	216
193	Ancestral and caste gods	218
194	Low caste gods	219
195	Demon gods	221
196	Village, forest and local gods	223
197	Rivers and river gods	223
198	Worshippers of holy places	224
199	Worshippers of deified devotees	18
200	Miscellaneous Puranic gods	225
201	Sectarian sub-divisions, Savas	18
202	Vaishnava, Uctarian and miscellaneous sects	227
203	Sectarian distribution of population	243

Chapter VIII—THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

204	Table showing conjugal condition	245
205	Infant marriage	246
206	Widow marriage	249
207	The fecundity of the population	250
208	Local variations in marriage statistics	251
209	Caste variations in marriage statistics	255

Chapter IX.—EDUCATION.

210	The tables showing education	256
211	Reasons to believe the return of learners inaccurate	18
212	The proportion of literate persons in the population	257
213	Education by religion	258
214	Ditto districts	259
215	English education	261
216	The increase in education	18
217	Education by caste	18
218	European education	263

Chapter X.—MOTHER TONGUES.

219	The classification of languages	264
220	Languages of the provinces	18,
221	The term Hindustani why used	18
222	The variations popularly recognised	266
223	The variations of Hindi recognised by travelled natives	18,
224	A possible connection between dialectic variations and the distribution of Brāhmins	269
225	The other languages of the provinces	270
226	Languages of other Indian provinces	18,
227	Foreign languages	271

INDEX TO PART I—(continued).

Chapter XI.—THE BIRTH-PLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

Para.		Page.
228	The birth place figures	274
229	Migration within the district of birth	275
230	Local migration in Kumaon and Garhwal	276
231	Movement between neighbouring districts	276
232	Movement between distant districts of the province	280
233	Movement to and from other provinces of India	281
234	Movement between the North Western Provinces and Oudh and foreign countries	285
235	Excess of emigration over immigration	286

Chapter XII.—THE INFIRMITIES OF THE PROVINCE.

236	Instructions as to record of infirmities	287
-----	--	-----

PART I—INSANES

237	The figures for insanity	287
238	Remarks by the Civil Surgeon of Bijnor on insanity	288
239	Causes of insanity	290
240	Variation in the proportion of insanity in 1881 and 1891	291
241	Local distribution of insanity	291
242	Comparison of proportion of insanity in the two sexes	292
243	Insanity in the different religions	292
244	Insanity in different castes	293
245	Comparison with European countries	293

PART II—DEAF-MUTES.

246	The variation in the proportion of deaf mutism	293
247	Extent of concealment of deaf mutism	295
248	The local distribution of deaf-mutism	296
249	Comparison with deaf mutism in European countries	296
250	Comparative deaf mutism in the sexes	297
251	Deaf mutism by religion	297
252	Ditto caste	298

PART III—THE BLIND.

253	Decrease in blindness since last census	298
254	The causes of blindness	299
255	Small pox as a cause of blindness	300
256	Reasons for the decrease in blindness	301
257	The local distribution of blindness	303
258	Proportion of blindness in the sexes	303
259	Blindness in different religions	304
260	Ditto castes	304
261	Comparison with foreign countries	305

PART IV—LEPROS

262	The figures for leprosy	305
263	Considerations suggesting a decrease	306
264	Leprosy by locality	306
265	Leprosy in the sexes	307
266	Leprosy by religion	308
267	Ditto caste	308
268	Leprosy in other provinces of India	308

INDEX TO PART I—(continued).

Chapter XIII.—THE CASTES, RACES AND TRIBES OF THE PROVINCES.

PARA.		PAGE.
269	The caste tables	300
270	Classification of castes by traditional occupation	310
271	Distribution of different castes	31
272	Statement showing variations in castes unreliable	314
273	Remarks on various castes	315
274	Muhammadian castes ill-defined	323

Chapter XIV.—THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE

275	The enumeration of persons dependent on each occupation	324
276	Tabulation and final occupation tables	325
277	The classification of occupations	326
278	Causes producing inaccuracy in occupation tables	327
279	Additional occupations of agriculturists	328
280	Persons dependent on the service of Government	3
281	Agricultural population	330
282	Other classes of occupations	332

APPENDICES.

I	Return of Census Agency—Town blocks	2—3
II	Ditto Rural blocks	4—5
III	Ditto All blocks	6—7
IV	Number of enumerators writing each character	8—9
V	Population of the districts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, according to both the preliminary and the final returns	10
VI	Number of private schedules issued	11
VII	Expenditure on enumeration in each district together with the incidence of expenditure on population	12
VIII	Census accounts year by year in detail	13—14
IX	Gross and net amounts expended on account of abstraction and tabulation in the districts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh	15
X	Density of population in the typical towns of the Provinces—Total area	16
XI	Ditto ditto ditto City area	17
XII	Ditto ditto ditto Selected mohallas	18
XIII	Average death rate from different census for 10 years	19
XIV	Percentage of variations of population in the tahsils of the North Western Provinces and Oudh	20—22
XV	Comparing the 1881 population with that of the present census aged 10 or more	23
XVI	Death returns by districts for the years 1881 to 1890	24—27
XVII	Variations in the Urban population	28—29
XVIII	Detailed comparison of the population as calculated from that of 1881 by adding births and deducting deaths	30
XIX	Deaths of children aged from 0—9 amongst the population registered under the infantile Act	31
XX	Different sects of Muhammadans by districts	32—33
XXI	Return of British born subjects	34—35
XXII	Return of foreigners of Non-British nationality	36—37
XXIII	Urban population by religion in the districts of the Provinces	38
XXIV	Numbers returned as belonging to each Hindu sect or class of worshippers	39—41
XXV	Summary of Table XI (birth place)	41—47
XXVI	Population of the preliminary and general censuses in the districts of Kumaon and Garhwal	48
XXVII	Proportion of total Indian population and variations since last census	49

INDEX TO PART I—(concluded).

APPENDIX.	PAGE
XXVIII Percentage of imanes, deaf-mutes, blind persons and lepers for castes numbering above 100,000	50
XXIX Number of deaf-mutes in 1872, 1881 and 1891 by districts .. .	51
XXX Classification of castes by traditional occupation	52—55
XXXI Occupations which are likely to be confused with each other in the census schedules ..	60—68
XXXII Proportion of population dependent on each class, order and sub-order of occupations and the proportion in towns for each class	69—71
XXXIII Age distribution of the various classes of occupations	72
XXXIV Proportion to divisional populations of the population of the classes	73

TABLE.

PROVINCIAL TABLES.

I	Variations in the population of the tahsils since the previous census	1—13
II	Population of the tahsils distributed according to religion	1—13
III	Number of villages and towns in each tahsil classified by population	1—13
IV	Educational position of each tahsil in the North Western Provinces and Oudh	1—23
V	Variations in the population of the parganas since the previous census	1—21
VI	Variations in the population of the police circles since the previous census	1—27
Supplement to VI	Variations in the population of the patils of the Kumaun Division since the previous census arranged according to mortuary circles	28—31
VII	Population of the police circles distributed by religion	1—27
Supplement to VII	Population by religion of the patils of the Kumaun Division arranged according to mortuary circles	28—35
VIII	Ages of the population of towns with above 10,000 inhabitants	1—9

REPORT
ON THE
CENSUS OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,
1891.

Chapter I.—ADMINISTRATION.

1. **Earlier Census Operations in the North-Western Provinces.**—On the 26th February 1891, for the fifth time in the History of the North-Western Provinces and for the third time in Oudh, a general enumeration of the population was carried through. The returns prepared and methods employed in each succeeding census have been elaborated from those of that preceding, assistance being derived from the experience of other provinces only in the two last censuses which were conducted simultaneously throughout India. It will therefore be not amiss to preface a short account of the census administration of 1891-92, with a brief sketch of that of earlier years.

2. **The Census estimate of 1826.**—Isolated District Officers throughout the North-Western Provinces had on various occasions before 1848 estimated, and in some instances enumerated, more or less completely, the population of their districts. So early as 1826 a calculation was made of the population of the provinces, excluding the ceded districts on the Narbada and in Berar. It was founded on an actual enumeration of the villages in the provinces and a partial enumeration of the houses. The total population was estimated at 32 millions and the density of population at 484 per square mile.

The contrast afforded by this density to the figures estimated some years later for Bengal, (243 to the square mile,) was believed to afford satisfactory evidence of the unreliable character of the statistics of the North-West. Subsequent enquiries showed, however, that the estimate of population, roughly acquired as it was, was fairly good. A considerable mistake had, however, been made in ascertaining the area.

3. **The estimate of 1848.**—In 1848 a general estimate of the population of the provinces was prepared under the orders of Government for the first time simultaneously in all districts. The instructions directed that an estimate of the average number of persons residing in each house should be prepared by enumeration within a selected average area and that the houses counted throughout the districts.

The methods actually employed varied from district to district. In some districts the population appears to have been enumerated throughout. In the majority the instructions of Government were followed. In other cases the population of a given *area* was enumerated and the population estimated at the same rate, for the total area which was more or less accurately known. Other methods were still rougher and in a later report it is stated the census of the city of Benares for 1848 was "made on the basis of the quantity of salt that was used by the city during a twelve month." The population of the regulation districts including those of the Delhi Division was estimated to be 23 millions and the density 322, a result certainly as much below the truth as that of the previous estimate was above it.

4. **The Census of 1853.**—Reasons to believe the latest estimate unsatisfactory were speedily found, but the attention of public officers had been attracted to the subject, and in some districts a new census was made annually for several years on the 1st of January, whilst in others "a single great effort was made to procure a faithful return of the population" In 1851, the Lieutenant-Governor considered that means were available for the "formation" of a new census and that the measure was likely to cause no alarm or apprehension amongst the people. Instructions were therefore issued for a general census to be taken on the 1st January 1853, the population to be enumerated throughout.

A copy of the specimen return for a single village will most briefly indicate the scope and methods of the census so taken.

Returns of persons who on the night of the 31st December 1852 or 5th Pous 1260 Jasti, were present in the mauza of Khundauli, pargana Sikandra.

Number of enclosure	Number of house.	Name of the master of the house or head of the family	Hindus.				Muhammadans and others not Hindus				Remarks
			Agricultural		Non-agricultural		Agricultural		Non agricultural		
			Males	Fe- males	Males.	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
1	1	Baldeo Singh ..	3	4	...	..	...	..	..	..
2	2	Bichpal Singh	4	2	..	..	...	..	..	...
...	3	Nihal Singh ...	2	5	..	...	...	..	..	..
3	4	Jathoo ..	...	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
..	5	Soyrboo ..	...	..	5	4	..	..	..	..
4	6	Khanda Bakhsh ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	
5	7	Muhammad Khan ..	...	...	...	...	4	1	..	..
6	8	Folpal Singh	2	3	...	..	..	..	...	...
		Strangers ..	3	2	...	..	...	..	...	...	Visitors from another village.
7	9	Kaloo, Bhatjara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	
		Strangers ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	Travellers put up for the night.
		Total ..	14	18	8	7	4	1	11	6	66 Total of persons

It will be observed that the returns show the numbers only of the persons male and female in each house.

Such a return was prepared for each hamlet or mahál in a village, combined into one for the village and afterwards into a general return for the pargana. The agency employed was in agricultural villages the patwári and his relatives, in towns the muhalladdárs or in some cases the police. The instructions ordered that the first three columns of the return were to be filled up before the date prescribed for the census and the rest on the day fixed. The figures so ascertained for the districts then and now in the provinces are compared with those for subsequent censuses in a statement given in a later chapter. This census must, considering that it was the first and that all detail of arrangements was left to District Officers, be considered remarkably successful.

The general lines of the system on which the enumeration of 1891 was taken have been founded on the procedure followed in several districts in 1852-53. Mr. DeGruyther's account of his procedure in Farukhabad requires but slight alteration to be a correct outline of the present enumeration procedure.

"The first step was to number the houses. This duty was performed by the village patwári by a certain rule which obliged him to preserve an unbroken series of numbers. The next step was to make a rough census. The number of inmates of each house was ascertained as carefully as possible by enquiry of the head of the family and of his neighbours; strangers were not taken into account, but the actual members of the family only, including such as were temporarily absent, but expected to be at home on the night of the 31st December. In this way the columns four to eleven were filled up in red ink. The work was commenced on 10th December 1852, and was required to be completed in ten days. What had thus been accomplished was then tested by the kanungo or other tahsílí official. It was the duty of the testing officer to visit each village entered in his list and satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the entries. By this means it was ascertained that the houses had been duly numbered; that the returns had so far been prepared with care; and that those who were to take the census on the 1st January clearly understood and were fully qualified for the work. Travellers in inns, saráis and parás were enumerated between 8 and 9 P. M. on the night preceding the 1st January. The rest of the enumeration was simultaneously carried out throughout the district on the 1st January. The red ink entries leisurely made in columns four to eleven were found very useful when the actual enumeration took place, the result of which was inserted in black ink just below the red."

"The number of strangers or visitors was entered on a separate line in the same column which had been made sufficiently wide for the purpose."

We have in this brief report a complete outline of the scheme subsequently adopted for the provinces. This first census of the population of the North-West Provinces like the earlier enumerations of houses appears to have been received by the people without any special manifestations of alarm. It was taken exactly a century after it had been first proposed to take a census in England and the Bill was rejected unhesitatingly by the House of Commons, where the opponents of the measure could hardly believe "that there was any set of men or indeed any individual of the human species so presumptuous and so abandoned as to make such a proposal." It was taken only half a century after the Commons of England first were able to disabuse themselves

of the notion that a census was the most effectual engine of oppression and rapacity ever used against an injured people and likely to be followed by "some public misfortune or epidemical distemper."

Sir Theophilus Metcalfe at Delhi, then in the provinces experimented in regard to the possibility of carrying out a census on the English system of distributing schedules to householders to be filled up by them. Five thousand were distributed in one part of Delhi city, and all returns very correctly filled up. The system has not commended itself for general adoption. It is little suited for the more elaborate schedule now in use, and open to very serious objection on account of the burden necessarily imposed upon the poorer householders in paying for having the schedules written. The returns of the 1853 census showed for the present Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad (excluding the late Jhānsi Division), Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions a total population of 14,989,161 males and 13,087,541 females; 12,923,096 males and 11,188,636 females were Hindus; 2,066,065 males and 1,898,903 females were shown as Muhammadans; and others. 18,204,865 persons were shown as agriculturists, and the rest as non-agriculturists.

The points in the returns which chiefly attracted notice were the great density of population shown in certain districts and parganas, and the disproportion between the numbers of the sexes; 53·9 per cent. of Hindus and 52 per cent. of Muhammadans being shown as males. The density for districts was greatest in Benares with 856 persons per square mile, in Jaunpur with 737, and in Ghāzipur with 732. In connection with the density it was considered necessary to defend the accuracy of the returns at some length, but as still higher figures are now accepted the arguments employed have ceased to be of practical interest. Regarding the disproportion of the sexes, still to many minds an unsettled question, I may quote *in extenso* the conclusions of the author of the 1853 report, Mr. G. J. Christian, then Secretary to the Board of Revenue and afterwards Commissioner of Sitapur, where he was killed during the mutiny.

"There appears, therefore, to be no reason for questioning the accuracy of the returns on this account. The supposition that the number of females has been intentionally concealed from feelings peculiar to the east is refuted by the reports of the returning officers, who deny that any such disposition was evinced, and still more by the fact that the deficit of females is least among the Muhammadans. The disproportion may be due, among other causes, to the small value attached to female life. A large portion of the Hindus, and it is with them that the preponderance of males is most striking, consider the birth of a daughter almost as a misfortune. Their daughters in infancy and childhood meet with but little care or attention in health or sickness, and the waste of female life at these early periods must be very great. To this must be added the effect of early marriages, and among some of the agricultural Hindus of hardship and labour unsuited to the sex. Infanticide must also influence the number of Hindu females especially if, as there is reason to believe, the deficit of females mainly obtains among children under 12 years of age."

"The returns do not distinguish the castes which are known or suspected to practise female infanticide, but they chiefly belong to the agricultural community, for which the deficit of females is greatest, and abound in the districts of Farukhabad, Mainpuri and Etāwah, where the percentage of males is above the average. But it must be left for

another census, when the castes and ages of the population shall be recorded to show fully the effect of this custom on the number of female children."

"Among the Muhammadans these causes severally operate either to a less extent or not at all, but for them as for the Hindus allowance must be made for males absent from their homes on service. There are probably not less than half a million of sepoys and camp followers, most of whom belong to these provinces, in the Panjáb, Burma and elsewhere beyond the limits of the census."

"Up-countrymen are also found in great numbers in the Bombay army and in Civil situations throughout the Panjáb and Lower Bengal, while hardly any natives of those parts of India are employed in these provinces."

5. **The Census of 1865.**—It was the intention of the North-West Government in 1853 that this first census should be followed at intervals of ten years by similar operations, but in the succeeding period the mutiny intervened and was succeeded by a destructive famine and pestilence. No steps towards a second census were therefore taken till October 1863 when the Board of Revenue, to which Mr. W. C. Plowden was then Secretary, was instructed to arrange for the census, which was finally taken on the 10th January 1865. In the method of enumeration there was but little change as compared with that in the most efficiently supervised districts in 1853. The preparation of a preliminary record and its correction in red ink in the actual census were now prescribed. As in 1853, the number only of persons in each house was entered. The form of schedule was as follows —

Number of enclosure	Number of house.	Name of the master of the house or head of the family.	Caste of the master of the house or head of the family.	Occupation of the master of the house or head of the family.	Males		Females		Remarks.
					Adult	Children.	Adult.	Children	

In addition to filling up this return the enumerator had to prepare four village abstracts from which pargana abstracts were prepared under the orders of Tahsildárs and district abstracts in the district office. The final tables were drawn up in the Board's office. The final tables published were of two kinds A. General—B. Detailed.

The general statements were —

No. I.—Area and population in the Divisions and districts of the North-Western Provinces.

No. II.—Area and population, showing the differences as exhibited in the census of 1865 and of 1853, with the percentages of increase or decrease and the proportion of males to females.

No. III.—Land revenue, area and population.

No. IV.—Population, arranged according to castes

No. V.—Population, arranged according to occupations.

No. VI.—Number of houses, with the average number of persons to each house, in parganas and in towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants.

No. VII.—Classified statement of towns and villages in the North-Western Provinces.

The detailed statements were similar to the above, but gave the statistics for parganae. A very brief examination of the two more elaborate of these tables is sufficient to convince one of the unsuitableness of the system of enumeration and compilation for returns of any complexity.

In the caste statement, castes universally well known are apparently shown with a fair degree of accuracy, but the less known castes appear very irregularly, one so well known as Ahar appearing only for one district. In regard to occupations, though there was some advance on the former census in distinguishing agriculturists from non-agriculturists, the return was in general very incomplete. The record of the occupation of the head of the family only, prevented all record of those minor occupations which are carried on by the younger members and women of the family, whilst abstraction by means of the enumerators and unsupervised tahsil officials tended to combine all allied occupations under one general head, even more completely than the bareness of the record itself made necessary. The faults of the 1865 returns made it evident that for the future several improvements in the procedure were necessary. It was clear—

1st.—That the record must be by persons, not by families.

2nd.—That enumerators cannot be depended on to interpret the nature of the entries to be made without more detailed instructions than were likely to reach them verbally from the tahsil officials.

3rd.—That returns involving more than the addition of the different columns of the schedule cannot be effectively and accurately prepared by the enumerators.

4th.—That the district officials cannot be depended on to furnish properly arranged and classified final lists for castes and occupations, but that the superintendence of an officer specially deputed to census duty was absolutely necessary in order that the returns should be presented in a uniform and well-arranged manner.

The report regarding the 1865 returns was written by Mr. W. C. Plowden. As his more matured conclusions in regard to the figures of later censuses will have to be referred to in connection with the figures for 1891, no further account of the 1865 report appears necessary.

6. **The Oudh Census of 1869.**—The first census of Oudh is the next in the history of these provinces. The Oudh Government had the advantage of the experience acquired in the North-West Census of 1853, and, in regard to the appointment of a special census officer and of a special establishment to tabulate the returns, profited by this experience. Enumeration by persons instead of by families was, however, considered too elaborate for a young province and, in the preliminaries of the census, the procedure in the North-Western Provinces in 1853 was followed without alteration.

It is perhaps not remarkable that the census in Oudh in 1859 created more alarm amongst the persons enumerated than did the earliest of which we have any record in the North-West Provinces. In North-West Provinces censuses we occasionally hear of a supposed connection between the census

and taxation, and even with levies for the army or public works; but the idea of a conscription of women for the use of the European army, and such a report as was prevalent in Bara Banki that two maidens from each village were wanted to fan the Queen, owing to the climate of England having become exceedingly hot, are in this part of India peculiar to Oudh or the wildest parts of Bundelkhand. From the border districts it was reported that large numbers of people had crossed into the North-West to avoid being enumerated.

7. The Census of 1872.—In 1872 we have for the first time a census on the present system, in which each resident in a house is entered separately by name in the enumerator's schedule. We have now for the first time instructions, slight enough it is true, issued in print to each enumerator, and now for the first time in the North-West Provinces a special officer to compile and comment upon the returns; as the result of these changes, the accuracy and fullness of the information collected and compiled is such that it can be made use of for purposes of comparison with the results of later censuses.

The 1872 schedule was as follows :—

Number of enclosure	Number of dwelling-houses in the enclosure		Males.							Whether able to read and write or not	Females.						
	Built by skilled labour	Built by unskilled labour															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Name.	Age.	Religion.	Caste or class.	Race or nationality	Occupation.	Over 12, able to read and write	Under 12, under instruction.	Number or name	Relatives to head of house.	Age	Religion	Caste or class.	Race or nationality	Remarks

The general statements compiled from this schedule were as follows :—

I.A.—Area and population.

I.B.—Details of population.

I.C.—Infirmities.

II.A.—Population according to age and sex, classified under (a) Hindus, (b) Muhammadans, (c) Christians and others.

III.A.—Population according to education.

III.B.—Percentages taken from the preceding statement.

IV.—Area, population and revenue.

V.B.—Population classified by nationalities, castes and tribes.

VI.—Occupations of the male population not less than 15 years of age.

VII.—Number of villages and towns in each district, classified according to the number of their inhabitants.

VIII.—Towns containing more than 5,000 inhabitants, classified according to population.

IX.—Details for the above towns.

The report, just over 100 pages, was, leaving out figured statements, comparatively brief. The remainder of the three bulky volumes, in which Mr. Plowden's report was published, consisted of detailed statements showing the figures and percentages of the general statements for each of the parganas and cities of the province.

In compilation three abstracts were prepared by a special staff in district offices for each village.

- (1) The main abstract arranging the inhabitants by sex, creed, nationality, caste, and giving also certain information as to the occupations of the people, their ability to read, and statistics of the blind, deaf and dumb, insane, idiots and lepers.
- (2) A synopsis of the number of persons, male and female, distinguishing those of 12 years and upwards from children under 12.
- (3) A statement of the occupations followed by males not less than 15 years of age. These were so drawn up as to afford checks on the mutual accuracy of the three abstracts; and from these abstracts, drawn up in the several offices, the central office compiled the statements which accompany the report.

These abstracts were compiled in a central office in Dehra Dún into the final statements and tables. The respective merits of this system and of those adopted in 1881 and 1891, will be referred to further on. The figures of 1872 and the conclusions arrived at in Mr. Plowden's report will have to be frequently referred in the course of this report and need not now be further referred to.

8. **The Census of 1881.**—In regard to 1881 it is just now enough to draw attention to the greater completeness of the instructions issued before the census to District and to Census Officers, due largely to the fact that in 1881 a Census Officer was deputed to his work before any steps towards the census were taken in districts, and to give the following list of the tables prepared:—

Table A (a).—The number of families and houses and the residents as permanent and temporary.

- Do.* 1.—Hindus by conjugal condition and age.
- Do.* 2.—Muhammadans ditto.
- Do.* 3.—Persons of other religions ditto.
- Do.* 4.—Ages of the Hindus.
- Do.* 5.— Ditto Muhammadans.
- Do.* 6.— Ditto persons of other religions.
- Do.* 7.—Conjugal condition.
- Do.* 8.—Religion.
- Do.* 9.—Christians by sect and race.
- Do.* 11.—Hindu castes.
- Do.* 11(a).—Rājputs, Ahirs, Gujars, Tagas, Ahars and Minas by subdivision and age.
- Do.* 12.—Musalmāns of five tribes, *viz.*, Rājputs, Gujars, Jāts, Tagas and Newāts.
- Do.* 13.—Mother tongue.

Table 14.—Birthplaces within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Do. 14(a).—Birthplaces outside the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Do. 15.—Occupations of males.

Do. 16.—Occupations of females.

Do. 17.—Instruction.

Do. 18.—Unsound mind.

Do. 19.—Blind.

Do. 20.—Deaf mutes.

Do. 21.—Lepers.

Do. 22.—General village abstract.

In all respects not noted in the following pages the census of 1891 so closely followed the lines of that of 1881, that from the account of the former necessary to the completeness of this report the method of the latter may *mutatis mutandis* be gathered. As in 1881 the census of 1891 was conducted simultaneously throughout India.

9. The Census of 1891. The Agra Conference of 1889.—Mr. J. A. Beines, Census Superintendent in Bombay in 1881, was appointed Census Commissioner for India on the 19th August 1889, and shortly after, under his presidentship, a conference of ex-Census Officers was assembled to consult on the measures to be adopted and the tables to be prepared in the census of 1891. The form of the enumeration schedule was the first question considered by the Agra Conference. The headings of the 1881 schedule and of that suggested by the Conference and adopted for the present census are given below :—

A.

ENUMERATION SCHEDULE OF 1881.

(Size varying in each province.)

Serial number of each female.	Name.	Condition, i.e., whether married, unmarried, widow or widower.	Sex.	Age last birthday.	Religion.	Caste, if Hindu; sect if of other religions.*	Mother tongue.	† ‡ § Place of birth.	|| Occupation of men, also of boys and females who may do work.	Education 1. Under instruction. 2. Not under instruction, but able to read and write. 3. Not under instruction, and not able to read and write.	Infirmities. 1. Unsound mind. 2. Deaf mutes from birth. 3. Blind. 4. Lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

* In this column such details of tribes, class and sect as the Local Government may direct should be introduced.

† If a European British subject, add "British subject."

‡ If a foreigner, state of what country.

§ If of mixed European and Asiatic parentage, add Eurasian.

|| Boys at schools, girls, small children and women who perform no regular work should not be shown at all under column 10.

50233¹⁷



B.

ENUMERATION SCHEDULE PROPOSED FOR 1891.

(Uniform size prescribed 20" x 8½")

Serial number and name.	Religion.		Caste or race.									Instruction	
	Main religion.	Seet of religion.	Main caste, &c.	Subdivision.								Learning, knowing, illiterate.	Foreign language known (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

The value of the alterations made by separating completely the columns for entries as to religion and caste is at once apparent to any one who has had to do with census matters. Even were the only entries required those of the main religion and the main caste, the added columns for seet and sub-caste would be of value to correct mistakes which are invariably made in regard to some religions and some castes.

A very clear and succinct code of instructions to enumerators was drafted by the Conference and afterwards proscribed by the Government of India for general adoption, with only such modification in details as might be considered locally necessary. The methods by which the information obtained in the schedules was to be abstracted into the final tables were outlined, and the forms which the tables were to take were drafted in almost precisely the shape in which they were adopted by the Government of India. The conference recommended and the Government of India adopted an important change in the method of enumeration of occupations. It was decided that record should be made of the occupation which formed the means of subsistence of every individual, whether he was an actual worker or not, instead of, as at last census, of the occupation of actual workers only. The effect of the change as regards both the accuracy and the value of the information acquired will be referred to in the chapter on the occupations of the provinces. Local Governments were consulted as to whether this suggestion should be adopted. The North-Western Provinces Government, whilst believing that the change would be a statistical improvement, considered that for the purpose of a correct record it would be preferable to follow the precedent of 1881 and record in the column of occupation only those persons who are actually engaged in it. The difficulty, which the Local Government considered would be felt by enumerators in carrying out the instructions as drafted, was more specifically stated by a Collector consulted, who pointed out how ludicrous it would be considered by the census staff to have to record the wife and ten children of a head constable as head constables, and the invalid husband of a

midwife as also a midwife. The difficulty was a real one. It would have required the most minute superintendence to have got the census staff to regard such entries as proper, but a very useful amendment of the rules, made by the Government of India, made it possible to have the desired record without difficulty. For non-workers it was directed that the word dependent should be added. We should therefore in the above quoted instances have the entries of "dependent on head constable" "dependent on midwife" instead of those objected to. So amended, the rule as to record of occupations worked well, and it gave no trouble in subsequently abstracting the returns to omit the detail as to dependents and workers.

10. **The provincial rules for 1891.**—Provincial census operations started in April 1892, with the revision of the detailed instructions issued in 1881 to District Officers for procedure in enumeration. The proceedings of the Agra Conference and the remarks of selected officers on the census of 1881 afforded some guide as to the emendations necessary. Mr. E. White had, after the conclusion of the 1881 enumeration, called for reports from all districts as to what alterations were considered necessary, and had embodied these recommendations and the result of his own experience in a detailed note for use in the following census; but the fact that all census records of 1881, except the printed report itself, were destroyed by fire in the Secretariat office, deprived me of much information which would, no doubt, have been of value. Mr. White's circulars and a few final reports were, however, procured from District Officers, and the instructions for the census of 1891 issued on the 3rd June 1890.

11. **The Census subdivision of the provinces.**—The first steps, which the District Officers of the province were called on to take in connection with the census, were—the subdivision of their districts into accurately defined areas of suitable size for enumerators' blocks; the grouping of these blocks into circles and charges, each to be under the care of a supervisor or superintendent; and the provision and training of the necessary enumerators, supervisors and charge superintendents. The rules provided that the census subdivisions should be roughly marked out and the superior census staff provided by the 15th July, and that the accurate and final definition of the blocks, circles and charges and the appointment of all Census Officers should be complete by the 1st October.

It was intended that the record of the census subdivisions made in 1881 should be corrected, where recent considerable changes made it necessary, to provide the rough indication required by the 15th July; and in those districts in which any record of the 1881 subdivisions had been preserved this course was followed. There were, however, many districts in which no trace of the 1881 record of census charges could be found, and in these it was necessary to make an entirely fresh arrangement. At both censuses the rules to be observed were that a block should contain on an average about 60 houses or 300 persons; that a circle should consist of about ten blocks; and a charge of all the circles in some well-known territorial division of a district.

12. **The house numbering.**—The accurate definition of the enumerator's block was the part of the preliminary arrangements which called for most

attention and required most labour. It implied the numbering of every house, landing stage, camping ground or other place in which any persons were likely to be found on the census night, and the preparation of a list giving a description of all such places and the numbers allotted to them. One of these

The mauza.

lists was prepared for each "mauza," that being the smallest clearly defined and continuous unit of area which can be employed for executive purposes in these provinces. The term mauza has had a variety of English words used as its equivalent. It has been translated as village, township, hamlet and even as parish. Of these words, village has the sanction of general use, and I propose to make use of it in future; but as it would, in general English use, apply more properly to the inhabited site only, a note as to the actual meaning of the term so translated may be added. It is defined by Mr. Vincent Smith as consisting of "a plot or plots of land with definite permanent boundaries and a separate name in the revenue register, usually, though not necessarily, surrounding an inhabited village site." That is to say, it is a defined area traditionally regarded as a mauza. No more logical definition can be given. The use of the word township implies a theory which does not apply to a majority of the villages as now constituted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, whilst the word parish is as inapplicable as a word could well be. The revenue definition of mauza was modified in two respects for census purposes.

(a) Uninhabited mauzas or villages were excluded for obvious reasons.

(b) Within the boundaries of a town village demarcation was ignored.

A town is occasionally included within the area of a single village (mauza), but more generally includes part of the area of several villages. For all census purposes the town itself is the important unit, mauza boundaries are important elsewhere because they are the unit for all administrative purposes, and indeed the only absolutely fixed unit which can be employed. Within the town area the usefulness of the mauza boundaries disappears.

13. Census definition of village.—The census definition of a village was therefore as follows:—

"A village denotes the area demarcated for revenue purposes as a mauza, provided that where a village or part of a village forms a part of the area of a town, it will be included in such town. The remainder, if any, will be regarded, for census purposes, as the village.

Explanation 1.—A village includes all hamlets situated within the area of the revenue mauza.

Explanation 2.—A mauza will be regarded as a village for census purposes only when it contains a place or places in which persons may probably be found on the census night.

Explanation 3.—"Forest tracts not included within the boundaries of a revenue mauza will be entered as villages, the boundaries being those recognised by the Forest Department."

14. The definition of town.—The definition of town given in the rules was—

A town denotes—

(1) Every area within which the Chankidari Act (XX of 1856) or either of the Municipal Acts (XV of 1878 or XV of 1883) is in force;

- (2) Every other continuous group of houses inhabited permanently by not less than 5,000 people.

By the area of a town is meant—

- (1) The area demarcated for the purposes of the above Acts.
 (2) The area occupied by the group of houses and the land immediately appurtenant thereto.

Explanation 1.—If the houses of several villages form together a continuous group with a population exceeding 5,000, such a group will be a town. But if the houses of a village are divided into distinct groups, no one of which contains more than 5,000 residents, then, though the total population exceeds 5,000, they will not be a town.

Explanation 2.—Where separate groups of houses have been united for the purposes of the above Acts, it must be considered in each case whether the circumstances require the statistics to be separate or combined. In the first case, groups will be considered separate towns, in the latter, one town: as, however, for administrative purposes, these groups are treated as forming one aggregate, unless there is some strong reason for a contrary course, they should be regarded as one town.

This definition differs materially from that adopted at last census. An attempt was then made to specially demarcate towns for census purposes and to ignore the known demarcation already made executively. The result was, as will appear from the remarks on the movement of population in towns, such as to necessitate the adoption of the present definition. The instructions regarding the special demarcation of towns for census purposes were sometimes carried out and were sometimes ignored; when they were carried out the returns obtained were useless for executive purposes, and when the arrangements for the present census were being made, it was found impossible to ascertain to what areas they applied.

15. *Definition of house.*—An important preliminary to the preparation of the lists for each town or mauza was the definition of the word "house." Had it been possible to satisfactorily define the word in a way applicable to the whole of India the definition would have been of some statistical as well as of administrative importance. The resolution of the Agra Conference on the subject was as follows:—

"On discussing the definition of a house for the purpose of the census, it was found that, looking at the extreme variety of dwellings prevalent in India, the only use made of the return in the tables was of insignificant statistical value. For administrative purposes the Conference recommend the definition of 1881, in which the leading feature is the existence of an independent entrance from the common way. Special cases of common occurrence, such as are found in every province, must be met by special mention in the instructions to the agency employed to register and number the buildings. The definition published for the guidance of supervising officers will be "The dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way." For enumeration purposes it will remain, as before, a building having a separate number affixed to it, and, as such, it will appear in the preliminary returns under the heading of occupied or unoccupied respectively."

The definition was thus left to the discretion of Local Governments. That recommended by the Conference was not adopted without consideration by the Local Government. Of the officers consulted only one, Mr. E. J. Kitts, had any alteration of importance to propose. Mr. Kitts suggested as the definition of house "a permanent or temporary dwelling place on a separate

site and inhabited by one or more families." Mr. Kitts stated his objections to the Conference definition as follows :—

"My first objection to that definition is that under it the census enumeration becomes not an enumeration of houses, so much as an enumeration of front doors (*sadar darwāzas*). It often happens in towns that an upper story of a house has a separate side door which is "a separate principal entrance upon the public way." In the English census this would be enumerated as a separate tenement, but not as a separate house; in India it is enumerated as a separate house."

"My second objection is that the old definition cannot be made, without violence, to provide for cases such as are noticed on page 140, North-Western Provinces Census Report, Volume I, which caused the return for the Sahāranpur district to be so abnormal. The words "public way," might be further explained as "land over which different families exercised a right of way," but this would make the definition longer than at present. I am aware that the old definition was suggested by an authority for which I have the greatest respect and admiration: but the 1881 census showed that the definition did not work well and uniformly. I would suggest the following :—A house is a permanent or temporary dwelling place upon a separate site and inhabited by one or more families." This definition would in practical working meet the two cases which I have mentioned, and I do not think it would raise any new difficulties."

There can be no doubt that the defects, pointed out by Mr. Kitts in the conference definition are real. His definition however appears to introduce far more serious difficulties. The term a separate site is indefinite in the extreme. An ordinary plan of house for a fairly well-to-do zamīndār is a number of small built huts round a central enclosure; each of these huts is but a separate room of the house; but in so far as the site is concerned they are each just as much on a separate site as is the house of a Chamār family in an enclosure of the type referred to by Mr. Kitts as common in Sahāranpur. The object of the definition was to provide not statistical information regarding houses, but a definite and workable unit for the enumerators' lists. It was clear, I think, that from this point of view the definition by means of the separate public way was both more explicit and simpler than that by means of the separate site, as well as more in accordance with native ideas on the subject. It was

however necessary to provide in the definition for the sub-division of the enclosures common in the western districts, each of which have but one separate entrance from the public way, but which may contain the dwelling houses of forty or fifty families, and for which therefore a single number is not a sufficient guide to an enumerator. With this view a proviso was added to the definition which was published in the rules as follows :—

"A house is the dwelling place of one or several families having a separate entrance from the public way."

"Provided that where such a dwelling-house consists of an enclosure inhabited by four or more independent families, the parts of the enclosure inhabited by each family may be considered separate houses."

"Explanation.—For census purposes, a shop or storehouse will not be a house unless some one reside in it. If, however, any person is likely to be found residing in it on the census night, it will be treated as a house."

That the proviso had the effect of breaking up the enclosures which gave

District.	No. of persons per house.	
	1881.	1891.
Subraupur	11.1	4.94
Dumadabahr	8.8	5.58
Morait	9.1	5.49
Badaun	8.9	5.00
Munsharnagar	7.6	6.89
Blyner	5.5	5.01
Provincial average	6.4	5.703

so much trouble at last census, the accompanying comparison of the population per house in certain western districts now and at last census shows clearly enough. There has been however no part of the enumeration rules so much criticised or which has given so much trouble as this definition. It was overlooked by the persons who numbered the houses that the proviso referred only to *enclosures*

which were the dwelling places of several separate families and in consequence four or five numbers painted on the single door of a single tenement were not infrequently met with. The meaning which it was desired to attach to the italicized word *independent* was overlooked, and a father and his sons living in the ancestral house had their dwelling rooms often designated by separate numbers, because each cooked his food separate from the others. The discretion allowed by the use of the word 'may' is stated to have led to diversity of practice in adjoining quarters of the same town.

The provision that only enclosures containing four or more independent families should be divided up is liable to the serious objection that so arbitrary a line of demarcation deprives statistics as to house population of much of the small value that can otherwise be attached to them. It was made in consideration of the instruction to the enumerator directing that each house should occupy a separate page of the enumerator's book, and in order to prevent waste of the forms by dividing all enclosures into separate houses.

The very frequent objections made in district reports to the definition are entirely unaccompanied by any suggestion as to how it should be amended. The proviso is, there can be little doubt, absolutely necessary to provide a guide for enumerators in enclosures. It might at next census be amended by being made compulsory by the substitution of "will" for "may." It would be more statistically correct if for "four or more *independent* families" were written "two or more independent families," thus providing for the subdivision of all enclosures inhabited by families not connected by the ties of close relationship."

16. **The house numbering.**—The house numbering was carried out in municipal towns by an establishment provided by the Municipal Boards, in Act XX towns by the tax Collector or other official agency provided by the District Magistrate, and in villages almost entirely by that mainstay of the census administration, the patwari. In the towns the houses had for the most part been permanently numbered before the census, but there were few instances in which this earlier numbering was found to be so systematic or so complete as to make it of use without almost complete revision. The rules provided that in towns the serial number for houses should run by *muhallas* or wards, but that where houses had already been numbered by streets or otherwise, the existing numbers should be utilized for census purposes. It was abundantly proved, in my opinion, that numbering by

muhallas was the only plan suitable for ordinary towns in these provinces. In large towns and in the more densely populated and permanently built parts, numbering by streets and lanes is possible, but even in such towns it is impossible in the maze of petty lanes and by-ways, which form the poorer parts. Distribution of enumerators by streets was in most places found to be impossible, and where it was attempted it had often at the last moment to be abandoned in favor of a distribution by muhallas. In several cities in which I inspected the numbering myself, great delay was caused in census work by its being assumed, to start with, that the old numbers could be employed. Mirzapur was completed numbered twice over for this reason, and in Benares work was thrown so far back that the numbering was only completed before the enumeration had to be started by great efforts on the part of the Joint Magistrate, the late Hafiz Altaf Hussain, Deputy Collector, and several members of the Municipal Board. Lucknow and Fyzabad may be mentioned as cities in which the house numbering was particularly well and promptly done. In the former it was effected by an entirely separate staff of muharrirs appointed for the purpose and working under the orders of the Municipal Secretary and the City Magistrate. In general the numbering in towns was when completed absolutely exhaustive, and the intelligence and carefulness with which this work was done for the most part by the members of the Municipal Boards deserves mention. The numbers affixed for census purposes were, in so far as I know, every municipal town of the provinces adopted permanently, tin plates with the number painted on them being in general affixed to the houses. In Act XX towns the procedure was not materially different. In the villages the numbers were in general painted in red ochre on the different houses by the patwari. In a few districts more or less permanent wooden tickets were provided by the zamindars. All officers who have reported in detail on the house numbering in villages note with confidence on its complete correctness. The patwari, even in those districts in which patwari intelligence is lowest, has, from his thorough local knowledge, no difficulty in carrying through this part of the work in an unexceptionable manner.

17. The date prescribed for the completion of house numbering.—The date fixed for the completion of the house numbering was the 1st October. Objection has been taken to this date, on the ground that it implies much of the work being done in the rains, and makes it necessary in many cases to have it redone owing to the numbers being washed out. In the present census heavy rain in September, in the eastern districts, not only washed out the numbers to a great extent, but in not a few cases obliterated even the houses themselves. The majority of officers, however, were of opinion that the date fixed was not too early. The numbering of the houses has to be done before the blocks can be finally decided on and before enumerators can be appointed; and it was clearly better to risk the obliteration of a percentage of the numbers than to delay the rest of the census work. The block list being written up with the first numbering, it gives little trouble to replace the numbers on the houses later on. One or two officers report that *geru* (red ochre) numbers were considered unlucky, and washed out by the people themselves. Geru markings appear not uncommonly to be considered unlucky, but that

this feeling should affect the census numbering was not a general occurrence. In general, when houses were plastered after the numbers had been affixed, the women were most careful to plaster all round but not over the numbers. The care taken of the wooden or metal numbers provided in towns and in some districts in rural tracts also was almost ludicrous. They were far too precious to remain exposed on the houses and were carefully wrapped up in a cloth and put away in the basket which contained the festival dresses of the women, to be proudly produced when a Census Officer came round.

18. **The block list.**—The block list showing the houses and the numbers they bore was to be the enumerator's guide round his block, and it was therefore necessary, that besides actual dwelling houses, all camping grounds, landing stages and other places where any persons were likely to be found on the census night should bear a separate number. Amongst such places a number of shops had to be numbered. The rule as to the numbering of shops has in places been somewhat misunderstood. It is common for householders to sleep in their shops at night by way of safeguard, but it was not intended that such persons should be enumerated at the shop if they had a dwelling house from which they were temporarily absent. To distinguish between persons sleeping in shops and who ought to be enumerated elsewhere and those who had no other place of residence in the neighbourhood and practically lived in the shop, required a considerable amount of correspondence between enumerators. This, however, was found in practice to be inevitable, to avoid either the possibility of the double enumeration or the omission of people sleeping in shops.

The specimen village or ward list printed for the guidance of District Officers was as follows. —

Name of village or ward.

No in circle list

Serial number.	Description of house or place	Name of head of each family or principal resident	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Main abode.			
29	Dwelling house ...	(1) Bhagwant, landholder, (2) Genda, pattidar (3) Ram Dyal, pattidar	Travellers spend the night here Separate block
30	Chawal		
31	Police station ...	Ranjit Singh, head constable	
32	Dwelling house ...	(1) Ram Baksh, Kachhi (2) Mahanda, ditto	
33	Bungalow with servants' houses ...	Mr John Smith, Indigo Planter	Private schedule do
do	do		
Chamrda			
37	Dwelling House ...	(1) Shoo Dyal, Chamrda. (2) Genda, ditto	
38	Ditto ...	(3) Rup Ram, ditto Ganga ditto do	

19. **Census subdivisions.**—House numbering finished, District Officers were instructed to draw up for each town or tahsil of their charge a register giving exact details of all census subdivisions as finally fixed, and the names

of the enumerators and supervising Census Officers appointed to take charge of these subdivisions. A specimen of the prescribed form follows:—

Circle last. Charge of Superintendent, tahsil, district.

Serial number of village or mohalla	Name of village or mohalla.	Serial number of block.	Description of block.	Name of enumerator.	Character written by enumerator.	Forms to be issued to enumerators.					Name of supervisor.	Number of schedule sheets filed by enumerator	Remarks.
						Books of 12 schedules	Books of 24 schedules	Books of 48 schedules	European schedules	Household schedules (naive)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	Garbi Abdullah.	1	Main abadi, houses 1 to 58	Mokand Lal, as assistant patwari.	Nagri	1	..	1	1	4*	Johari continued	58	*Engl.
		2	Chandran, houses 54 to 98, 4 paugatti houses 94 to 71.	Agand Lal, Banna.	Do.	1	..	..	..	..	Ditto	28	
22	Mohalla Ketta, kaaba, Rampur.	1	Houses 1 to 40, including parka	Mata Baksh Singh, samindari	Urdu	1	..	1	..	1†	Guchari Town Baksh	50	†Urdu.
		2	Houses 50 to 102, except auri No 92	Diagan Das, patwari	Do.	1	..	1	..	..	Ditto	01	
		3	Houses 104 to 140	M u h a m m a d Husna, mukhtar	Do.	..	..	1	..	..	Ditto	45	
		4	Thana No 103	Jas Muhammad, head constable	Do.	1	..	..	..	..	Ditto	13	
		5	Serai No. 92	Constable Kunwar Singh	Do.	1	..	..	..	..	Ditto	7	
23	Mohalla Kharan, kaaba Rampur	1	Houses 1 to 80, including temple.	Bam Baksh, schoolmaster.	Do.	1	..	1	..	2†	Ditto	80	

The different subdivisions prescribed have already been mentioned. The following statements show for each of the Commissionerships of the Provinces the average number of houses, the average area and average population of each description of census subdivision.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

Showing the average size of each superintendent's charge.

Divisions.					Average number of houses	Average area	Average population.
Morut	..	..	..	..	4,283 10	80 61	28,030 00
Agra	..	..	..	..	7,711 71	90 56	45,407 23
Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	7,402 96	88 08	48,444 50
Alahabad	..	..	..	..	4,011 08	62 56	20,869 18
Benares	..	..	..	..	6,793 06	80 11	41,268 28
Gorakhpur	..	..	..	..	9,749 69	65 51	58,085 37
Kanatan	..	..	..	..	2,481 00	107 50	14,409 26
North-Western Provinces					5,844 87	81 84	33,681 97
Lucknow					7,471 40	87 88	43,749 00
Fyzabad					7,714 25	74 70	41,682 65
Oudh					7,608 20	80 72	43,169 44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh					6,345 40	81 08	35,015 10

ABSTRACT No. 2.

Showing the average size of each supervisor's circle.

Divisions.						Average number of houses.	Average area.	Average population.
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	482 36	5 77	2712 20
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	471 06	5 90	2773 87
Rohtakhand	...	...	...	...	...	438 01	5 25	2574 10
Altabad	...	...	...	...	...	483 43	7 54	2514 03
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	392 14	4 62	2381 98
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	876 83	9 30	2291 20
Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	300 62	10 27	1742 73
North-Western Provinces						420 09	6 01	2472 70
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	471 46	5 54	2607 70
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	566 15	6 45	3050 10
Oudh						519 34	5 51	2873 00
North-Western Provinces and Oudh						450 33	5 80	2570 85

ABSTRACT No. 3.

Showing the average size of each enumerator's block.

Divisions.						Average number of houses.	Average area.	Average population.
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	51 91	62	291 68
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	45 32	58	270 40
Rohtakhand	...	...	...	...	...	49 73	60	261 89
Altabad	...	...	...	...	...	37 11	73	215 02
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	42 12	50	255 95
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	44 00	80	264 61
Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	26 10	1 76	151 00
North-Western Provinces						45 35	64	261 36
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	48 87	57	279 63
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	53 70	58	290 15
Oudh						51 42	55	255 19
North-Western Provinces and Oudh						46 89	61	267 38

* It will be observed that except in Kumaun, the circumstances of which are special and will have to be referred to at length further on, there was, as a rule, no great general diversity in the size or importance of the different sub divisions in different parts of the province. A superintendent had ordinarily charge of 6,245 houses, extending over an area of 82 square miles and containing a population of 35,615 persons. A supervisor had to test in detail the enumerator's work in 451 houses over an area of nearly 6 square miles and a population of 2,571 persons. An enumerator had on an average 47 houses, $\frac{1}{3}$ of a square mile of area and 267 persons to enumerate.

These figures are sufficient to show that, as a rule, it was not found necessary to make the charge of a census official unfairly large. The actual average size of the charges was in no Commissionership or district in excess of that prescribed by the rules, and which had been ascertained in previous censuses to be perfectly manageable. In one respect, the number of houses and population placed in a single enumerator's block, Rámpur State contrasts with the British districts. The work in a block was there rather more than twice as much as in an average block in the rest of the provinces. The census administration of Rámpur will be referred to further on. It is here enough to note that I do not consider either that it was practicable to make the blocks smaller or that the census results were materially injured by the size of the blocks.

20. *The circle list.*—The circle list showing in detail the houses allotted to each blocks and the grouping of block into charges afforded district officers the means of completely examining in detail the census arrangements made by the tahsili officials. During my cold weather tour before the census I myself summarily examined these lists in all except four of the districts of the provinces. The objection which I had most frequently to take was that blocks were allowed to run too large, especially in outlying tracts where educated enumerators were not easily obtained. A maximum size of block, both as regards number of houses and population, should in future be insisted on. The maximum will vary considerably with the nature of the block. In a compact town block I consider that 100 houses and 600 persons can be efficiently enumerated by a *selected enumerator*. In the scattered rural blocks of the eastern districts 70 houses and 450 persons are a quite high enough maximum. In jungal tracts with scattered hamlets the largest block should be still smaller. Many District Officers were found to be of opinion that still larger blocks could be easily managed by one enumerator; but in my opinion the risk of bad enumeration is much increased by having blocks of over 100 houses. Even in towns the size of the block has to be regulated with regard to the number of houses which the enumerator can visit on the census night after the hour appointed for starting and before the patience of householders has been exhausted. From nine o'clock to near midnight on the census night householders were waiting for the enumerator ready to give him the information he wanted. After 12 the belated enumerator has to rouse people from their beds, and the chances of his record being incomplete are greatly increased. I do not believe that in any part of the provinces it is necessary, in view of the supply of capable enumerators available, to raise the size of the blocks above the maximum suggested.

21. *Census maps.*—A form of examining the census distribution of work not prescribed in the rules, but adopted in several districts, was the preparation of a map showing for the whole of a tahsil or district the census blocks, circles, and charges. The most complete census maps I have seen were those prepared in Etáwah by Mr. E. B. Alexander, which showed on a large scale district map not only the accurate boundaries of the rural blocks with the number of houses and population of each, but the course which the enumerator was to take on the census night from one hamlet to

another. Such a map properly prepared affords superior officers a very excellent means of examining the details of the circle list and of making certain that the blocks have been judiciously demarcated. Maps cost from Rs. 10 to Rs. 17 per district. I consider that they should be prescribed at next census.

22. **The Census staff.**—The total number of Census Officers appointed to conduct the enumeration in these provinces is shown in the following statement :—

				Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
Town	...	...	...	276	1,988	19,014
Rural	...	...	...	1,041	16,807	156,408
Total				1,317	18,845	175,422

Of all grades there were 194,984 Census Officers employed.

The Act allowed the district authorities to adopt an authoritative tone in calling for assistance in taking the census; but it is a reason for the greatest satisfaction that the need for the Act was practically nil in these provinces. From only one district were any prosecutions reported, and even there the offences were not such as to give any reason to believe that the census could not have been carried out without the assistance of any provisions making service as Census Officers compulsory. The provincial rules directed that the Census Officers should be appointed from amongst persons willing to aid, and of such there were found to be enough without resorting to compulsion. In connection with this subject a remark of the Officiating Collector of Jaunpur may be quoted :—

“Most of those who worked this time gratuitously were encouraged to do so by the hope of some eventual benefit of a tangible nature. It should be the aim of District Officers to justify such hopes as far as possible when responsible work has been well done, and there can be little doubt that it will be done again on the same terms.”

The census staff employed was so large even as compared with the very large number of appointments at the disposal of Government officers in the provinces that service even as a very efficient census enumerator cannot be regarded as constituting a strong claim to Government employment; but, on the other hand, the fact that such assistance was refused or given in a half-hearted way should be, and I have no doubt is, regarded as a strong reason for not giving such employment.

The instructions of Government in regard to the selection and appointment of Census Officers are contained in the following extract from the Manual of Census Rules :—

"The Government of India have laid down the general rule that the agency employed in taking the census must be unpaid. The success with which the last census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was taken, almost entirely without paid agency, leaves no doubt that the enumeration now proposed can be carried on in the same manner."

"Except subordinate police officers, and employes of the Irrigation Department, all other Government servants, including those of the Civil Courts, Forest and Opium Departments, will be eligible to perform any work in connection with the census to which they may be appointed by the District Officer."

"A gazetted officer, in general, of the district staff will be placed in general charge of the census arrangements in each tahsil. He will be assisted in his examination and testing of census arrangements and work by the Tahsildars and by gazetted officers of any Department, including the Police and the Forests, Opium, Survey and Settlement, who can conveniently be appointed to work in his tahsil. All such gazetted officers when on tour should take every opportunity of examining the census work already done and which is being done: and, by inspection and catechizing the specially appointed census staff, see that the instructions of Government have been intelligently grasped and are being correctly carried out. In towns similar assistance may be occasionally rendered by stationary officers during their leisure hours."

"The charge superintendent will be strictly responsible for the whole of the census arrangements within his charge, for the instruction and efficiency of the enumerators and supervisors and for the accuracy of the enumeration; it is therefore essential that he should be a man of known ability and energy. He will ordinarily be appointed from amongst the principal tahsil and district subordinate officials; but non-officials, and in particular ex-officials known to possess the requisite ability and to be thoroughly reliable, may be appointed. The District Magistrate should himself make certain that all superintendents appointed are of the class prescribed."

"Supervisors and enumerators will be selected from all respectable persons willing to aid. Except Police Officers, all other Government servants, including those of the Civil Courts and Forest and Opium Departments, will be eligible to perform the general work of enumerators and supervisors. In the performance of the duties of supervision considerable clerical ability is required, the discretion of the person appointed has to be largely trusted, and there are fewer means than in the case of enumerators of testing and controlling his actual work. For these reasons it is very desirable that Government servants should, as far as possible, be appointed to the rank of supervisors and superintendents. If non-officials, on whom less influence can be brought, are appointed they must be known to be thoroughly trustworthy. The relations of patwáris and other Government servants, pleaders and mukhtars, applicants for employment, zamindárs and their agents, village schoolmasters, &c., will furnish a large supplementary staff of unpaid enumerators, and the cases will be very rare where paid agency must be employed."

"The census of persons present in thána buildings, police lines and saráis in which a record of travellers is ordinarily kept up by the police, will be made by Police Officers. The census of wandering tribes, and also, with the special sanction of the District Superintendent of Police, of people at fairs on the census night, will be made by the police. The census of persons present in the jails, lunatic asylums, hospitals, camps of civil officers on tour and similar buildings and assemblages will be made under the orders of the officers in charge, who will appoint enumerators."

Figures showing in detail for each district the census agency employed and the classes from which it was mainly drawn are given in Appendices I, II and III.

23. The charge superintendent.—The duties required from a census charge superintendent were such as to call for his attention throughout the

whole of the six months preceding the census. He was required to superintend and correct the house numbering throughout his charge, to instruct all his supervisors in census work, to test the draft schedules filled up by each and all of his enumerators, and to test and correct largely the enumerators' records when finally prepared. In a town of ordinary size these duties could be performed by a man otherwise employed in his leisure hours, but in a rural charge the duties were so extensive as to occupy the whole or nearly the whole of the charge superintendent's time, especially during the months employed in numbering and in actually preparing the enumeration record. The classes from which charge superintendents were mostly drawn is shown in the following statement:—

	District staff	Other departments.	Non-officials	Total.
Towns	188	51	92	376
Rural	874	96	71	1,041
Total ..	1,062	147	163	1,372

As might be expected, the superintendents in towns, and particularly in the larger towns, were, in a far larger proportion than in the country, drawn from the non-official classes and from the departments of Government service not subordinate to the District Magistrate; officers in the judicial line, the native Bar and the more intelligent members of Municipal Boards supplied for head-quarter towns a staff of superintendents as intelligent and well-educated as could be desired and whose devotion to the work undertaken by them deserves the highest commendation. A list of such superintendents whose services were specially worthy of notice has been submitted by District Officers for a recognition of their services by Government. Of the persons shown as belonging to the district staff, most were municipal or local fund employés. In the smaller towns the local tax collector was sometimes put in charge of the census. I do not consider that officials of this rank are well suited for the comparatively independent position occupied under the rules by a charge superintendent, and in a few of these small towns only, out of the whole of the provinces has there been any reason to suspect the accuracy of the enumeration. I should recommend that in future every effort should be made to get a suitable non-official superintendent of standing for the position of charge superintendent in small towns away from headquarters. If no suitable non-official should be available, it would be better to have a small town included in the charge of one of the rural superintendents than to trust it to a town tax collector or other official of similar rank.

Rural charge superintendents were, as the figures in the general return of census agency show, in the majority of districts, almost exclusively officials of the district staff. A few District Officers were able to utilize the services of unusually well-instructed and energetic landholders, but in general even where such assistance was available it was considered inadvisable to commit the care of so important a charge to men so little trained in either clerical or

executive work. It was in general found possible to allot a small town as the charge of a capable landholder, and these charges, the superintendence of which was a trifle as compared with that of a rural charge, were found to be well looked after and well managed.

The officials appointed to rural charges were in almost all districts supervisor kanúgos and Naib Tabaldáras. A few District Officers considered it advisable to appoint gazetted officers to be charge superintendents, but I consider that there can be little doubt that the system of reducing the size of charges and appointing officials of a lower grade to them, worked more satisfactorily. The gazetted officer cannot within his extensive jurisdiction personally fulfil all the duties imposed by the rules on superintendents, and it is better that the personal responsibility of each individual Census Officer be fully recognised by his being put in charge of a definite and workable area, than that an officer with an unworkably large area should have to depend on the assistance of official subordinates whose census responsibilities are badly defined and badly recognised. As a whole, the work of the charge—superintendents in the rural tracts of the districts was most efficiently done. The official position of the charge superintendent gave him the authority necessary in dealing with subordinate officers, and even though many of the supervisors who worked under official charge superintendents were men of a rank socially superior to the charge superintendents, I have not heard of a single case in which there was any material friction. For the work done by the kanúgo staff in charge of the rural census, I have nothing but praise to report from any district.

24. *Census supervisors*.—The work to be done by supervisors was in the present rules more clearly defined than at last census, when it was reported from several districts that supervisors had been found more or less useless, all the real work being done by the superintendents. I am not prepared to state that there was not, in the present census also, a tendency on the part of the supervisors to slip out of responsibility by letting the superintendents deal directly with the enumerators. I believe that to a great extent this is unavoidable. Officials of a grade accustomed to supervision can rarely be provided for supervisor's work, and the more energetic a superintendent is the more likely he is to deal directly with the enumerators. The difficulty of efficiently working the supervisors has led to the suggestion that the grade should be abolished and the services of the persons so employed utilized as enumerators. This proposal I regard as a most dangerous one. Very few indeed of the superintendents could possibly be held responsible for supervision of the whole of their enumerators' work, and such supervision is in my opinion absolutely necessary. We have been able in the present census to provide as supervisors a sufficient number of persons able to thoroughly master the system of enumeration. However successful a District Officer may be in providing enumerators of a good class, it is absolutely certain that, of the very large number employed in this rank, a large proportion will be so poorly educated that every column they fill up will require inspection. A superintendent might show them how to enumerate and revise a part of their work, but this would not prevent their repeating the same mistakes in every succeeding entry. A more accurate estimate of the value of the services of the supervisors

was arrived at by those officers who were induced by the difficulty of insisting on the full performance of their duties by supervisors to suggest their payment, both now and in future censuses. In the present census supervisors were paid only in Mainpuri and the hill districts, and that for the special reason that in these districts a large part of the patwari staff was engaged on settlement work. It was however suggested by more than one officer that provision should be made in future for their payment. The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda suggests that for his district fifty paid supervisors should in future be provided for two months at Rs. 20 a month each. This would imply the expenditure of Rs. 2,000 in one district and of about a lakh of rupees in the province, in addition to nearly the whole of the present expenditure. It is so unlikely that the money will be forthcoming that the proposal may be regarded as beyond the range of practical politics. It is however in this direction rather than in that of payment of enumerators that expenditure, if it were possible, would be most useful. I do not however consider that whilst it is clearly recognised by Government that the principal work of the patwari and kanungo establishment in a census year is to be connected with the census, any such payment is necessary. Patwaris and kanungos' ordinary work is certainly unavoidably interrupted and injured by census work; but I do not see that this interruption in any way permanently affects the district work injuriously. I would suggest that, in future censuses, it be arranged with the Department of Land Records that part of the field work be omitted in census years. There could so far as I see be no injury to district administration by the omission of the khassa round for one year in ten and by the preparation for that year of only the siyaha and terij jamabandi.

The classes to which the supervisors chiefly belonged are shown in the following statement :—

	Patwaras.	Other district staff.	Other departments.	Non-officials.	Unspecified.	Total
Town	128	568	404	735		1,835
Rural	7,236	1,514	1,938	5,074	275	16,997
Total	7,364	2,082	2,342	5,809	275	18,872

The urban supervisors were to a much greater extent than urban superintendents drawn from the non-official class and from Government servants not under the District Officer. They were drawn from the same classes as the urban superintendents, and in both intelligence and probity were not materially inferior to them. Of the rural supervisors the class I found most efficient and to whose work a great part of the success of the enumeration is due were the patwaris. All of them who were appointed to the rank of supervisors were picked men. Many of them had not only to supervise the work of their enumerators, but often to do nearly the whole of the preliminary work for the enumerators of their own village or group of villages. Of the non-official supervisors probably the most efficient were the employes of large landholders, fairly well trained in clerical work and in general kept closely to their census work by their employers, who were anxious to assist as far as it was possible to do so by proxy.

25. **Census enumerators.**—Census enumerators are classified in the following statement :—

		Patwāris.	Other officials.	Zamindārs.	Zamindār's agents.	School-boys.	Other non-officials.	Unspecified.	Total.
Town	...	280	4,815	1,475	642	781	10,571	740	18,014
Rural	...	20,179	4,728	86,804	8,212	2,867	73,723	5,808	158,408
Total	...	20,460	8,948	87,779	8,854	3,148	80,507	6,548	175,422

The provision of this large staff of unpaid workers was the first *great* difficulty to be overcome by the district staff. Since first a general census was taken in these provinces by unpaid agency, there have periodically been prophecies that the difficulty of providing them was owing to the waning influence of the District Officer so greatly on the increase that Government would have to be prepared to pay census enumerators at no distant date. Such prophets have not been absent on the present occasion either, but as a matter of fact there was no district in which it was found impossible to provide as many men as were necessary without paying more than a trifling sum to an inconsiderable number of enumerators and without any resort whatsoever to the provisions of the Census Act by which a person might be compelled to act as a Census Officer. The difficulties to be overcome of course varied greatly from district to district. They were least in the western districts where the standard of education is highest and the difficulties of enumeration least. They were greatest in Bundelkhand and in the Mirzapur and the Himalayan districts where education is most backward and the physical labour of enumeration greatest.

They were however nowhere so considerable as to make the payment of enumerators necessary on other than the most trifling scale. I believe that the fact that we have now obtained the largest number of enumerators ever employed in the provinces with the smallest amount of payment and absolutely no legal compulsion indicates that the difficulty in obtaining enumerators diminishes from census to census instead of increasing, as there is a tendency to believe that it does. The census history of 1890-91 in these provinces proves that unless some change in the attitude of the people of which there is now no indication takes place, Government will not on any future occasion find it necessary to pay the general body of the enumerators. As regards the value of the work done by paid and unpaid enumerators, I fully agree with Mr Banarsi Das, Deputy Collector, who wrote the Farukhabad district report, that payment to such an extent as the financial condition of the country would make possible would be worse than useless; that the unpaid man working with the prospect of attracting the attention and obtaining the patronage of the district staff does better work than an insufficiently paid muharrir would.

Payments were actually made to enumerators and charged to the imperial grant as follows :—

In Musaffarnagar, Rs. 40 were paid as travelling allowance to men who had to be sent to assist in the census of the swampy tract in pargana Gordhanpur.

In Mainpuri, Rs. 20 were paid to special enumerators employed to enumerate people returning from a fair.

In Etawah, Rs. 74-4-8 were paid to enumerators, who were sent across the Chambal into the waste trans-Chambal pargana.

In Mirzapur, Rs. 91 were paid to enumerators in the hilly tracts to the south.

In Garhwal, Rs. 6, and in Rae Bareilly, Rs. 10 were paid.

In the Kumaun Bhábar Rs. 100 were paid.

In all, the payments to enumerators were Rs. 341-4-8.

To this has to be added Rs. 57-4-3 paid to railway enumerators, making in all Rs. 298-8-11 charged against the imperial grant for remuneration of enumerators. The amount paid at last census was Rs. 3,099-9-1.

Besides this amount certain sums were paid for enumeration by Municipal Boards, who were charged by the Government of India with the conduct and cost of enumeration within the municipal areas. In general, these amounts also, so far as reported to me, were very small; for example, the Agra municipality spent Rs. 12, and that of Cawnpore Rs. 62 for carriage hire. In Lucknow only, the enumeration of which will have to be separately referred to as conducted on a system different from that proscribed by the rules, was a considerable sum paid in remuneration for the work of enumeration.

In towns nearly three-fourths of the enumerators were non-officials. There was in general an ample supply of men in education well above the rural standard. The only difficulty found, and it is referred to in several districts, was in inducing these men to do the preliminary part of the work, which required their appearance in their blocks for some eight or ten mornings or evenings. The legal profession, petition writers, revenue agents, stamp vendors, supplied a large proportion of the town enumerators, and in tractability as well as ability, probably the best of them. All difficulties connected with the supply of enumerators appear to have been easily overcome except in Lucknow, where the Municipal Board considered it preferable to employ special muharrirs at a cost of Rs. 1,130-12-0 to number the houses and to write up the census record. Enumerators were employed only for the census night, and were all of them who were not officials paid at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 each for the night's work and the day or two employed in learning their work and getting a knowledge of their blocks. The Lucknow work thus done was excellent, perhaps better in all-over quality, certainly better in handwriting and neatness than that in any other large town. The plan, too, saved the members of the Board and the district officials a lot of trouble in hunting up enumerators in a town in which from its size the work of getting enumerators to attend for ten days would have been particularly burdensome.

The mainstay of the rural enumeration was the inevitable patwári. Twenty-thousand patwáris were shown as enumerators in charge of single

blocks, but in reality there were few patwāris who were not employed in assisting the non-official enumerators in charge of other blocks, and many of them had to write the entire record for several blocks. The relatives of patwāris and applicants for patwāris' posts supplied a very large proportion of the non-official enumerators. The other official enumerators were mostly schoolmasters. The only Government servants exempt were the police, whose employment in general census work was considered inexpedient, and the employés of the canal department, who managed at the last moment to obtain a general exemption, thereby to some extent disturbing arrangements already made in Mainpuri and Etāwah. The non-officials most numerous after patwāris' relatives were landholders and their agents and employés. Schoolboys, village mahājans and shopkeepers, Government pensioners, persons on the lookout for Government service were all largely represented.

The date prescribed for the conclusion of appointment of census officers was the 1st October, and none of the districts were materially later in reporting that these arrangements were complete. Changes due to the discovery of the incompetency of persons appointed, to deaths, movements and other causes continued to the very day of the census, and demonstrated the necessity for providing everywhere a small reserve of persons who might be appointed enumerators when it became necessary.

26. Instruction of Census officers.—The provisions of the rules as to the instruction of census officers were as follows :—

"The first step in training the agency will be the instruction of the superintendents. District Officers should, by having specimen schedules filled up by them and by examining them on their knowledge of the instructions, thoroughly satisfy themselves of their capacity to instruct the enumerators and supervisors. This testing of the knowledge of the superintendents must in no case be delegated to an officer of a lower standing than a Deputy Collector. The District Officers should insist on having reports from his assistants regarding the qualifications of each superintendent."

"The instruction of enumerators and supervisors will be effected through the superintendents; but it will be necessary for the tahsildār or other member of the district staff to meet the enumerators and supervisors of each pargana at some convenient place after the superintendent reports them efficient, and to satisfy himself that they thoroughly understand the instructions. Regarding each supervisor, the superintendent will submit through the tahsildār to the tahsil officer a separate report as to his efficiency. Instruction to supervisors or enumerators should not be delayed till all are appointed. It should be commenced, especially in the case of supervisors, as soon as each is appointed. No enumerator is to be permitted to make any entries in the books supplied to him until he has made a draft on loose forms for at least ten complete houses and the draft has been tested and approved by the superintendents. In cases where, from the frequency of mistakes in the draft, it appears likely that the schedules as prepared by any enumerator will have many erasures and spoiled pages, the superintendent may direct the enumerator to make a draft for the whole of his block."

"Valuable assistance can be given in the instruction and examination of Census Officers by Gazetted Officers of Departments not directly under the Collector. District Engineers, Opium Officers, Survey and Settlement Officers, all of whom spend much time in the district, can, without much trouble and without any injury to their other work, question and instruct any Census Officers they may meet. A brief report as to the result should be sent to the Tahsil Officer."

27. **The instructions to enumerators.**—The instructions to enumerators for the province, which contain in brief a summary of the entire work of enumeration, are given below. The outlines of these rules were drafted by the Simla Conference, and the admirably clear and at the same time brief way in which the instructions are expressed is due to them.

1. **"A.—The First Round.**—Beginning from the 15th of January 1891, you will visit every house in your block to which a separate number has been affixed, in the order in which they are entered in the list in your book, and enter in the schedules in that book every person residing in those houses in the manner prescribed below."

2. "You must use black ink, and write very clearly in the character you know best."

3. "You must take a fresh page for each house. If there are more than eight persons in a house, you should continue the entries for that house on the next page, repeating at the top of that page the number of the house in question, with the word 'continued' after it in brackets. You must never begin the entries for a fresh house in the middle of a page, but should leave the unused lines blank."

4. "If the entry for any person in any of the columns of the schedule be the same as that of the person entered on the line above, you must repeat the entry and never write the word 'ditto' or make dots."

5. "If one of the houses on the list be found unoccupied, you should write the word 'empty' after the number of that house on the top of the form."

6. "You are to enter on this visit all persons who ordinarily live and take their meals from the house, even though any of them may be, at the time of your visit, absent for a short time at the bazar, or town, watching crops, fishing, or even for a few days at a wedding or on a pilgrimage, provided they are to be back at the house before the 26th February. After these ordinary residents you should enter the visitors, if any, stopping in the house, but not such as are only there for a day or two, as for a wedding, &c., and will not remain there till the 26th February. In dharamshalas, sarais or temples, you should enter on this occasion only those who usually live there, and not travellers, &c., stopping only a day or a night or so in the building."

7. "Before beginning to make these entries you must read carefully the rules for filling up each column, which are printed (1 to 14), and also the specimen schedule filled up opposite those rules."

8. "Before filling up any of the schedules in the book you should write on loose forms, draft entries for ten houses and submit them to your supervisor for approval. You should not commence making entries in the book until the draft has been approved. Whilst you are filling up these schedules the supervisor will inspect your work, and see if you understand the rules. You should point out to him entries about which you are in doubt, and receive his instructions. You must have completed all the entries in your block by the 1st of February 1891."

9. **"B.—The Second Round.**—At 9 p. m. on the 26th February 1891 you will take this book as ~~already~~ filled in and visit every house in your block in order."

10. "Before you leave to go on your round you must make certain that you yourself will be enumerated as present in the house where you are stopping."

11. "You must summon the chief member of each family residing in the house, and read over to him the entries made for his family in the schedule. You will strike out the entries for persons who are not present, and fill up the form for any person now in the house who was not there when the first visit was made, such as guests, infants newly born, and others."

12. "You are to consider as present all living in or taking their meals from the house, even though any of them may be out fishing or watching in the fields, &c., for the night."

13. "You must enter the letter 'V' for visitor in column 1, after the names of all who have only come to the house for a short time, and do not ordinarily reside there."

14. "If there be no room left on the schedule for the fresh entries above mentioned, you must take a fresh page at the end of the book, and enter on it the house number with the word 'continued' after it, as prescribed in paragraph 3 above."

15. "You must make no alteration whatever in any entry against the name of any person whom you do not strike out because he or she is no longer present. When you so strike out an entry, you must draw the line completely through all the entries relating to that person and not merely through column 1."

16. "You must use red ink only for entries and erasures made on the round on the 28th February."

17. "Whilst going on this round you must visit every house marked 'empty' in your book to see whether any person is now living there."

18. "After visiting as above, all the dwelling-houses, you must go to the dharamshalas, *sardis*, encampments and landing places, where travellers rest for the night, and enter all particulars in the schedules for the wayfarers, pilgrims, &c., you may find there, and strike out the entries against residents, &c., who are not now present. You should ascertain from the village watchmen if any wandering gang, &c., has come to pitch in your block, and if there be any such you should go and enumerate it as above prescribed for other persons, unless a police office has been deputed from the thana to enumerate them."

19. "If any household in your block has been given a separate schedule, you should collect it on the morning of the 27th February, and after seeing that the rules have been complied with in filling up the columns, you should stitch or pin it into your book next to the last schedule filled up by you."

20. After your book has been inspected by the supervisor, you will prepare the short abstract printed on the back of the specimen schedule in it, as directed by the supervisor, and when he has certified it to be correct, he will receive it from you and let you go."

21. "According to the Census Act, every person is legally bound to furnish you with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule; but you are forbidden to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the census, as for instance, the amount of any person's income. Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the census renders himself liable to punishment under the Census Act or the Penal Code."

C—Rules for filling up the schedule—

"*Rule 1, column 1 (serial number and name).*—Enter first the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female, then the other members of the family and their resident servants, if any, and lastly, visitors or temporary residents, after whose name write a (V) in brackets for "visitor." If there be any objection made to giving the name of a female, write the word "female" in this column, adding her relationship to some member of the household."

"If an infant has not yet been named, enter the word 'infant.' The enumerator is not to insist upon any female giving her own or her husband's name. The serial number must not be added till the night of the 28th February."

"*Rule 2, column 2 (religion).*—Enter here the religion which each person returns, as Hindu, Musalman, Jain, Christian, Parsi, Sikh, Buddhist, Brahmo, Jew. Forest tribes who are not Hindus, Musalmans, &c., should have the name of their tribe entered in this column, as Bhil, Gond, &c. Low castes, as Chamâr, Dom, &c., should be entered by the religion

which they themselves return, and no dispute about it is to be raised. "Note particularly that Brahmoe, Jains and Sikhs will be entered separately from all others who profess themselves Hindus."

*Rule 3, column 3 (section of religion).—*Enter the sect of religion followed by each person as they return it, as Vaishnav, Walsacharya, Kalirpanthi, &c., for Hindus, Sunni, Shah, &c., for Muslims, and for Christians enter whether Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, American Episcopalian, &c. If a Hindu cannot name his sect, the name of the divinity he especially worships should be entered. (The question will be *Ishta devata kuni hai?* or *his devate se manter leti ho?* For persons entered in column 2 as Bhils, Gonds, or of other forest tribes, the name of the *devata* will invariably be entered. If the sect or *devata* cannot be stated, enter "not returned" in this column, but do not leave it blank.

*Rule 4, column 4 (caste, &c.).—*Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains; and the tribes of those who have not castes, add the races of Christians, &c.; as Brahman, Rajput, Bania, Kunbi for Hindus; Pathan, Moghal, &c., for Muslims; Eurasian or native Christian for Christians. Do not enter vague terms, such as Hundustani, Marwari, Panjabi, &c."

Rule 5, column 5 (subdivision of caste, &c.). If the caste has been entered in column 4, enter here the subdivision. For Brahmins the main subdivision or tribe will be entered, *e.g.*, Kanaujia, Sanadh, Gaur, Sarwariya, &c.; for Rajputs, Baniya, Ahira, &c., the clan or subcaste, *Kaun bans or banas*, *e.g.*, Panwar, Chauhan, Agarwal, Oswal, Gwalbans, &c. Ordinarily the entry for this column will be the answer given to a question such as, *kaun Brahman? kaun Bania? kaun Pathan?* If Native Christians recognise any caste, the caste should be entered, or they may be entered as Portuguese, Madrasi, &c."

"Some races may not return subdivisions, and in their case, the entry in column 4 should be repeated, but this column must not be left blank."

*"Rule 6, column 6 (male or female).—*Enter here for each person as either male or female, even though you have written the word 'female' in column 1 already."

*"Rule 7, column 7 (age).—*Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word 'infant'."

"If a person cannot state his or her age exactly, the enumerator should ask the relations or refer to some well-known event of local importance, or, if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance. He must never insist on seeing any female who is not voluntarily produced before him."

*"Rule 8, column 8 (marriage, &c.).—*Enter each person, whether infant, child, or grown-up, as either married, unmarried, or widowed."

"Children who have been married should be entered as married, even though they may not have begun to actually live with their wives or husbands. Persons who have been married, but have no wife or husband living, should be entered as widowed. The enumerator must accept the statement made by the person, or in the case of children, by their relatives. This column must not be left blank for any one of whatever age."

*"Rule 9, column 9 (parent tongue).—*Enter the language which each person returns as ordinarily spoken in the household of that person's parents. The language ordinarily spoken throughout these provinces, except in the Himalayan districts, will be entered as Hindustani."

*"Rule 10, column 10 (birthplace).—*Enter the district and state in which each person was born, and if the person be not born in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, add the name of the province of birth."

If the person be born out of India, enter the country, as China, Kabul, Ceylon. The names of villages, tahsils, &c., are not to be given."

"Rule 11, column 11 (*occupation or means of subsistence*).—Read this rule very carefully and ask the supervisor about all cases which seem doubtful to you.—Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property, such as house rent, shares, &c. In the case of children and women who do not work, enter the occupation of the head of their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word 'dependent,' but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered. If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation."

"No vague terms should be used, such as 'service,' 'Government service,' 'shop-keeping,' 'writing' or 'labour' &c., but the exact service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour, must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture, it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants; if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year or is a daily field labourer. Women who earn money by occupations independent of their husbands, such as selling firewood, cowdung cakes, grass, by grinding flour or doing house work for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as 'maker and seller' of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, railway, or municipal service, the special service should be entered first, and the word Government or municipal, &c., after, as clerk, Government; sweeper, municipal, labourer, railway."

"Rule 12, column 12 (*instruction*).—Enter in this column against each person, whether grown-up, child or infant, either *learning*, *literate*, *illiterate*. Enter all those as *learning* who are under instruction, either at home or at school or college. Enter as *literate* those who are able to both read and write any language, but are not under instruction as above. Enter as *illiterate* those who are not under instruction, and who do not know how to both read and write, or who can read but not write, or can sign their own name but not read."

"Rule 13, column 13 (*language known by literate*).—Enter here the language which those shown as *literate* in column 12 can both read and write, and if a person knows how to read and write English as well as a vernacular, enter 'English also.'

"This column is not to be filled up for those shown in column 12 as *learning* or *illiterate*, and except where English is known, only one language should be entered, that which he knows best."

"Rule 14, column 14 (*infirmities*).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column."

"Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only."

These rules, which could not themselves be lengthened without the risk of confusing the weaker vessels amongst the enumerators, were supplemented by instructions to supervisors on the points on which after having the enumeration instructions acted on, I found further elucidation called for. The instructions to enumerators that if a Hindu could not name his sect, he should be asked the name of the divinity he especially worshipped was due to a suggestion by Mr. W. Crooke, Collector of Mirzapur. The result will be referred to in another chapter of the report. The instructions to supervisors are on record for the information of later census officers and need not be re-

peated here. Further supplementary instructions were issued in a circular dated 26th January 1891, after some progress had been made in the final record. It may be referred to as showing the points on which the actual working of the rules showed mistakes to be likely. The forms and instructions for the use of each census officer were issued in a compact form. Superintendents and superior officers had a copy of a Census Manual supplied to them, containing all instructions issued. Supervisors were supplied with a hand-book containing —

"1st.—A statement giving details as to the boundaries of blocks included in his circle and the names of the enumerators."

"2nd.—Instructions to supervisors regarding the duties especially due from them."

"3rd.—A copy of the instructions to enumerators and specimens of all forms which have to be filled up by enumerators."

4th.—A blank form of supervisor's abstract to be filled up by supervisors, immediately after the final enumeration, from the enumerator's abstracts and forwarded to charge superintendents

5th.—A set of exemplar questions, such as should ordinarily be asked in filling up the schedules.

They were subsequently provided each with a copy of a catechism drawn up by Mr. Bullock, then Collector of Bijnor, in which the census instructions were repeated in a way likely to attract attention in the form of question and answer. It was the consideration of the cost which prevented Mr. Bullock's very useful catechism being circulated to all enumerators, to whom it would certainly have been of service.

Enumerators were each provided with a strongly bound book or books containing—

1st.—A sheet of instructions to enumerators as to their duties and rules for filling up the enumerator's schedule

2nd.—A specimen schedule with entries completed to exemplify how the schedule are to be filled up.

3rd.—A block list containing a detailed list copied from the village or ward list, of all houses, &c., within the block, which have to be visited by the enumerator in the course of his enumeration. The entries in the block lists will, as prescribed in Rule 32, be made under the instructions of the supervisor, generally by the enumerator himself, or when necessary, by the patwar or the supervisor.

4th.—Blank schedules sufficient to allow one for each house or other place to be visited by the enumerator and to provide some margin for houses containing more residents than eight, that being the greatest number which can be entered in a single schedule.

5th.—A blank form for an abstract to be filled up by the enumerator immediately after the final enumeration.

28. Amendments suggested in census rules—Officers were after the census called on to suggest alterations which experience had shown to be necessary on the rules for enumeration. Certain of the alterations suggested may conveniently be noted here. Those of them which are of special importance will find more detailed notice in other parts of the report.

In regard to the instructions regarding the record of castes, sub-castes and sects, several district reports have suggested that fuller instructions should have been given in the rules. The most extensive suggestion, that made by the Collector of Allahabad, was that exhaustive lists of all religions, castes, sub-castes, sects and mother-tongues should have been supplied to each superintendent, who should, when any entry not in the list was found, enquire specially as to whether it was correct and collect information regarding it—similar suggestions were made from Mainpuri, Agra and Etāwah. As regards the census which is past, it is enough to point out that there were, when it was taken, no materials whatsoever available from which such lists at least as regards sects, sub-castes and occupations could be made. As regards the future census, I very much doubt the expediency of circulating any such guiding lists. The lists would be regarded as standard and the result would be to deprive future Census Officers of an opportunity of correcting or adding to the information already collected. Such lists can safely be used only when the abstracted returns of a census come into the hands of a superior officer, who would know how to utilize them. For such officers they will be available in the tables of the present census.

The Collector of Etāwah, as already mentioned, recommends the preparation of a census map, and makes another useful suggestion which might be incorporated in the instructions to District Officers at next census. It is that a census order book should be kept up in each district, so that a record of all the numerous orders which have to be issued for the guidance of census subordinates and of all the points in which difficulties occur in district census administration may be on record for the use of succeeding Collectors in succeeding enumerations. Several officers point out that the record of the age of children under one year of age by the use of the word *barcha* has led to a considerable error in the age tables. The subject will be referred to in connection with the age tables. Suggestions as to payment of superintendents, supervisors and enumerators have already been referred to.

On the other hand, the Collector of Farukhabad, a gentleman who went in most thoroughly for census work in his own district, was of opinion that "clear and definite as the instructions were, they aimed at too much." The Collector of Moradabad similarly remarks that the forms err on the side of over-elaboration. The questions thus raised are large ones, which will have to be dealt with in consideration of the value of the information acquired by certain of the census tables. There can be little doubt, I believe, that once is enough to attempt to collect statistics in regard to some of the information embodied in the tables of the present census.

29. The use of the Kayathi character.—Instruction to enumerators and forms of census schedules were issued in English and in the Urdu and Devanagiri characters. District Officers were consulted as to whether it would be necessary or useful to issue instructions in the Kayathi character, which is largely employed in the eastern districts. Replies were almost unanimous in asserting that such an issue was unnecessary, that all enumerators, though they habitually wrote Kayathi, could read Devanagiri. The specimens of Kayathi handwriting received from various districts showed further that the employ-

ment of the character in printed forms to be issued for the use of all districts was impossible. The Kayathi character varies from district to district so much that the patwari who writes the Kayathi of one tract could not read with any accuracy that used even in a neighbouring district. In some districts, Kayathi was simply a current form of Devanagri, as full in its list of letters and as accurate in its spelling as that character; elsewhere it degenerated into a roughly phonetic system in which all distinction of long and short vowels is overlooked and in a majority of words no account is taken of vowels at all.

30 The characters in which enumerators' records were written.—Though forms were not for these reasons printed in Kayathi (or Hindi as it is commonly called in contradistinction to Nagri) it was the only character which could be written by the large majority of enumerators in many districts and particularly in Oudh. Appendix IV shows the characters reported as used by enumerators from the various districts. The total figures are—

Enumerators using English	...	...	...	...	863
Ditto ditto Urdu	...	...	...	...	54,241
Ditto ditto Nagri	...	...	...	...	83,118
Ditto ditto Kayathi	...	...	...	...	40,197

These returns decidedly underestimate the use of the Kayathi character. Basti, for instance, returns 7,506 enumerators using Nagri and only 201 using the Kayathi. The great majority of the patwaris in the district to my personal knowledge write their village records in Kayathi, and I have no doubt the census record was written in the same way, and that Basti had at least as large a proportion of enumerators' books in Kayathi as Gorakhpur, where enumerators are equally divided between the two characters. Again, Azamgarh returns no Kayathi books and Ballia only 563, whilst the neighbouring and similar Ghazipur shows 2,273 writing Kayathi against 900 writing Nagri.

I consider that it is fairly certain that Kayathi was, in the province as a whole, very nearly as much employed as Nagri. This fact constituted a very real addition to the work of abstraction. The Kayathi character was rarely as clear and legible as Nagri, and its use delayed work by abstractors as well as gave rise to doubt of the entire accuracy of the abstracts.

It is very possible for district officers to discourage the use of the Kayathi character effectively. Patwaris nearly all learn Nagri in their boyhood in the Government schools, and only lapse into Kayathi after they leave school. It would be perfectly possible to insist on all the younger patwaris at least writing Devanagri, and when Kayathi disappears from the patwari's book, it will, I have no doubt, not be long in disappearing from ordinary use. For my own part, I believe that it would be possible within a generation to introduce into general use a character very nearly as current as the Persian and far more legible, I mean the Roman character. A fifth character, which does not appear in the returns, was, as I found in at least one district, not absent from the census offices, the mahajani, a very modified form of Hindi which required special men to read it. This character was however employed only to an inappreciable extent, and was, where employed, modified to such an extent, to suit the comprehension of persons outside the trading guild, that the enumerator felt he was entitled to call his production Hindi.

The best average work from a census point of view was, without doubt, done by the Urdu-writing enumerators. Where Urdu and Hindi are found together, the man who knows Urdu has almost invariably a better practical education. Where care was taken that the Urdu employed should not be too "shikast," the Urdu work was very satisfactory. The preliminary record written out at leisure was, in general, as legible as could be desired, but the corrections made on the final night, rapidly written in, were however often so illegible as to give trouble in the abstraction office. The work done by the enumerators who wrote English was not satisfactory: they were mostly railway employés, foreigners to the province, and the caste and sect entries made by them were wrong in a considerable proportion. Attempts to translate vernacular names for occupations also gave trouble.

31. *Drafts of the enumeration record.*—The rules as to instruction of enumerators provided that each enumerator should fill up draft schedules for ten houses and have them inspected and corrected by his supervisor before he set to work with the final census record. Printed forms on thin paper were provided for these drafts. With men of ordinary education and intelligence such preliminary instruction with occasional subsequent references to superior authority ought to have been enough to secure a correct record, but a good many district officers were so impressed with the necessity of having all entries made by enumerators tested by the superior staff, that they directed that a complete rough draft should be made on plain paper of all entries for an enumerator's block. These entries were in some districts tested throughout by the supervisors and each of them to some extent tested by charge superintendents. There could be no more effective way of securing as far as possible the entire accuracy of the record. The expense of prescribing such a draft for general adoption at next census would not be prohibitive. Rs. 10,000 would provide and distribute the necessary forms. All the enumerators in six districts of the province had to undertake the extra work implied at the present census. In other districts, many of the superintendents and supervisors had such drafts made by their own enumerators. I would suggest it as a question for decision before next census whether such a draft should not then be prescribed for all enumerators. An alternative would be to alter the dates prescribed for the preparation of the final record in rural tracts from the 15th to the 30th January to somewhat earlier dates and to prescribe the complete preliminary draft in towns only. It was found that there was so little movement in the months of January and February in rural tracts that alterations owing to this cause had very infrequently to be made on the census night. The dates could therefore be moved into December without producing any risk of the record being badly cut about owing to the movement of population. This would allow January and February for testing by the district and superior census staff. Records badly cut about owing to mistakes of the enumerators could be rewritten. This would save the good enumerators from the extra work of writing out their record twice and would probably be very nearly as effective as the preliminary draft in ensuring good work. It would not be absolutely as satisfactory, as alterations would of course be somewhat more numerous than in a record rewritten just

before the census. As regards towns, I consider it would be inexpedient to put the dates for the preparation of the final record further away from the census day, and that to secure a good record a preliminary draft should be prepared for all houses. It is absolutely impossible in a town of any size for superintendents, even if devoting all their time to census work, to test each enumerator's work in the fourteen days which on the present occasion intervened between the completion of the record and the final census.

32. *The testing of the enumeration record.*—Throughout the whole of the months of December, January and February, the entire strength of the district staff, in addition to the specially appointed Census Officers, were employed in testing either draft or faired enumeration records. The testimony of district reports as to the general correctness of the record so tested is almost unanimous. In regard to the record of the numbers of the people the remarks of District Officers bear very explicit evidence to the effect that the record approaches as close to entire accuracy as it possibly can; that in fact the omissions, though they may be proved by age statistics, cannot be detected by testing on the spot, that the parda-nashin woman or unmarried girl, who is omitted from the record, is undiscoverable by the enumerator or superior Census Officer in any way. This, considering the readiness with which the people answered all questions and the interest they displayed in the operations, appears extraordinary, but it is the only conclusion which one who has tested census records at all extensively can come to. The result of the census in showing in equality of the sexes is almost as certain in the best administered district as in the worst. I myself tested enumeration in fully half the districts of the province after the record had begun to take final shape. The total omissions I discovered were very few indeed, and were not at all markedly greater amongst females than amongst males. The testimony of other officers is similar. The Jaunpur report quotes a remark by Mr. Moreland, the Census Officer, on this subject—"I tested the work of some 500 enumerators when in camp. I think the actual enumeration was extremely well done. In only two cases did I find that any person had been omitted." The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad remarks—"In numbering houses no places were omitted where there was any likelihood of people passing the night, and it can be confidently said that on the night of enumeration no one escaped enumeration except *perhaps* a few parda-nashin women." The Collector of Benares says,—"all reports point to the great accuracy of the work. A careful numbering and an energetic house-to-house testing could not but produce a good result." The Collector of Muzaffarnagar says,—"I may therefore confidently say that the census returns for this district are, as to numbers at least, substantially correct, and that there is no reason to believe that there has been any extensive omission either of males or females. Remarks to the same effect are made in almost all other districts.

Mistakes in details, discovered and corrected in testing, are noted by almost all districts to have occurred, especially in regard to the entries in the sex, sub-caste and occupation columns. Remarks on the subject will more properly find place in the chapters on these subjects.

33. *The final enumeration.*—The final enumeration came off on the night of the 26th February 1891. The date fixed was in every way a suitable

one. There was moon enough to give all the light possible, and yet it was distant enough from the date of the full moon to allow the movement due to the bathing in the Ganges, which takes place on every full moon, to have almost entirely ceased. The day was not auspicious for Hindu marriages and was not close to any auspicious day. There was therefore no considerable movement of marriage parties to be provided for. It was far enough advanced in the cold weather to allow ample time for preparation and yet not so far advanced as even in the hottest districts to make it likely that officers would be driven in from the subsequent testing by the heat of the weather. Even in the districts in which it was found most difficult to get persons to perform the more monotonous and laborious duties of enumerators connected with the preparation of the record, there was no reluctance or backwardness on the part of the enumerators in carrying through the final correction necessary to show the population as it stood on the appointed night. The enumerators for the time regarded themselves as the heroes of the hour, and their work was carried through with something like enthusiasm. I spent the night unexpectedly in Cawnpore, and found that even in the Cantonments, with the census administration of which there had, at an earlier stage, been cause to find fault, the final enumeration was carried through with the greatest promptitude and good-will, and that even after spending several hours of the night wandering about correcting the final record, enumerators began on the spot to prepare the abstracts which had to be promptly communicated to the district authorities.

34. *The attitude of the people.*—The attitude of the people was throughout entirely satisfactory. A few districts, Rae Bareilly, Bijnor, Dohra Dán, Bulandshahr, Cawnpore report that rumour amongst the lowest classes connected the census with taxation, with a water tax in the last named; but, only in the wilder parts of Mirzapur, did any of the wilder scares which connected themselves with the earlier censuses, find place. A rumour was, there, said to be current that it was intended to deport persons to Burma for sacrifice at the laying of the foundation of some Government fort there. From Benares and Haidwar only was there reported any difficulty in obtaining answers to the questions, and there only from a few persons, Gorkhas in the first named city and outlandish pilgrims from hill states in the other. All other Districts Officers report that the census was regarded by the body of the people either with apathy or with positive interest. Many of the reports give evidence of a keen interest taken by the people in the enumeration. The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda notes how they ran out to meet inspecting officers with the wooden number tickets in their hands, and that there was in his district no friction of any sort between any one of 5,386 Census Officers and the people. The Collector of Farrukhabad says,—“there was no friction or difficulty, the work went on smoothly.” Elsewhere, the willingness with which the people met the enumerators with lights, is noted. This last fact was brought prominently to my notice in Cawnpore. Even in this, the largest trading city of the provinces, where the personal influence of Government officers might be supposed to be least, all doors were kept open and all streets were lighted by lamps at every door, till the enumerators had passed.

35. *The preliminary abstraction.*—Two days were allowed to supervisors after the final enumeration to correct the entries made by enumerators on the

final round. Enumerators were instructed immediately after this testing to prepare abstracts showing the number of houses and the population, male and female, residents and visitors, for their blocks through supervisors and charge superintendents to the Tahsildárs. Seven days were allowed to District Officers for the collection and collation of these returns. After this not later than the 7th March, except in Kumaun and Garhwál, the district totals had to be telegraphed to Allahabad and Simla. It was by a mistake, as it can only be called, that an extension to the 12th March was allowed to the Kumaun districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Kumaun, the officer of most experience in the Himalayan districts, insisted that this extension was absolutely necessary and had it sanctioned. On the 7th March he proved it unnecessary by telegraphing his own totals, whilst the Deputy Commissioner of Garhwál, who had been neutral as to the need for the extension, availed himself of it, although I have no doubt the thoroughness with which all census arrangements were made in his district would have, had he thought it necessary, enabled him to report his totals at the same time as other districts. Mr. P. J. White, Deputy Commissioner of Sultánpur, reported his district totals by the morning of the 1st March. The late General Azim-ud-din, in charge of the Rámpur census, followed a good second on the afternoon of the 1st March, Mr. L. C. Potter, Census Officer at Hardoi, Mr. Steel at Farukhabad and Messrs. Lambo Bullock and LaTouche at Jalaun, Bijnor and Aligarh, all telegraphed their totals on the 2nd March. Except Garhwál which reported on the 10th, there was no district in the provinces which had not telegraphed its figures by the evening of the 7th March. In both Garhwál and Kumaun, the difficulties to be overcome were great. A fall of snow had taken place just before the date fixed for submission of the returns, and the roads in the northern parts of these districts were almost impassable. The provincial total population, according to these telegrams, was reported to be 46,922,690 for British districts and 799,160 for Native States. As compared with the final figures the population of the British districts was 17,605 or 037 per cent. too high, that of Native States, 6,669 or 84 per cent. too high. Statements sent by post a few days later amended the telegraphic reports to some extent.

Appendix V compares the figures so reported for each district with those finally found to be correct. The highest proportion of error was in Benares 7 per cent. and in Kumaun 69 per cent. In the great majority of districts the error was inappreciable. These abstracts were prepared under great pressure as to the time their preparation was to occupy and would have been more correct had more time been allowed. Their comparative correctness is however enough to show that any simple abstraction of census figures can be promptly carried out through enumerators at a cost practically nil, and with a correctness, to all intents and purposes, as great as that attained by the elaborate processes of the census office.

The course of the general arrangements for enumeration have now been indicated. Enumeration in tracts or circumstances in which special variations of the rules were necessary may be briefly referred to.

36. **The Railway Census.**—The Railway Census was, under the orders of the Government of India, carried out entirely by the railway staff, who

provided and trained the enumerators and took the entire census within the railway fencing. As a rule, the work was satisfactorily done. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Mr. F. E. G. Walton, Chief Engineer, was in charge and had all preliminary arrangements carried out in a most complete way. On the Bengal and North-Western Railway Mr. J. Walker, Traffic Superintendent, though later in starting work, carried it through finally no less satisfactorily. The officer in charge of the census in Farukhabad specially mentioned the services rendered by the local railway officers in charge there. At Allahabad on the East Indian Railway, Mr. J. Craven and his Assistant Mr. Huddleston, took pains in having the preliminary arrangements and training of the staff effectively carried out. On the other hand, there were railway administrations in which it was found difficult in the extreme to get census work taken in hand and in which arrangements remained unsatisfactory to the last. As a rule, the railway authorities provided and trained a full staff of well-educated enumerators, but the fact that the majority of them were not natives of the province and were not well acquainted with the caste, sects or even occupation of the province, prevented the record in railway blocks from being on the average as correct as outside the railway boundaries. The census of persons in trains was carried through by a staff of special enumerators, provided at all stations for persons who alighted from trains and at certain fixed stations for trains which passed at sunrise on the 27th. This record written in great haste afterwards gave trouble in the abstraction offices and has perhaps added to our lists of sub-castes a number of names which are not likely to be recognized hereafter. On some of the lines there was some trouble in obtaining the preliminary abstracts and the records, so much so that several Collectors have suggested that in future the superintendence of arrangements on railway lines be left to the district authorities, the railway authorities being only called on to provide the necessary enumerators. I do not however believe that this plan would work as well as that prescribed by the rules. All that is wanted is that the training of the railway enumerators should be closely supervised by the district officials, and that Collectors should be instructed to provide enumerators where the railway authorities found it difficult so obtain natives of Upper India for the work. The returns, when finally ready, should be made over to the local Census Officers direct, without the intervention of any of the railway superior officers being necessary.

37. **The census in cantonments.**—Enumeration of the military lines in cantonments was carried out by the military authorities. So far as the troops were concerned, the enumeration was well enough done, but that of the native servants and camp-followers of British regiments was in general very badly done, the entries being frequently incomprehensible. Discovery of the meaning of one of them was due to the ingenuity of the Census Commissioner for India, when the return reached his office. It was from Cawnpore: several regimental servants were entered as speaking a mother tongue Mori. The interpretation was Moorish, the term by which a Mess Sergeant would generally denominate the mother tongue of the Muhammadan Mess servants. Here, again, a closer connection between the district authorities and the enumerators is necessary. No natives of India should, as a rule, be enumerated by officers or men of British regiments. The enumeration

of cantonments outside military lines was done in the usual way under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrates. The enumerators were of the usual class, and the work in all respects in most cantonments similar to that in the neighbouring municipalities.

38. Enumeration of travellers.—Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of persons travelling by boat or road during the night of the census. Enumerators were stationed at intervals along all lines of road and at all ferries, and, as they enumerated a traveller, supplied him with a ticket to prevent re-enumeration. On the Pánjab frontiers, by special arrangement the North-Western Provinces men enumerated all travellers leaving this side, whilst the Panjáb men enumerated all crossing from the Panjáb. A supply of tickets for distribution to men entering the North-Western Provinces from the Panjáb was sent to the Deputy Commissioners of bordering Panjáb districts. As already mentioned, the date fixed for the final census was a suitable one, and there was therefore very little trouble given by large assemblages at fairs. A few of the worshippers at the Mugh Mela still lingered at Allahabad and on the roads leading away from it, but were nowhere in great numbers. At Ajudhya there was not a very large assemblage for which special enumerators were provided. The Kumbh Mela at Brindaban was one of the most considerable of the gatherings to be dealt with, but was not extensive enough to be really troublesome. At Hardwár the number of pilgrims was so small as to be enumerated by the ordinary staff. For a province full of holy places, this list of religious fairs is a small one.

The Boat Census.—A very important part of the operations in the Lower Provinces was here, except on the lower reaches of the Gogra and Ganges, not of importance. On these rivers, enumerators were kept at the gháts for twenty-four hours, it being believed that none of the boats in these provinces go on for more than twenty-four hours, without drawing up at a landing place. In districts in which these rivers formed the boundary between the North-Western Provinces and Behar, it was arranged that boats going up the river should be enumerated by the Behar men, those going down by North-Western Provinces' enumerators.

39. Enumeration in forest and desert tracts.—A variation of the general rule, that the final enumeration of the population should be on the night of the 26th February was permitted by the Government of India in forest and desert tracts, where a day final census was permitted. The tracts in which this variation was permitted in the North-Western Provinces were, except in the Kumaun and Garhwál districts, not extensive. They consisted of—

(a) defined forest tracts in the Himalayan, and Sub-Himalayan parts of—

- (1) Dehra Dún.
- (2) Bijaor.
- (3) Taráí.
- (4) Pilibhít.
- (5) Saháranpur.

(b) outlying gate houses and gangsmen's huts on the Indian Midland Railway in Jhánsi and three forest tracts in the same district.

(c) a number of villages in the wilder parts of the Roberthanj, Dudhi and Chunár tahsils of the Mirzapur district.

(d) a few of the larger swamps in the Basti district in which persons engaged in hot weather rice cultivation lived in scattered huts.

In these tracts the population is scattered about in small camps or villages, and owing to the fear of wild beasts or the inaccessibility of the places where the people to be enumerated were to be found, enumerators could not be expected to visit them in the night

The following statement gives an estimate of the population so enumerated by day outside the Kumaun and Garhwál districts and the Native State of Garhwál :—

District,	Total population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dehra Dûu . . .	20,171	21,000	41,080
Shikharpur . . .	829	272	1,201
Bijnor . . .	3,703	2,883	6,586
Ymohat . . .	3,329	1,648	4,977
Muzampur . . .	18,393	12,408	30,801
Jhansi . . .	197	114	311
Thakri . . .	254	11	265
Thakri . . .	843	246	1,089
Total . . .	61,686	39,651	101,337

40. The Census in the Himalayas.—In the Himalayan parts of the Kumaun Division a still wider variation from the rules was considered necessary, for several reasons. The only season in which many of the villages in either district contain their full resident population is the end of the rains and beginning of the cold weather. Immediately after this in the outer tracts, the migration to the Bhábar sets in, and the residents in the higher villages below the Himalayan peaks are driven southwards with their cattle by the snow. On the 26th February, many of the villages in the tracts which migrate to the Bhábar are nearly empty and the upper patties are a waste of deep snow absolutely uninhabited. In the hot weather a large proportion of the men are employed in the hill stations as *ghampanies* and the like, and the Bhotias of the upper patties are absent in Thibet on their trading tours. It is therefore clear that a census which is to ascertain for executive purposes the ordinary resident population of the villages should be taken in October, and that the February census would be of value only for Imperial purposes and to show the extent of the periodic migration. These considerations led to a modification of the rules regarding the dates at which the preliminary record was to be made. It was resolved that the preliminary record in Kumaun and Garhwál should be made, except in towns and in the Bhábar, in October, and that in towns a special hot weather census should be taken in addition to that to be taken later for Imperial purposes. The special rules for Kumaun and Garhwál provided that the figures of the preliminary record should be abstracted by the patwári staff to show the resident population of the hill villages when at their fullest. The final correction in the hill tracts and the ordinary census

In the Bhábar taken as usual in February would show, the extent of the migration and the cold weather population of patties and villages. Owing to the way in which the population is scattered over a wide, and, particularly in February, scattered tract, Kumaun and Garhwál are vastly more difficult fields for enumeration than any of the sub-Himalayan forest tracts; and added to this, is the still more serious difficulty that the state of education made it impossible for the districts to produce the requisite number of enumerators educated enough to work alone. Garhwál had 1,128 enumerators for an area of 5,629 square miles; Kumaun showed in the returns 5,987 enumerators, but by far the greater part of these were purely nominally so. They were lambar-dárs, who had to depend on the patwári to do all the entries for them. As a matter of fact, Mr. Giles informed me in January that he had only 600 genuine enumerators for the 7,151 square miles of district. It was necessary therefore to allow time for the patwári to work over the 40 square miles, which in these districts form a patwári's circle, during the time fixed for the final correction. The period of one day allowed in other forest tracts was, in these districts, extended to ten days. Settlement operations were in progress in Garhwál and Kumaun, had sent a number of patwáris to help. For census purposes it was necessary to provide and pay substitutes, so that in these two districts Rs. 641 0-0 were expended in payment of supervisors, as well as Rs. 100 for payment of enumerators in the Bhábar. The census in both Kumaun and Garhwál was from the paucity of available enumerators, the nature of the country, and the migratory habits of the population, an extremely difficult one, but from what I saw of the enumeration record, it was well done in both districts. The prompt way in which the preliminary abstracts were made up has been already mentioned.

41. Enumeration in Native States, Rampur.—Census operations in Rám-pur were conducted almost precisely as in a British district, the late *vice* President, General Azim-ud din, corresponding direct with the Superintendent, Census Operations. The usual progress reports were sent and work in Rám-pur reported and watched in the usual way. I visited Rám-pur in December after all the preliminary arrangements had been completed and found that they had been made carefully and judiciously. The preparation of the lists of numerators and estimates of the books required for them had taken more than usual care, a preliminary rough census having been made in order that the estimate of persons to be enumerated and paper to be used by each enumerator should be accurate. The only variation from the rules observed was in the number of enumerators and blocks. The blocks were considerably larger on an average than in any British district, but with so low a standard of education as in the rural parts of Rám-pur, this was absolutely inevitable, particularly as a number of the patwáris were employed at the time on the survey of the State. As far as possible, this defect was remedied by the appointment of a specially strong superior staff. Two special paid inspectors were employed and travelling allowance given to a number of the headquarters staff whilst on tour inspecting census work. The State itself printed forms for the original draft made by the enumerators and employed the Imperial forms for the fair copies only. I suggested in consequence of the size of the blocks that a day census should be taken to allow the enumerators more time to get round their

blocks. The Vice President, however, considered this unnecessary, and owing to the strict injunctions laid on the village headmen and chaukidars to assist the enumerators in their rounds, it proved to be so. Mounted officers of the Rámpur Military Force were employed on the census night in addition to the regular census staff in all parts of the State in making rounds to see that all enumerators were at their posts. Rámpur, as already mentioned, was second in reporting its totals by telegraph, much ahead of any other Native State in India.

42. *Tehri-Garhwál*.—The Native State of Garhwál was enumerated under the instructions of the Commissioner of Kumáun. The returns for the State were received regularly and satisfactorily. No final report was, however, submitted, and in stating that the census was conducted on the same lines as in British Garhwál, I rely on information given me by the Deputy Commissioner of Garhwál, who, under the Commissioner's orders, inspected the arrangements in potties bordering on his districts. The officer in charge of the census was Babu Raghunath Bhattacharji, the Private Secretary to the Regent.

43. *Enumeration by private schedules*.—A special form of enumeration which requires mention was that by private schedules. The instructions on the subject were as follows:—

"Europeans and Eurasians will be supplied with special European schedules which they will fill up for themselves, their families and their European servants. The necessary instructions will be printed on the reverse of the schedule. Such Europeans and Eurasians as can in 'the opinion of the District Officer be trusted to enumerate their native servants and dependents also will be supplied with blank forms in English in all respects similar to the enumerators' schedules, and brief instructions as to how they are to be filled up. Native gentlemen who wish to have private schedules for themselves and their families and who undertake to have them filled up in English or Urdu will be provided with household schedules and instructions similar to those last mentioned in either language. No private schedules will be issued in Hindi."

The opinions of officers vary greatly as to the effectiveness of this form of enumeration. In many districts the issue of private schedules was kept to the lowest possible limits, whilst in others it was fairly freely used. The total number of such schedules issued as per returns received was as follows:—

In English	..	...	...	4,117
In Urdu	...	...	...	3,436

Details by districts are given in Appendix VI. The Dehra Dún return was blank, although no doubt such schedules were issued there also. On the whole, I believe that the Urdu schedules were well done. The gentlemen to whom they were issued were all of superior station and education. They valued the privilege and consequently did their best to deserve it. I am of opinion that, within certain well-defined limits as to the status and education of persons to whom such schedules are to be issued, the system might be extended to some extent. Too extensive use of these schedules would give trouble in abstraction, as the loose schedules often get loose from the book to which they are tacked. The schedules issued to Europeans were not as well filled up as they might have been. In not a few instances there were complaints by District

Officers that Europeans to whom schedules had been issued had, with trouble, been compelled to fill them up. How little regard was paid to the instructions printed on the schedules by many Europeans will sufficiently appear from an inspection of the European sect tables, where in spite of exhortations in the instructions that exact sect designations should be entered, it was found necessary to enter large numbers of persons as Protestant unspecified, and so on. All that can be done is to insist at next census on these schedules being examined by the person who collects them. Enumeration by enumerators would be impossible as in the few cases Europeans were enumerated by natives, the returns were incomprehensible.

44. The cost of the enumeration.—The following statement compares the cost of enumeration at the present and at last census under each of the principal heads, excluding superintendence, the figures under which for enumeration and compilation cannot conveniently be distinguished.

Heads.	1881	1891.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Establishment including pay of enumerators and supervisors	10,101 14 7	14,578 0 11
Contingent charges in districts	6,229 10 6	6,968 7 9
Total district charges	25,330 9 1	31,505 1 8
Cost of forms { Printing and binding	28,813 1 6	30,217 10 10
{ Distribution to districts	2 6 11	7,866 14 11
Total forms	31,511 11 5	37,901 0 9
GRAND TOTAL	56,841 1 6	69,406 11 5

The total cost in 1891 was Rs. 12,564-6-11 in excess of that in 1881.

Under the head of district charges there has been a considerable saving. The details as shown in the form of account prescribed by the Government of India are as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
1 District office establishment, including amounts paid to supervisors and enumerators	14,578 0 11
2 Contingent charges of establishment	1,080 7 11
3 House numbering	114 4 9
4 Lights, ink, paper for drafts, &c.	2,604 12 2
5 Special travelling allowance	250 0 9
6 Freight of schedules, &c., from stations and landing places	2,418 5 2
Total	21,505 1 8

The expenditure was very unequally distributed in the different districts. Appendix V.II shows the expenditure in each district, together with the incidence of expenditure on population. It varies from 1,447-5-2 or Rs 2-9-1 per 1,000 in Kumaun, where the heavy charges are due to the necessity for payment of supervisors and enumerators to Rs. 180-15-4 or as 1-7 per thousand in Basti.

The only item in the above account of district charges in which any retrenchment can be thought possible, in a future census, is that for the pay

ment of district office establishment. District Officers were authorized to entertain, from the 1st August till the abstraction office was opened, one muharrir on Rs. 15 a month, and for each tahsil one muharrir on Rs. 12 a month, from the time the distribution of enumeration forms began, until the completed enumeration record was despatched to headquarters. They were specially enjoined to be economical even in these appointments, and a good many districts did not employ the full staff sanctioned. District Officers were, after the census, asked whether they considered that in futuro this paid staff could be dispensed with. A few districts (Muttra, Dehra, Etāwah, Ballia and Agra) all of them except Agra and Etāwah "light," considered either that the tahsil muharrirs or the whole of the paid staff might be abolished, but all other officers consulted pronounced without hesitation that the staff allowed was the minimum possible. I fully agree with this opinion. In a district or tahsil with average work, it would be absolutely impossible for the staff besides their usual work and the extra work imposed on almost all of them as Census Officers to undertake the heavy clerical work necessary in connection with the distribution of forms, fairing of census registers, issue of census orders, and the like. Even were it possible it should not be attempted, as a good paid man whose special work is to keep census arrangements up to date, and who cannot have the excuse of alleging that he was prevented from doing so by his other work, is in my opinion absolutely necessary both at the sadar and at tahsils. In two districts English clerks were allowed, in consideration of the specially heavy work in the district English office. I doubt whether for purely census work they were necessary. In Meerut a paid general superintendent was allowed. In connection with the subject the following remarks by Mr. Rose, the Collector of Farrukhabad, may be quoted:—

"The enumeration staff must always in a large measure be provided by official departments, and the agency which is most largely employed must necessarily be the village patwāris. The patwāri prepares the schedules not only of the block of which he is the appointed enumerator, but in many instances of every block in his circle. The enumerators actually appointed often have not the necessary education and intelligence to fill up with any approach to accuracy a somewhat complicated form. They are well able with previous instruction to verify and if necessary to modify the entries in the schedule, to bring them into accordance with existing facts on the night of the census, but this is a much less difficult matter than the preliminary preparation of the schedule. I found much difficulty in Mainpuri in obtaining non-official agency with the necessary qualifications for the work in the interior of a sparsely-populated district; and this remark will apply to Farrukhabad with much the same force as to Mainpuri; it is not easy to find men of education and intelligence. At the same time I am not prepared to suggest that at any future census the agency for enumeration should be a paid agency. On the other hand, I am distinctly of opinion that the agency employed *in supererogation* should be paid. The District Officer knows better than any one else the difficulties which arise in his administration by the employment during several months of a large number of his officials upon work which is outside the limits of their ordinary duties. It simply means that their ordinary duties are neglected. To take, for instance, the *kāhdāngos* and *patwāris*. The village papers were not filed for the simple reason that the field work of these officials was in a lull because of their employment in census work. It was necessary and it was inevitable, but at the same time when congratulations are freely bestowed upon the slight amount of expenditure with which the important results of the census have been attained, it is well to remember that the general administration has suffered by the economy."

Another suggestion was made by the officer in charge of census in Etāwah who believed that the amount sanctioned for the clerical staff should be devoted to the payment of a General Superintendent for census work as in Meerut.

The question raised has already been referred to in para. 54. There can be no doubt that by the combination of census and current revenue work the patwāri and kāndūgo staff were worked very hard indeed during the census year, but I cannot consider that some delay in filing patwāri's papers in a particular year can be regarded as an injury to administration. I believe that the form which relief should take is the curtailment of the patwāri and kāndūgo's special work in the census year and not in the payment of a special census supervising staff. The greatest enthusiast for village papers cannot allege that the omission of the khasta rounds in a single year out of ten would in any way injure the value of the patwāri's papers for the next Settlement Officer.

45 Reasons for the higher expenditure in 1891.—The items in which the expenditure in enumeration in 1891 exceeded that in 1881 are those relating to the preparation and supply of forms, a subject which calls for somewhat detailed remarks.

46 The enumeration forms.—The forms printed for enumeration purposes during the late census were as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of form	Printed in—
1	Manual of Census Rules	English and Urdu
2	Instructions to Supervisors	English, Urdu and Nagri.
3	Parwanas of appointment for Superintendents	Ditto
4	" " " Supervisors	Ditto
5	" " " Enumerators	Ditto
6	Letters of commendation to Superintendents	Urdu and Nagri
7	" " " Supervisors	Ditto
8	" " " Enumerators	Ditto
9	Household schedules for Europeans and Europeans with instructions on reverse	English
10	" " " persons other than Europeans and Europeans with instructions on reverse	English and Urdu
11	Blank enumeration schedules in the ordinary form	English, Urdu and Nagri
12	Enumerators' books containing 12 schedules	Ditto
13	" " " 24 " "	Ditto
14	" " " 48 " "	Ditto
15	Books containing 24 schedules for the enumeration of regiments, &c.	English
16	Tickets for boats and travellers' passes rated	English, Urdu and Nagri
17	Catch-cham for the use of supervisors on the dates of enumerators	Urdu and Nagri.

The list was a very much more extensive one than at the previous census, when, besides the manual of census rules supplied to superior officers, the only instructions printed were those for enumerators, which had to serve the purposes of instruction of both Supervisors and Superintendents.

Cost of Census Manuals		Rs.	s.	p.	draft schedules were now also printed for the first time. The consequence was that charges for forms other than those supplied to enumerators for their final record were almost
"	Supervisor	472	15	0	
"	"	642	0	0	
"	Parwanas of appointment	1,400	15	8	
"	Letters of commendation	105	11	5	
"	Catch-chams	671	3	5	
"	"	369	13	0	
"	"	150	4	4	
"	Draft schedules	2,039	9	0	
Total		6,802	7	5	

entirely new. The total amount as detailed in the accompanying statement was Rs. 6,892-7-5, a large part of the increase in expenditure on forms.

The reasons why the cost of forms for the special use of enumerators should have been so much greater now than in 1881 are entirely connected with the forms themselves, and the way in which, according to the standard instructions to enumerators, they were to be filled up.

		Rs	a	p.
1881	...	28,813	3	0
1891	...	35,325	3	8
Excess	...	4,511	15	11

A. The books issued to enumerators were in every way more complete and more calculated to stand severe usage without risk of damage than those issued in 1881. At that census there were issued a loose sheet of instructions and a varying number of loose forms to each enumerator and he had to tack them together himself. The 1891 enumerator's book was strongly bound in a cartridge cover, on which was provided space for all details as to the identity of the block and enumerator. It contained a sheet of instructions, a form for a list of houses, a specimen completed schedule and form for enumerator's abstract, besides the blank schedules to be filled in in enumeration. At the rates at which the Calcutta Jail Press charged these improvements would add 30 per cent. on books of full size to the cost of the enumeration forms. The percentage of additional cost is considerably larger for the smaller sizes of books. The improved style of form therefore in itself would account for more than the difference in expenditure if the rates charged had been the same. Some margin was however left by the low rates for printing charged by the Calcutta press. This was more than swallowed up by the following reasons for a high expenditure of forms.

B. The rules as to filling up the enumeration schedules provided that a schedule which contained space for eight names was to be provided for each house, even though there was only a single resident in it; when there were more than eight persons in a house, a second schedule had to be devoted entirely to this house, even though there were only nine persons in it. It is clear that if at least half the schedules so filled up more space must have been left than was necessary for the additions to be made on the census night. Again, it was provided in the rules that a blank page should be left for each empty house or other place in which a person might possibly be found on the census night. The waste so caused varied very considerably. In an ordinary agricultural village it was practically nil, in some towns it was, partly owing to misunderstandings, very large.

C. The use of the book form as adopted for the provinces was in itself a cause of waste. The Census Commissioner issued a warning before printing was undertaken against making the books too bulky. The necessity for this warning was amply apparent in abstraction work, where the trouble experienced in detecting mistakes in the abstraction of the contents of the larger books was many times greater than it would have been had the books been divided into two and each half abstracted separately. The largest book adopted for the provinces therefore contained only 24 sheets of blank forms or 48 schedules. The smaller books contained 24 and 12 schedules respectively. Ordinarily these

smaller books were intended to be used as supplements to the larger ones and the majority of them might therefore not have contained the instructions, block list or specimen schedules. As, however, a not inconsiderable number of enumerators whose blocks were small required only small books, it was considered best to prevent multiplication of the different descriptions of books to insert the additional pages in all books. There was waste too in the number of schedules due to the book form. An enumerator with 24 houses required, besides a schedule for each house, a margin for houses containing more than eight persons and which therefore occupied two pages. He had to be supplied with an additional book of 12 schedules, though he probably only needed two or three. The amount of the waste thus caused can only be roughly estimated for the province by ascertaining it for a given number of blocks. For 80 blocks in the Rao Bareilly district, I find that 214 sheets of instructions, &c., were superfluous, and that 368 schedules were issued besides those estimated to be actually required. The waste under this head is therefore 9·32 per cent. of the whole number of forms issued.

47. *The district indents for enumeration forms.*—The various reasons given why the forms of the present census should be more costly than those of 1881 have made it clear that the additional cost of printing was in no way due to avoidable waste by the excessive issue to districts of forms not required, and that indeed the excess so issued at the present census was much less than at last. The way, in fact, in which the indents were to be prepared made it almost impossible that there should be any very great waste where the instructions were properly carried out. The circle list showed for each block the exact number of houses, and columns were provided against the entries for each block in which were accurately calculated the number of books required, allowing one schedule for each house, plus a prescribed percentage of margin for houses with more than eight persons. In several districts and in Rámpur State even this process was considered not exact enough, and a rough preliminary census was made by the patwáris, and the number of persons in each house noted, so that the exact number of schedules to be filled up was known before the indent was sent. I consider that in the great majority of districts there was little or no avoidable waste of forms. Such waste was not however absent. The most carefully managed districts used about 1·3 or fewer schedules per house, 240 or fewer schedules per thousand of population; e.g., Jhánsei used 1·2 schedules per house and Jaunpur 1·3 or thereabout. Average districts used 1·5 schedules per house, 300 schedules per 1,000 of population. The various causes already enumerated rendered such an expenditure reasonable, but where this rate was much exceeded there must, except in special circumstances, have been waste. As an example of such special circumstances, Benares city may be quoted. There 2½ schedules were indented for for each house, owing to the large population per house in the city, the large number of unoccupied houses to be provided for, and the number of shops in which a single person had to be enumerated. Excessive indents were however not uncommon. Muttra, for instance, took 388 schedules per thousand of population. In Cawnpore 33,852 schedules were sold unused as waste paper, eight per cent. of the whole supply issued to the district. It is almost

impossible for the Census Superintendent to check indents from districts accurately. He has not the accurate information before him the district officer should have; and even if he had, it would be impossible for him to refuse an urgent supplementary indent not clearly absurd, when the district officer immediately before the census declares it to be absolutely necessary. With forms carefully indented for and issued in due time, there should be no need for urgent supplementary indents, but as in the best managed districts one or more of the responsible subordinates *will* go behind hand with his work, there is no probability of its being considered possible at any future census to refuse to meet indents after a certain date.

48. *Proposals as to enumeration forms for next Census.*—In connection with the arrangements for next census, it must be considered how far the advantages of the present system can be secured without so great an increase in cost. The subject was considered at a conference of Census Superintendents held in October 1891 in Simla, and the conclusions arrived at were that the advantages of having a separate page for each house were outweighed by the additional cost so imposed in the census budget. It was recommended that after the entries for a house were ended, two or three blank lines should be left and the entries for the next house begun. If this change was made, the depth of the schedule might be increased so as to allow the record of a larger number of names on one page and so save proportionate space in headings. That the schedules should be strongly bound together is so indispensable to prevent confusion and mistakes in the abstraction office, that reversion to the old system of issuing loose schedules to be tacked together by the enumerators would be distinctly a retrograde step. The Calcutta binding was however unnecessarily good. The wiring and cloth back rendered it so strong that to open a book was a work of trouble. Merely securing the pages together so that there should be no fear of its then getting loose unintentionally could be effected without the use of wire. The books printed for me at Allahabad were tacked together with thread and cloth bound, and there were no complaints of the binding coming loose, nor indeed were the majority of office Superintendents aware that they were less securely bound than those from Calcutta. Binding such as that done by the Allahabad Press could certainly be done by local binders at district headquarters; and if this were arranged it would be possible to bind the books after the preparation of the circle list, and after it was known how many schedules each enumerator would require in his book. The rates to be paid in districts for such binding would be no higher than in the press. By issuing forms to the districts, to be bound together according to the requirements of each individual enumerator, we should save entirely the waste of schedules referred to as having been caused by the issue of bound books, and the form of indent could be so much simplified as to leave the provincial Superintendent a far fuller check over district indents than he could have under the present system.

49. *The enumeration printing.*—The great body of the printing for enumerators was done in Calcutta, according to the arrangements made by the Government of India. The work was well and cheaply done. That the

press, whilst undertaking to supply forms for several provinces, should have been able to issue forms as rapidly as it did, reflects the greatest credit on the administrative powers of the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, who was in charge. It was however inevitable that there should, to some extent, be a block, and when the original preliminary indent sent by my office was exhausted, there was some delay in printing and issuing up to the demand of the second indent, prepared in accordance with the district final indents. As later on in the cold weather supplementary indents continued to be received from districts, the heavy strain on the Calcutta Press and the time taken by consignments reaching these provinces, made it absolutely necessary to have forms set up in type and issued from the Local Government Press. These emergent indents in the local press were well done, and late as some of the latest indents were, many being received throughout the first half of February, Colonel Dodd, by night work in the press, was able to supply all the forms required in time to reach the districts and be distributed before the final census. The cost of carriage from Calcutta raised the expenditure in this respect from Rs. 2,698-7-11 in 1881 to Rs. 7,686-14-11 in 1891.

All things considered, I should strongly recommend that the provincial printing should at next census be done in the provincial press. Work should be started in April, and if the method of binding above recommended is adopted, the last lot of forms should be in the latest district by the end of October. Rates to be paid for census printing may, as on the present occasion, be effectively ascertained and prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India.

50. *The cost of superintendence*—The cost of superintendence is not shown in the above statement of accounts. It was somewhat larger in 1891 than in 1881. The difference is entirely due to the fact that the 1891 figures contain an item of Rs 2,750-0-0 for the pay of a substitute on district work for the provincial Superintendent whilst on census duty. This charge was not imposed on the census budget in 1881. The details of the cost of superintendence to the end of the financial year 1890-91 was as follows:—

	Rs.	s.	p.
Provincial Superintendent's deputation allowance	4,311	3	3
Pay of substitute of Superintendent	2,750	0	0
Travelling allowance of Superintendent	2,206	8	0
Superintendent's office establishment	1,080	8	3
Travelling allowance of ditto	269	10	6
Office contingences for ditto	1,835	8	6
Rent of Superintendent's office	131	0	0
Total	12,374	1	6

51. *Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation*.—The processes by which the census figures were prepared for presentation in the final tables are three, technically known as Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.

Abstraction in the present census was the condensation item by item into twelve abstraction sheets of the information contained in the enumeration schedules for each block or book.

Tabulation was the collection for tahsils of the totals of the abstraction sheets by means of tabulation registers.

Compilation included the rearrangement and combination of the tabulation totals into the finally corrected statements published with this report.

Abstraction and tabulation were conducted in district offices by means of a specially appointed staff under the control of District Officers, subject to the general supervision of the Superintendent, Census Operations. Compilation was effected in a central office by the Census Superintendent in communication with District Officers.

52. *The change of system in abstraction.*—The system on which this part of census operations was carried out was entirely different from that employed in these provinces at last census.

It was outlined by the Agra Conference held in December 1889, and explained more in detail by the circulars of the Census Commissioner for India, along with which specimens of the forms proposed were circulated to Provincial Superintendents. The actual detailed rules issued to District Officers were drawn up by me, after the working of the system had been experimented upon in all details. At last census abstraction was done by a group of men working together at the same time on the same block. One man read out each entry to the rest, who abstracted each on to his own sheet such particulars as were required for the table towards which he was working. The men worked together and periodically corrected their results by those arrived at by the other abstractors. The abstraction results were at once posted in the tabulation registers in a way calculated only to obtain means of obtaining the totals under each head without any provision for checking in details. The tabulated totals were combined into the final tabular forms by the district staff and only the figures finally obtained reported to the Census Superintendent. The system had been worked out in all its details by Mr. White himself and provided a remarkably quick and cheap method of attaining the final totals. The drawback, however, was that whilst every opportunity was afforded to the men working in each stage to consult the final totals acquired by their fellow workers and alter results so as to agree with those attained by the other men, there was and could be no effective provision whatsoever to guard against fraudulent combination on the part of the men employed. To any one who has had experience of the way in which work is done by Indian muharrirs working at high pressure, this objection was a fatal one. Even with the system of the present census, where fraudulent combination was possible only with the connivance of the superior and highly paid officers in charge of the district offices, there was so much fraud discovered as to convince me that in exceptional cases work by men who compared their results must in India be regarded with the greatest suspicion. Of the system introduced by the present Census Commissioner for

India, the main underlying principle was that each abstractor had to prepare his returns separately, and that the comparison of these results with the work of other abstractors which formed the main test of the honesty and correctness of the work, was to be done only by the supervising officials with the assistance of a

separate staff appointed for the purpose. As the tabulation registers were intended to be fair and permanent records, and therefore it was necessary as far as possible to secure correctness in the entries originally made, it was impossible to carry out the system of isolation to the same extent in tabulation as in abstraction. The value of the system is, however, shown by the fact that though tabulation offers far less temptation to fudging than abstraction does, it was in the tabulation, where muharrirs might have access each to the other's records, that the only instances of dishonest work so extensive as to be destructive of the value of the results were discovered during the present census operations. Comparatively costly as the present system has proved, there can, I think, if entire accuracy of results is valued, be no hesitation in continuing it at next census, rather than in reverting to the cheaper system of 1881.

53. **The abstraction work.**—Preparation for abstraction work was begun immediately after the preliminary abstracts had been prepared and submitted by the enumeration staff. A Deputy or Assistant Collector was in each district placed in charge of the census office, except in Agra, where Munshi Sheo Narain, Rai Bahadur, who had already on behalf of the Collector supervised the whole of the district enumeration, undertook the charge of the abstraction office also. An office Superintendent previously approved by the provincial Superintendent was appointed on pay varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80. The subordinate staff consisted of a record-keeper, four or more supervisors for each district, and a number of abstractors fixed for each district, more in view of the budget provision than the work to be done. The subject will be again referred to. Work had by the first of April been started in most districts. The abstractors were, after the system had been a short time in operation, divided into ten groups, each of which abstracted the figures for one of the general abstraction sheets. Each two groups were under a supervisor, through whose hands the abstracted sheets passed to the office Superintendent and his testing staff. The test was conducted mainly by collecting together in a test sheet the figures attained for each block on each sheet. The total figures for all sheets checked each other. The figures for age periods attained on one sheet when combined to some extent checked those for age periods in other sheets. Figures for castes acquired on three different sheets for different tables checked each other. The figures for religions checked each other on four different sheets. Thus for all the work on the most important and complicated abstraction sheets a very effective test of the accuracy of the work done was provided by this comparison. For sheets the details of which were not effectively so tested, reabstraction to the extent of ten per cent. was done; and for all sheets including those the accuracy of which was ascertained by the comparison test, reabstraction was ordered to an extent sufficient to provide against the possibility of the abstractors combining. In regard to the returns for infirmities, the figures for many districts were so surprising, as compared with those for 1881, that for these sheets almost complete reabstraction was ordered after the original registers had been completed. The result was in almost every case to affirm the substantial correctness of the original

figures. Testing, it was originally supposed, could be done by the Superintendent and an assistant muharrir, but before work had long been started it was found necessary to appoint a special tester for each two lakhs of population, and even this staff had to be somewhat increased in most districts. A scale of work determined on, in consultation with the Superintendent, Lower Provinces, was fixed, and before the work had long been in hand, the staff in all districts was working up to it. In spite of the full tale of work being done and these additions to the staff, it was found that, owing to the allowance of abstractors provided for in the budget being too small, abstraction work took fully five months in an ordinary district, instead of the three and a half for which pay of abstractors was provided. However, by the end of August, this part of the work was everywhere, except in Kumaun, complete, and, in my opinion, formed after inspection either by myself or by my personal assistant in every district of the province, well and accurately done. It would be useless to give in detail an account of the process of abstraction. The rules have been printed and are available for reference. As an instance of the complexity of some of the abstraction sheets, it may be mentioned that the sub-caste sheet for one of the blocks of Hardwar town was thirteen feet long when completed, and that six and seven feet of length was not uncommon for caste sheets. The sheet which in every way gave most trouble was that in which the information as to civil condition of castes was collected. As there is little probability of this work being again undertaken, it requires no closer reference.

54. *Tabulation*.—Tabulation was intended to follow abstraction after a short interval during which lists of castes, sub-castes, sects, birth-places, mother-tongues and occupations prepared during abstraction should be examined by myself or my office with a view to preventing tabulation separately of entries which should have been combined. On the whole, if at next census tabulation is to be done in districts, I should not recommend this being again attempted. The work for the Superintendent himself, whilst lists were coming in from each taluk of the province, was almost impossibly heavy. The combinations which could, on the information available, be ordered for castes and sects, were not very numerous. For mother-tongues the entries were never so numerous as to make combination before tabulation necessary. For birth-places and occupations, the combinations so ordered were very numerous; but though the tabulation registers were rendered more correct by having the combinations effected during the preparation of the registers, the delay caused by having to send and receive back lists and the frequency with which mistakes were made by the tabulator in combining, and the trouble and delay caused in discovering such mistakes have led me to be strongly of opinion that tabulation should follow immediately on abstraction and show the uncorrected and uncombined abstraction results. All corrections and combinations should be reserved to the compilation stage of the work. To allow combination to be done in districts otherwise than on lists furnished by the Census Superintendent, is, it was clearly proved, absolutely impossible. It was permitted by the present rules to the small extent of allowing District Officers to combine names of occupations which were absolutely identical. The rule was as follows:—

"The words used by different enumerators to describe the same trades will in all probability be numerous, and to prevent utterly useless multiplication of the headings in column 1 of the sheet, it is provided that the Deputy Collector in charge of the office may draw up for the orders of the Collector a list of expressions used for each trade which he considers to be absolutely synonymous. The Collector may on this report order that the entries may be abstracted together. A copy of the list as approved by the Collector should be sent at once to the Superintendent, Census Operations. It must be borne in mind that such combination is to be allowed only when the difference in the two terms used is purely lingual or verbal; that when the meaning is not precisely the same, or when more detail of any kind is given in one term than the other, each should be abstracted separately. Where any doubt is entertained the order passed will be to abstract separately. As an example, the occupations described as *khet* and *kashikari* may be abstracted together, but the entries *kashikari* and *kashikari nali* should be abstracted separately."

That this nothing could be more guarded, yet it has led in several districts to the obliteration of all distinctions between Government servants, Collectors, Judges, *patwāris*, village *chaukidārs*, all being lumped together. Elsewhere a variety of mistakes were so introduced. It would be possible from the record of combination of occupations made in my office at the present census to print and circulate to district offices in a future census the combinations to be allowed, but in view of the impossibility of getting abstractors or tabulators to learn up and work on lists so extensive, I think it better that the tabulation registers should be more or less redundant than that the value of the occupation tables should be impaired. Tabulation was estimated to cost about one-third as much as abstraction, but in practice it was found to be in consequence of the elaboration of the caste and occupation details, almost as expensive and very much more troublesome. It was conducted by means of twenty-five registers, of which fourteen were general, containing entries for every block in the provinces and the others contained entries only for those blocks in which there were any statistics of the nature they referred to. These registers were all prepared on a uniform plan, so that all the blocks which occurred on a given page of one register appeared also on the same page or set of pages of all other general registers. The blocks were properly arranged by villages, *thānas*, *parganas* and *talukhs*, so that the figures for any one of the census tables can by reference to the vernacular registers be ascertained for the smallest or any recognized revenue or executive sub-division of a district. The tabulation for the first fifteen of the imperial tables, though bulky in some cases, gave little trouble, as the statistics for the whole of a *talukh* fell under headings not more numerous than could be arranged in a single page or opposing pair of pages, and the totals could be carried forward from page to page. The registers which did give trouble were those for castes and occupations, in which for each set of blocks which appeared on a single page of register I, there were often entries enough to occupy in the caste and occupation registers the columns for many pages. In these registers the set of villages which occupied a single page of register I, were treated as independent of all others, and the totals for them collected along the bottom of the set of pages. The totals for all sets were collected by means of separate totalling sheets. So prepared, all these registers were extremely bulky and complex. The civil condition by caste register, which required a separate register for each caste, and the correctness of which could not be tested till the final totals were arrived at, was especially bulky and troublesome.

55. The testing of tabulation registers.—All general registers were tested page by page as they progressed. The rules stated that the form of test sheet prescribed for abstraction sheets might be used for the purpose, but in future it would be better to print a separate test sheet more suited for the larger figures which occur in the tabulation registers. It should be definitely prescribed that such a test sheet should be filled up for every total in each register.

56. The census office work in districts.—The operations of abstraction and tabulation were conducted at very varying rates of speed and of cost by the different districts. In general, the work done was as ascertained by the test in compilation to be thoroughly honest and satisfactory. In two districts there were exceptions of importance to this remark. In Kumaun the work of tabulation must throughout be pronounced unsatisfactory. All registers were received in a most untidy form, and mistakes were frequently detected in all of them. The caste registers were deprived of most of their value by unauthorized combinations and omissions, and the occupation registers were found in compilation to have been so completely fudged as to be absolutely valueless. In the greater part of the district the occupation registers were deprived of all value by the reckless combinations dishonestly effected on the face of the abstraction sheets to save trouble; whilst in one tahsil the abstraction sheets were thrown entirely aside and an absolutely imaginary register prepared to give for each block the totals which another register proved to be correct. The whole of the Kumaun occupation work had to be redone at a late stage in compilation and caused much delay. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Kumaun, who has investigated it and issued orders punishing the parties in fault. Allahabad was the only other district in which dishonest work was found to have affected the entire value of a register. The Christian sect and race registers were here fudged in a much more intelligent way than those in Kumaun, but quite as completely. The fraud was so well carried out that it was detected only when the great difference between the details in the figures for the present and past censuses led me to examine in detail the entries for certain specified blocks. As a result, the abstraction sheets were sent for from the district, and it was found that abstraction had been properly done to start with, but that a large proportion of the sheets had apparently been lost. Imaginary sheets were fudged instead of those lost, and the figures from them carried into the tabulation registers. The Collector's attention was called to the matter and the dishonest tabulators dismissed from Government service.

Fudging to a very minor extent was detected in Bulandshahr and Mirzapur. In the former it was of trifling extent, a small village had by mistake been omitted from one of the last pages of the registers. The mistake was discovered by the Superintendent and corrected in the earlier registers, but was apparently forgotten before the totals of certain later registers were acquired. When the totals were found, they were of course wrong to the extent of the population of the village omitted, and were put right by means of arbitrary corrections in another village. The fudging was not carried out to such an extent as to appreciably injure the totals, and the fact that the amount to be fudged was exactly the population of the small village omitted, showed

how correctly the Bulandshahr registers had been prepared, except in this one respect. In Mirzapur, the fudging discovered consisted in the arbitrary insertion of persons dependent on certain trades into the register, apparently to give an occupation total more in accordance with the census official's idea of what was proper than the registers themselves gave. How incorrect was his idea of the proper total appeared from the fact that the superfluity of persons of the occupations selected for this act of favouritism in that particular tahsil at once attracted notice when embodied in a provincial return. In Farukhabad some bad work, not considered after full enquiry to be dishonest, was done in the entries made in the registers for the Central Jail block, which did not correspond with those in the abstraction sheets.

Mistakes not attributable to dishonest work but causing suspicion of the carefulness of the work were detected in Aligarh, Farukhabad, Allahabad, Jhānsi, Ghāzipur, Muttra, Bareilly and the inevitable Kumau, and to a less extent in Bijnor, Etāwah, Moradabad, Hardoi and Gonda.

The tabulation registers were subjected to a very severe test in the preparation of the provincial village directory, in the course of which the figures for every village were rearranged by religion, age periods and occupation. The result was to show that, on the whole, they were very correct: mistakes were certainly detected in village totals in a comparatively large number of instances, but they were almost entirely mistakes such as did not affect the totals of the imperial tables. They were mainly due to entries for one village having been made in the line or lines appropriate to another. The totals for columns at the bottom of the pages from which the imperial returns were compiled were carried forward correctly, but the cross totals for villages were wrong. The instances in which the mistakes were so considerable as to necessitate the abstraction sheets for a village being referred to were few. In every instance in which the abstraction sheet was sent for it was found to be correct and the mistake introduced in Tabulation.

Except in the districts mentioned, the work was found to be honest throughout, and, in general, careful. The ultimate test of the success of the work in the different districts therefore is the cost of the work and the expedition with which the registers were prepared. The table given below compares the dates on which the work of tabulation was completed and the total cost of the work in each district, excluding paper, pencils and rubbers, and in some cases binding of registers.

Abstract No. 4, comparing the dates of completion of tabulation work and the total cost in the districts of the provinces.

Serial number.	District or State.	Date of close of Census office.	Order of serials entered in point of expedition.	Total cost.		Cost per 1,000 of population.	Order of serials entered in point of expedition.
				Rs.	s. p.	Rs.	s. p.
1	Dahra Dūā	31st December 1891	16	8,205	11 0	19	0 11
2	Rohāmpur	10th October 1891	1	5,222	12 8	5	9 4
3	Mumfaringar	31st December 1891	10	5,515	8 7	8	6 10
4	Meerut	20th November 1891	6	7,790	0 1	5	9 8
5	Bulandshahr	22nd November 1891	5	7,122	0 4	7	8 1
6	Aligarh	7th January 1892	17	7,441	10 2	7	2 1
Total, Meerut Division				37,067	5 11	7	1 2

Abstract No. 4, comparing the dates of completion of tabulation work and the total cost in districts of the provinces—(concluded).

Serial number.	District or Sub.	Date of close of Census office.	Order of merit as to point of completion	Total cost.	Cost per 1,000 of population.	Order of merit as to gross cost.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7	Muttia	8th March 1892 ..	32	5,510 13 10	7 11 6	30
8	Agra	15th December 1891 ..	11	7,589 8 0	7 8 11	29
9	Varanasi	30th November 1891 ..	7	5,544 3 0	7 8 0	27
10	Manspur	15th December 1891 ..	10	5,531 3 2	8 6 9	35
11	Etawah	31st December 1891 ..	18	5,428 10 10	7 7 4	34
12	Etah	11th January 1892 ..	18	5,158 15 11	7 5 6	23
	Total, Agra Division .. ..	..		35,701 6 9	7 8 0	
13	Bareilly	23rd January 1892 ..	24	6,701 8 8	6 7 0	10
14	Bijnor	23rd December 1891 ..	13	5,038 5 5	7 1 7	20
15	Moradabad	18th January 1892 ..	10	7,410 0 11	8 0 0	34
16	Moradabad	9th December 1891 ..	9	7,363 12 10	6 3 10	9
17	Shahjahanpur	10th February 1892 ..	28	8,000 12 8	8 11 0	39
18	Filibit	21st November 1891 ..	4	4,136 5 11	8 6 8	36
	Total, Rohilkhand Division .. ..	..		39,559 4 5	7 6 6	
19	Cawnpore	21st January 1892 ..	23	9,555 1 0	7 14 6	31
20	Fatehpur	18th January 1892 ..	20	6,090 0 6	8 11 4	38
21	Banda	31st January 1892 ..	20	7,008 9 6	9 14 10	44
22	Hamirpur	13th October 1891 ..	2	4,530 12 2	8 13 0	40
23	Alahabad	31st December 1891 ..	16	11,010 1 9	7 7 11	25
24	Jaunpur	31st December 1891 ..	16	5,805 12 4	14 2 8	47
25	Jaloun	15th November 1891 ..	8	4,406 8 1	11 1 0	45
26	Lalitpur	29th December 1891 ..	15	2,708 13 4	9 14 0	43
	Total, Allahabad Division .. ..	..		51,725 10 8	8 15 8	
27	Benares	20th December 1891 ..	12	6,534 12 8	7 1 4	19
28	Mirzapur	31st December 1891 ..	16	7,108 6 2	6 1 10	6
29	Jaunpur	29th February 1892 ..	31	8,197 8 11	6 7 8	11
30	Ghazipur	23rd January 1892 ..	24	7,181 15 4	6 10 7	14
31	Balla	29th January 1892 ..	22	6,709 4 10	7 1 0	21
	Total, Benares Division .. ..	..		35,731 15 11	6 10 5	
32	Gorakhpur	11th April 1892 ..	33	20,921 9 8	6 15 9	18
33	Basti	15th February 1892 ..	29	11,128 13 7	6 9 8	8
34	Amangarh	25th January 1892 ..	25	11,519 14 8	6 10 7	15
	Total, Gorakhpur Division .. ..	..		43,570 6 11	6 11 1	
35	Kumaon	7th February 1892 ..	27	5,023 6 11	8 15 8	41
36	Garhwal	31st January 1892 ..	20	8,408 1 11	13 2 10	46
37	Teri	18th January 1892 ..	21	9,156 9 3	14 15 10	48
	Total, Kumaon Division .. ..	..		13,584 2 1	11 7 10	
	Total, N.W. Provinces .. ..	..		287,330 3 8	7 8 2	
38	Lucknow	7th February 1892 ..	27	7,238 1 4	9 6 0	43
39	Unao	10th February 1892 ..	29	7,507 11 9	7 14 11	32
40	Bareilly	24th December 1891 ..	14	6,487 1 7	6 3 7	26
41	Shikar	31st December 1891 ..	16	7,230 8 10	6 11 6	16
42	Hardoi	7th January 1892 ..	17	7,277 9 5	8 8 7	13
43	Kheri	19th February 1892 ..	30	7,411 5 5	7 15 8	33
	Total, Lucknow Division .. ..	..		48,008 6 4	7 5 5	
44	Fyzabad	15th January 1892 ..	19	7,571 8 0	5 3 8	6
45	Gonda	10th January 1892 ..	19	8,466 0 9	5 13 2	4
46	Bahraich	16th January 1892 ..	30	7,408 12 5	7 7 7	7
47	Siddhaur	24th December 1891 ..	14	7,380 9 8	6 13 10	17
48	Paraghar	15th November 1891 ..	8	4,330 11 8	5 6 9	1
49	Bans Banki	7th December 1891 ..	8	7,443 14 5	6 9 3	13
	Total, Fyzabad Division .. ..	..		43,334 0 8	6 6 0	
	Total, Oudh .. ..	..		90,357 0 1	6 13 2	
	Total, N.W.P. and Oudh .. ..	..		5,43,657 8 9	7 5 3	

Districts started work very much together about the 1st April. The first to close was Sahāranpur, the Superintendent of which was transferred to my office, taking register 16 with him, untabulated, about four days' work if the whole staff had been put on to it. Hamīrpur, closing on the 13th October in the same circumstances with register 16 incomplete, was a good second. After this there was a considerable interval till Jalaun and Partāgarh closed on the same day, the 15th November. The Pilibhīt office closed on the 21st November; Bulandshahr on the 23rd; Meerut on the 28th and Farukhabad on the 30th. With these is entitled to be ranked Bara Banki, the conclusion of work in which was delayed to the 7th December by my transferring the office Superintendent to Shāhjahānpur to take charge of the office there in which work had fallen seriously behind.

The office Superintendents of all these districts, which were all of them satisfactory in quality of work as well as in quickness, deserve the greatest credit for their management of their subordinates. The following offices closed in December:—

Dehra Dūn	...	...	31st December
Muzaffarnagar	..	...	" "
Agra	...	..	15th "
Mathura	...	..	10th "
Etāwah	...	...	31st "
Bijnor	...	..	23rd "
Moradabad	...	...	9th "
Jhānsi	...	..	31st "
Allahabad	...	..	" "
Benares	...	...	20th "
Mirzapur	..	...	31st "
Rae Bareilly	...	..	24th "
Sitapur	...	..	31st "
Sultānpur	..	...	24th "

and in all of these, except Dehra, where the cost was excessive, and Allahabad almost referred to, the work was on the whole creditable.

The last districts to close were Basti, Kheri, Jaunpur, Muttra, Gorakhpur; of these Basti and Gorakhpur, the largest districts in the provinces, and those most subdivided, had valid reasons for being last. Basti is a small town and not likely to provide a sufficient staff of good muharrirs for a few months' work. Gorakhpur, though a large town, is not large as compared with the number of muharrirs required for the very large district. The patwāris in both districts on whose assistance the District Officer might ordinarily rely are amongst the worst in the provinces. In both districts the work was in point of quality excellent.

57. Cost of Census work in districts.—In regard to comparative cost, the gross outlay in each district excluding forms, pencils and in some cases binding, varied from Rs. 5-6-9 per thousand in Partāgarh to Rs. 19-0-11 in Dehra. Sahāranpur (Rs. 5-9-4), Meerut (Rs. 5-9-8), Gonda (Rs. 5-13-2) cost below Rs. 6; and Mirzapur, Fyzabad, Rae Bareilly, Basti, Moradabad, Bareilly, Jaunpur, Hardoi, Bara Banki, Ghāzipur, Azamgarh, Sitapur, Sultānpur,

Gorakhpur, between Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 per one thousand. Benares with work more difficult than any of the above followed close with Rs. 7-1-4 per thousand, and Bijnor and Ballia with average cost under Rs. 7-2-0. In the above we have eastern districts and western districts, large districts and small districts, urban districts and rural districts, districts in all parts of the provinces, except Bundelkhand and the Himalayas. The districts of the Gangetic plain, which remain, are mostly small and outlying, where it was found difficult to procure a full staff of well-educated men. In Allahabad with an average cost of Rs. 7-7-11 and Cawnpore with Rs. 7-14-6 the complexity of the city work and the amount of English work in the former are reasons for a somewhat high rate. In Lucknow the cost was Rs. 9-6-0 per thousand, but the work was certainly the most intricate in the provinces, and was, as I ascertained by several inspections, most carefully done. Sháhjahánpur gives the highest cost of the Gangetic districts, although the place is one in which good muharrirs are available to any reasonable extent. This was the inevitable result of the confusion into which the original Superintendent allowed his work to fall. It reflects the greatest credit on M. Kamta Pershád, the Bara Banki Superintendent, that, deputed to Sháhjahánpur in October, he was able to complete the work there by the 10th February.

The Bundelkhand and Kumaun districts come all together at the bottom of the list. As regards cost, Hamírpur is best with Rs. 8-13-0. Jhánei was last in Bundelkhand with Rs. 14-2½8. The cost in the Himalayan districts was :—

					Rs. s. p.
Kumaun	...	..	.	..	8 15 8
Garhwal	.	...	..	...	13 3 10
Tarái	...	...	..	...	14 15 10
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	19 0 11

Kumaun may be put aside as the work prescribed was not done. The reason for the high cost in the other districts, both in Bundelkhand and the Himalayas, was partly the high cost of supervision owing to the low district population but mostly the low standard of education amongst the muharrirs of these districts. In both Jhánei and Jalaun the District Officers, whilst the Census offices were open, were men who were likely to get the largest possible amount of work from their subordinates, and I must conclude that a high rate is inevitable in Bundelkhand districts. It is certainly so in the Kumaun Division, where the clerical ability of the pahari is very inferior indeed in work which requires quickness. In Garhwal, Mr. Partridge, the Deputy Commissioner, and M. Aziz-uddin, the Deputy Collector in charge of Census, took keen interest in the work, and the office Superintendent was a specially good man. In the Taráí, too, Mr. Roberts, who kept the Census in his own hands, exercised close supervision. I am led therefore to believe that good work in Bundelkhand must cost Rs. 9 or 10 per thousand and in Kumaun Rs. 13 or 14. In other districts it should not, except in exceptional cases, such as that of Lucknow, have exceeded Rs. 7-8-0 a thousand persons. The tendency to exceed this amount is, as already remarked, greatest in small districts, where the supply of muharrirs is small. Looking at the results of my inspections of some of these districts, I am at a loss to say how the arrange-

ments made could have been amended. In Muzaffarnagar, for instance, the registers of which were inspected by the Census Commissioner, the work was throughout kept well in hand; it was well done in all respects, sending me registers of the neatest, absolutely free from such mistakes as I could detect. The cost was Rs. 8-6-10, but I should be loath to say that this fact implies any blame whatsoever on the office Superintendent or the superior offices of the district.

It is somewhat invidious to call attention to the work of a few districts where the working of the majority has been thoroughly good, but the expedition and low cost at which the records of certain districts were completed gives them a distinct claim to mention. Sahāranpur, under a particularly able Superintendent, Lāla Chauharja Parshād, fully supported by Mr. Holmes, the Collector, was the first office to close and second in point of cost, and gave me good work. Partābgarh, with Munshi Hirammat Sahai as office Superintendent, and Colonel Quin as District Officer, gave the lowest cost, and closed third, giving work in all respects satisfactory. Meerut, with Lāla Hazari Lal as office Superintendent and Mr. Whiteway as District Officer, and Bara Banki with Lāla Kamta Parshād, office Superintendent, and Colonel Grigg as District Officer, also deserve very special mention. The entire Census work in Agra was under the sole charge of Munshi Sheo Narain, Rai Bahādur, Secretary to the Municipal Board. His experience in earlier Census work and well-recognized administrative ability led the Collector to place him in charge of both enumeration and abstraction, instead of one of the regular district staff. The work was throughout done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

58. **The Patwari as an abstractor.**—Before closing my remarks on district abstraction and tabulation work, I desire to give especial prominence to the fact that the statement of cost of operations gives clear testimony as to the value of the patwāri in Census operations. He is not so sharp as a good muharrir, but he is infinitely better than the average untrained apprentice who can be picked up for Census offices.

The result is that every district which employed patwāris to any considerable extent is in the first half of the list showing cost of operations, excepting only Hamirpur, in which work was a rupee cheaper than in any other Bundelkhand district. The rules recommended that patwāris should be employed to as large an extent as possible, but many District Officers were against it and it was not insisted on. In future, it should be borne in view that the experience of this Census shows that the patwāri is a far cheaper and more honest abstractor than the average muharrir employed.

59. **Compilation.**—Compilation work presented features of difficulty in regard only to castes and occupations. In both of these it was, owing to the transfers from one head to another which were found to be necessary, extremely complex, and the presentation of the elaborate tables for castes and occupations in the final form was found to be a work which occupied my staff and myself for months. An attempt to obtain the correct provincial totals directly in the final form ended disastrously after occupying many

weeks in searching for errors, and it was only when a fresh start was made and the divisional figures, obtained horizontally as well as by adding the columns, were combined for the province, and compared, item by item, with those obtained vertically that the tables in the final form could be guaranteed absolutely correct. The caste tables are, in the detail with which caste subdivisions have been shown, incomparably more complex than in the other provinces of which the reports have so far reached me.

60. Cost of Census operations.—Appendix VIII shows the census accounts year by year in detail, and Appendix IX the gross and net amounts expended in districts and in the Central offices. The gross amounts differ from the net by—

1st.—The amount of a municipal contribution of Rs. 14,185-2-3, which, under the orders of the Accountant-General, was allowed as a deduction from census accounts.

2nd.—Certain deductions from the census bills, owing to the Government of India having in July 1891 directed that for Government servants deputed to census work, only the pay of officiating substitutes *plus* deputation allowance should be charged against census.

3rd.—Income from sale of furniture, &c.

The total cost was Rs. 483,130-11-10 against Rs. 280,145-2-5 at last census.

The details under the main heads are as follows.—

Head		Items
		Rs. a p.
Enumeration	.. .. .	60,400 11 5
Abstraction, tabulation and compilation	.. .. .
Establishment charges	Rs. 3,81,062-13-10 ..	
Printing and distribution of forms	.. 45,109-7-0 ..	3,70,162 4 10
Superintendence	.. .. .
Personal charges	.. 26,276 11-0 ..	
Office charges	.. 11,282-0-7 ..	37,558 11 7
GRAND TOTAL		4,88,130 11 10

The heads of the only accounts preserved of the 1881 Census are different, and for comparison with 1881 these sums must be rearranged.

Head		1881.	1881
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Enumeration	.. .. .	55,945 4 8	60,400 11 5
Abstraction and compilation establishment	.. .. .	179,446 13 6	3,42,534 14 5
Abstraction, &c. printing	.. .. .	26,486 4 3	45,109 7 0
Superintendence	.. .. .	15,396 12 2	26,576 11 0
Total		3,80,146 2 5	4,88,130 11 10

The enumeration figures have already been referred to. On the preparation of the final tables there was an excess charge in the present Census of Rs. 1,62,888-0-11.

This large increase in expenditure has already been the subject of a correspondence with the Government of India, and it need just now be only pointed out that a comparison with the charges at last census, when the system on which the work was done and the work to be done were entirely different, must be misleading in the extreme. At last census, owing to the system by which the muharrirs worked in groups, and to the fact that in at least the great majority of districts it was not considered necessary to have the statistics tabulated in a form to which reference could permanently be made, the cost of census operations in these provinces was a fraction of what it was elsewhere. In the present census work has here been done on a system uniform with that employed in the other provinces of India. It contrasted with that employed at last census in the following respects (1) every possible provision was made against one man's availing himself of the results of another's work to fudge his own or of several combining to fudge; (2) the work of the district offices was thoroughly tested in the headquarters office and prepared by men who knew that such a test was to follow; (3) the work of the district offices was finally tabulated in a form in which information can be had regarding every item that went to make up the district totals in the final tables; (4) the work of the present census was so much greater in quantity and complexity as to make an increase of cost of at least 50 per cent. on abstraction and cent. per cent. on tabulation and compilation necessary. Nearly the whole of the large expenditure of Rs. 3,42,334 shown for office establishment and contingencies was, as detailed in Appendix VIII, expended in districts. Of how severely the district staff was worked all the district reports give the most conclusive evidence. That from Gonda (Colonel Barrow) may be quoted—

"The staff employed was overworked not only was work carried on on all Sundays and gazetted holidays, but work was literally carried on from "early morn to dewy eve" If holidays had been allowed and ordinary office hours kept, this work (abstraction) would have taken six instead of only four months."

This was the case everywhere. In fact, census work was regarded as a kind of slavery to be endured because it did not last long and would give to the person who endured it a claim on the district officer for permanent employment. It is possible that the cost was raised in a few offices by the Superintendents having been overwhelmed by the magnitude of their task and to some extent lost hold over their men, but where the cost was highest the same long hours and unremitting work were endured.

The real test of the cost of the work is comparison with other provinces. It cost Rs. 10-3-0 per thousand of population in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, less, I believe, than in any other province except Bengal. It must be remembered, too, in connection with this subject that in the North-Western Provinces the difference between the net and the gross cost of census is very small. The Government of India order allowing permanent employés to be transferred to census work, debiting the census

budget with the pay of an officiating substitute instead of their full pay, issued only in July, after arrangements had been made, by which only a very small proportion of patwáris were deputed to census work. The local Accountant-General had in the meantime declined to sanction the debit of patwáris' pay to district budgets and officiating allowances only to census. Had this not been so, it would have been possible in almost all districts, as in Meerut, to employ patwáris to a large extent and thereby to reduce the expenditure charged against census by probably Rs. 2 per thousand of population. This was the case in the Meerut district only. The gross cost of census establishment was there Rs. 7,799-0-1; Rs. 2,106-4-7 were recovered on account of the difference between the pay of substitutes and of permanent officials, thereby reducing the net cost of work in Meerut to Rs. 5,692-11-6 or Rs. 4-1-5 per thousand. As pointed out above, it was understood here that the census was to bear the gross cost of the offices, and our saving by the subsequent ruling of the Government of India was only Rs. 19,536-9-10, a fact which must be taken into consideration in comparing the cost here and in other provinces. The work done, too, was to say the least of it, as complicated and extensive as it could be in any other province, and much more so than in most. The registers supplied to districts were except in Kumaun complete, well written on good paper, and fairly well bound; the cost being necessarily thus raised beyond what it would be if tahsil totals were acquired without any attempt to preserve a fair record of the details.

61. **Printing for abstraction and tabulation.**—The increase in the cost of paper and printing was necessarily implied by the increase in work, and the fact that the tabulation registers were now prepared on a very much more elaborate system than at last census. The census printing for abstraction was all done by the Government Press, and in general most satisfactorily done. For tabulation it was largely done by the Newal Kishore Press. In the paper employed and way in which the printing was done the work of this press was excellent, but it proved unequal to turning out forms for the more elaborate registers fast enough to supply emergent indents, and several of the forms had to be set up in the Government Press.

The difference in the cost of superintendence is due to the fact that Rs. 5,750 were charged against census for the pay of a substitute for the provincial Superintendent, and that an assistant inspecting officer was employed at a cost of Rs. 3,330-9-6. Travelling allowance was also increased by the last reason and cost Rs. 5,688-14-3 against Rs. 3,966-12-2 at last census.

62. **Abstraction and tabulation at next census.**—The system of abstraction and tabulation to be adopted at next census must depend entirely on the amount and complexity of the work to be done. The members of the conference of Census Superintendents held at Simla after the census were unanimously of opinion that no information should be collected at next census as regards caste or sect, and suggested that it would be unnecessary to collect information regarding mother-tongues or occupations. I am strongly of opinion that the information on all these subjects embodied in the tables of the present census is as full and comprehensive as it could well be, and

that it would be waste of time and money to repeat these tables at next census. If these tables are omitted, the work remaining is free from all difficulty or complexity and could be run through by district offices in three months at a low cost more efficiently than by any other arrangement. If, however, the work to be done approaches in complexity that now done, I should recommend a modification of the system by adopting in part that of the Panjáb. I do not consider that district offices are, as a whole, by any means the best suited to carry out work of such complexity as tabulation of castes or occupations. In the best offices the work was as cheaply and efficiently carried out as was possible, but in many, the Superintendents appear at times to have lost control over their staff and to have allowed matters to come almost to a standstill. Abstraction on a future occasion as at present should be done in district offices under Superintendents of the rank of *káníngos* and on lower pay than those employed in the present census. The abstraction sheets when tested should be transferred to divisional offices each under a selected Deputy Collector. In these divisional offices the test of the abstraction work should be repeated and such reabstraction as is considered necessary ordered in the districts and tabulation should after retest and reabstraction be carried out. These offices would be directly under the orders of the Census Superintendent and visited by him once a fortnight, so that all combinations necessary could be carried out under his direct orders before tabulation. The tabulation registers would then correspond in all particulars with the final tables and the work of compilation be reduced to a minimum. I believe that the result of this change of system would be that, complete control in all details of district work being possible, and tabulation being conducted by a picked staff under the best supervision, the work would be superior in point of quality and less expensive than at present. It was the tabulation which cost most in the present census, and in divisional offices it ought to cost no more all over than it did at present in the best managed district offices. An essential of the present plan, if it is adopted, is to provide supervising Deputy Collectors of the very best calibre; men of lower rank have not in general sufficient authority over their immediate subordinates, and would in many instances be reluctant to find fault, even when it was necessary, with the work done in the districts. The pay of the Deputy Collectors for nine divisional offices would be a considerable item, but I have no doubt that the money would be saved over and over again in the outturn of work done, and that the tabulation registers themselves would be more valuable for purposes of reference, than at present.

The devotion with which the subordinate staff struggled to carry out in an inadequate time the work entrusted to them has been mentioned. Money rewards were rendered impossible by the state of the census budget, but a reward which would be valued very much more highly by many of the best men has been suggested by District Officers and approved by Government, viz., exemption from the middle class examination. A list of men recommended for such exemption is being forwarded to Government with this report. I have accepted the recommendations of District Officers except where unduly extensive, except in the case of Kumaun, from which I think no exemptions should be sanctioned.

**Chapter II.—GENERAL REMARKS ON THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS
OF 1891.**

63. Brief Topographical description of the Provinces.—The North-West Provinces and Oudh with the two Native States, the administration of which is supervised by the Local Government, comprising in all an area of 112,612 square miles, include nearly the whole of the tract which was known to the Muhammadan chroniclers as "Hindustan." They occupy and are nearly confined to the basin of the Jumna, Ganges and Ghogra rivers, from the sources of the two former in the snows of the inner Himalayas to where united as one great stream they pass into the province of Behar. The three British districts of Kumaun, Garhwál and Dehra Dún and the Native State of Garhwál form the Himalayan part of the province, a compact parallelogram about 180 miles in length from north-west to south-east. The remaining districts of the province lie in or south of the Gangetic plain, bounded to the north by the outer Himalayas for a distance of close on 500 miles and reaching away from them to an average distance of about 200 miles.

64. The Tarai.—The line of separation between the Himalayan and Gangetic tracts is both ethnically and topographically the best marked line of division in the provinces. I would place this line ethnically at least in the narrow tract of swamp and marsh which extends almost across the province and is known as the Taráí, rather than at the immediate foot of the hills. In the Doab the actual Taráí has long since disappeared and the cultivators of the plains have occupied the whole of the country up to the foot of the Sewalik, but elsewhere there is still a dividing line of swamp or at least unhealthily moist forest land through which the clearing and improvements of the plains cultivators have not yet been able to work their way. This line is separated from the foot of the hills by a tract of varying width known where most marked as the Bhábar, which, inaccessible so

The Bhábar.

far from the plains, has been occupied by the hill men. The invariable characteristic of the Bhábar tract is its waterlessness. The impermeable stratum of clay, on which the water available in the plains lies, apparently sinks rapidly from the foot of the hills and has been overlaid by a layer at times over 300 feet deep of porous material, sometimes shale, sometimes sandy soil. In the rains the hill torrents pass over this with apparently no great diminution of their volume, but the quantity of water delivered in the rest of the year by the smaller streams sinks through the porous soil to the substratum, which brings it to the surface in the Taráí, in which almost all the smaller rivers of the province have their permanent sources. This waterless tract exists in the Doab, but owing to the absence of the Taráí and the fact that the overlying soil is cultivable though somewhat sandy, it is less markedly different from the rest of the area to the south, and is not there known by the distinctive name of Bhábar. The waterless character is however just as well marked here as in

the Kumaon Bhábar. The camping ground of Badshahibagh on the Chakráta road is just outside one of the Siwalik gorges. In the gorge stands a village well with water at 15 feet. In the encamping ground 150 yards away the Military Works Department have sunk a well cylinder 125 feet without getting a drop of water. The Hindan and other rivers of the Upper Doab rise ten miles south of the hills in the tract corresponding to the Taráí

65. **The Duns.**—North of this Western Bhábar, but outside the Himalayas proper and separated from the plains by the outlying range of the Siwaliks and its continuation in the Bijnor district, lies an elevated plateau statistically of rising importance. The greater part, that to the west of the Ganges, is Dehra Dún, elevated some 2,000 feet above the sea, and therefore enjoying a very much cooler climate than the outer plains. It has been settled largely in grants to Europeans within comparatively recent times, and here only in the provinces we have the hill and plains tribes in actual contact.

66. **The Himalayan tract.**—Regarded from a census point of view the Himalayan area proper consists of three zones. The first, that of the outer Himalayas, is occupied by mountains from 5,000 to 8,500 feet high rising abruptly from the plain and sinking abruptly on the northern sides into deep and narrow valleys. The rainfall is excessive, 80 to 90 inches on an average; the slopes are rarely gentle enough to allow space for cultivation, and the climate, except at comparatively great heights, unhealthy. Population is therefore scanty in this zone and the greater part is occupied by dense forest. Inside the outer Himalayas comes the second or populated zone where the hills are comparatively low, the valleys wider and the streams more permanent, although the rainfall, 47 inches at Almora, is low as compared with that in the outer range. Further northwards we pass into the third zone, the higher valleys of the inner Himalayas. These are for the most part uninhabitable for six months in the year and occupied temporarily in the hot weather by cowherds, wood cutters and the semi-nomad tribes of Bhotyas who carry on our commerce with Thibet.

67. **The plains districts.**—The Himalayan portions of the province, though occupying an area of 13,973 square miles, are as regards population comparatively unimportant, and by far the greater part of a report on the census of the North-West must concern itself almost exclusively with the figures for the districts of the plains. These districts are as regards physical aspect, climate and population, on the whole, very much more homogeneous than any other of the larger provinces in India, but there are differences in these respects which affect population to a not inconsiderable extent, and therefore require mention.

68. **Bundelkhand and Mirzapur.**—The parts of the province which are most diverse from the ordinary type, are those which lie to the south of the Jumna before its junction with the Ganges at Allahabad and south of the Ganges eastwards from Allahabad. The former tract, comprising the districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhānsi and Lalitpur, forms part of the ancient

province of Bundelkhand. These districts lie for the most part in a plain, narrow to the south east, where the Vindyan hills reach within a short distance of the river, but widening northwards, the line of hills running almost due east and west and the Jumna flowing from north-west to south-east. The plain rises gradually from an elevation of 450 feet above the sea in Bánda and Jalaun to 1,500 feet in the Lalitpur plateau. Bundelkhand ranks without doubt as the poorest and most backward part of the plains of the North-West Provinces. The soil, in places the rich black cotton growing "mar," is in general comparatively infertile, sometimes sandy, more often rocky. The country is much cut up by deep ravines by which the drainage is carried into the Jumna and its tributaries. In the southern parts, even north of the Vindyan hills, isolated rocky hills and spurs from the main range render a large part of the area uncultivable. The rainfall, averaging from 30 inches in Jalaun to 40 in Lalitpur, is more than usually precarious. Irrigation, though in comparatively small areas possible from ancient drains natural streams and a modern canal, is in general little practised. The crops grown are generally of the poorest description and the cultivation more than usually backward. Bundelkhand is therefore throughout peculiarly subject to drought, and part of it is unusually subject to floods. Of late years the damage done by the spread of kans, a deep-rooted grass, has been great and must be referred to in connection with the question of the movement of population. The climate is regarded as in general healthy, but the cold weather, even in the comparatively elevated Lalitpur, is shorter than in the Ganges valley, while the heat in the hot weather is great and constantly sustained.

The highlands of Mirzapur and Allahabad rising southwards from the Ganges east of Allahabad are not unlike Bundelkhand in character, but the plain on the Ganges is far more uniformly fertile than any part of Bundelkhand, whilst the southern parts are less closely populated and therefore less dependent on the seasons and of less importance in a census report.

69. The Gangetic plain.—The remainder of the province, with the exception of a few parganas in the Agra and Allahabad Divisions, is included between the Jumna and Ganges and the outer Himalayas. It consists of a great alluvial plain with a slight slope southwards from the Himalayas and eastwards towards the Bay of Bengal. How slight the slope is, may be gathered from the elevation of a few points. Mohand, at the foot of the Siwaliks in Saháranpur, and Haldwáni, three miles from the foot of the Himalayas in Kumaun, both in the Bhábar, are 1,500 feet above the sea level. South of the Bhábar the level is usually slightly over 1,000 feet above the sea. Agra, where the Jumna bends from its southerly course to a south-easterly one, is 526 feet above the sea. Allahabad is 340 feet, and Ballia, where the Ganges leaves the province, 220 feet. The central part of the province is divided into a succession of horn-shaped tracts by the rivers which issue from the Himalayas, almost all with a southerly course to start with, gradually trending round to an easterly course before they join the main river in the south of the province. Except in the case of the three great rivers, the Jumna, Ganges and Ghogra, the rivers are little regarded as territorial boundaries. The tracts between the

Junma and Ganges and beyond the Ghogra are alone known by separate names, the former, the Doab, the latter, Sarwar or Sarjupar.

The level of the Gangetic plain is broken naturally only by the river beds, sunk in general well below the level. The fertility is so uniform and so great as to constitute it the richest part of India. None of the districts can be considered as of inferior soil, but in some the extent of soil impregnated with saltpetre and in consequence unproductive, is so considerable as to affect the total productive power, whilst in others there are considerable tracts of land subject to damage from damp in wet years. Except in those usarous or swampy tracts, which are nowhere very extensive, the province is throughout the rains and cold weather a sea of rich cultivation, broken only by the groves of mixed mango, bamboo and other trees required for fruit or timber by which the villages are in general surrounded. In the hot weather these groves are the only relief to the eye from the wide extent of bare fallow land, which after giving two harvests recovers to a wonderful extent its productive powers simply from the influence of a few months of fierce sunshine and the abundant rains which follow.

The origin of the Gangetic plain is still a matter of dispute amongst geologists. It is considered by some that the soil forming the plain was deposited whilst the rivers from the Himalayas flowed into a great inland sea. The absence of all trace of marine deposits tends however to disprove this theory, and probably the better explanation is that the plain was deposited by fluvial action. This theory is supported by changes which have occurred within historical times. In Behat in Saháranpur district we have a town which existed within the Christian era buried 17 feet below the present level under alluvial soil. In the districts beyond the Ghogra we have even now the process of formation going on before our eyes. The rivers there, not yet sunk into permanent channels, overlay their banks and bed year after year with a deposit which raises the banks on both sides distinctly above the level of the surrounding country, until in some year of unusually high flood the stream cuts its way into the low grounds outside its banks and there again in a different course begins the elevating process.

70. The rainfall.—The variations in rainfall in the province are considerable. Proximity either to the Himalayas or to the Bengal monsoon implies a comparatively high rainfall, whilst the districts most distant from either have the lowest fall. Agra and Muttra, each with an average of about 26 inches, have the minimum fall. Eastwards the rainfall gradually increases. It is 29 in Cawnpore, 31 in Allahabad, 37 in Gházipur. Northwards from Agra we have a rise as we approach the Himalayas, slower at first, more abrupt and more considerable close to the hills. Bulandshahr gets just over 26 inches; Meerut, 28; Muzaffarnagar, 32, Saháranpur, 36. Along the foot of the Himalayas we have a rise similar to that along the Junma and Ganges. Starting with 36 inches in Saháranpur, we get 40 in Bareilly, 45 in Bahraich, and the maximum for the plains districts is 48½ at Gorakhpur. The average rainfall for the province is 36 inches.

71. The climate varies with the rainfall and the latitude. Agra is again, our starting point. The climate as enjoying, owing to its dryness and position, the widest range of temperature. The heat is greatest here in the hot weather and in the winter the cold is but little less than in most northern districts of the Doab. As the humidity increases eastward the range of temperature lessens and in Ballia the keen cold and the fierce heat of the western districts are alike absent, and we have a climate similar to that of Behar. Saharanpur, furthest north, has a long and cool cold weather, whilst the humidity of the soil, together with its proximity to the Himalayas, prevents any very high temperature in the hot weather. Eastwards the range diminishes to Gorakhpur, where we again have a climate like that of Behar, but with an average temperature decidedly lower than that of Ballia.

72 The history of the provinces.—The History of Hindustan is that of India. It was the site of the Aryan settlements in the earliest times of which, in the Vedas, we have any record. At the time of Alexander's invasion it was the centre of the great Buddhist kingdom of the Gupta dynasty from which Buddhism spread over China, Eastern India and Central Asia. Buddhism, in its birthplace, was stamped out by modern Hinduism, and from the same centre as Buddhism was spread over India the religion which has taken its place. The original home of Hinduism is still regarded as sacred, wherever Hinduism is influential and the places in the province, which are visited periodically by pilgrims from all over India are very numerous. Chief amongst them are the Himalayan shrines near the sources of the Ganges and Jumna, Hardwar, where the Ganges leaves the hills, Muttra and Brindaban on the Jumna, Prayag (Allahabad) where the Jumna, Ganges and mythical Sarasuti unite, Kashi (Benares) and Bindhachal on the lower reaches of the Ganges, and Ajudhiya on the Sarju (Ghogra). Places of pilgrimage less famed are dotted everywhere along the banks of the Ganges, and in the northern forests and Bundelkhand there are many shrines devoted in general to the worship of gods of a non-Aryan type adopted by the all-embracing Hinduism.

In those pre-Muhammadian times, in which we begin to have the slight foundations of genuine Indian history, Hindustan was the site of the great Hindu kingdoms. Since the Muhammadan conquest, an empire centering in Agra and Delhi, the latter bordering on the province and properly belonging to it, extended its authority over the whole or nearly the whole of the present British India. With the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 began for the provinces a period of gradually increasing disintegration and disorder which ended in the establishment of the British power. Rohilkhand, Oudh and Bundelkhand became independent of the Mughal power and its authority was weakened elsewhere. The Mahrattas, checked for a time by their defeat at Panipat in 1761, were gradually establishing their authority in those districts which longest remained subject to the Emperor, when their course of conquest and misrule was interrupted by the gradual British advance from Bengal. In 1763 the effect of the battle of Buxar extended British influence to Allahabad, though it was not till 1775, that the eastern districts of Benares, Jaunpur and Ghazipur were finally ceded to them. In 1801 the whole of the

Oudh dominions in the lower Doab together with Rohilkhand were ceded by treaty to the British, and in 1803 Lord Lake's campaign against Sindhia brought the whole of the rest of the North-Western Provinces under British rule. For 30 years after annexation the provinces remained under the Bengal Government, but in 1835 the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces was established, including the whole of the present provinces except Jhānsi, with the addition of the Dehli Commissionership and the Nabada territories. In 1853 Jhānsi was added to the provinces. Dehli and Hissar were transferred to the Panjáb in 1858, and the Sagar and Nabada territories formed into a separate Government in 1859. Oudh was annexed in 1856, but the two provinces were not brought under the same Government till 1876.

73. **Epidemic disease**—Since the British annexation the provinces have, except for a few months in the Mutiny of 1857, been free from what for many years before had been the chief agencies controlling the material increase of population, war and misrule; but the operation of agencies little less powerful, famine and epidemic disease, has still to be considered. Of the two the more powerful, in a series of years, is epidemic disease, and in particular cholera, small pox and fever. Fever is by far the most important. The districts of the provinces are naturally very unequally subject to this disease. The tract which is regarded as its particular home is that lying along the foot of the hills, but in a series of wet years it is little less effective in controlling population in the districts of the Doab. The subject will be again referred to more at length in connection with the movement of population and the age tables. The victories which can be reported by the British Administration against epidemic disease are not numerous. Vaccination has made some progress, but not so much as to produce any clearly-defined decrease in the small-pox death rate. Sanitation, except in towns, has made no great progress, and as regards drainage, though much has been done of late years, the action taken has been confined to those tracts in which the swampiness was considered to be increasing.

74. **The irrigation system**—Against famine and scarcity, on the other hand, a great record progress can be shown. Like the rest of India, the North-West Provinces and Oudh have been periodically visited by scarcity due to failure of the annual rains. Measures of protection, direct in the extension of the area in which food-crops can grow, and of artificial irrigation, and indirect in provision of means of communication with areas outside the famine influence, have been undertaken on perhaps a larger scale than in any other part of India. Their efficiency has been tried more than once during the past decade, in years in which the rainfall was greatly below average. Irrigation in three forms is practised in the provinces.

1st.—From canals, fed mostly by the large perennial rivers and in all cases provided by the Government.

2nd.—From wells, almost invariably dug through the upper strata of the soil to a stratum in which a perennial supply of water can be obtained.

3rd.—From tanks and streams. The sources of supply in the first two methods do not fail in the driest years, and they are therefore the only absolutely efficient means of protection against scarcity. The third form of irrigation, except in a comparatively small area, where perennial hill streams are tapped, is apt to fail when it is most wanted, but it is fortunately confined almost entirely to those damper districts in which the rainfall is least likely to fail.

The canal system provides an almost complete safeguard against an extensive failure of the spring crops or of the more valuable autumn crops in those parganas and areas in which it has been provided. From Sahāranpur to Cawnpore all the districts of the Doab, except Farukhabad, have been so safeguarded, except in those parganas the configuration or surroundings of which render the introduction of canal water impossible or inexpedient.

The extension of the canal system during the past ten years is shown in the following statement —

Abstract No. 5, showing the extension of canal-irrigation.

Canals	1881-82.				1890-91				Increase.
	Main Canal, branches and navigable channels	Distributaries.	Escapes and drainage cuts	Total	Main Canal, branches and navigable channels	Distributaries	Escapes and drainage cuts	Total	
Upper Ganges Canal	460	2,543	900	3,903	456	2,523	1,034	4,013	110
Lower ditto	531	1,023	252	2,406	557	2,097	540	3,194	788
Agra Canal	105	348	20	533	134	565	40	749	215
Eastern Jumna Canal	130	618	202	1,040	129	613	348	1,116	75
Betwa Canal	..	..	..	..	168	341	29	538	539
Minor Canals	20	307	..	417	20	537	8	565	148
Total	1,306	5,829	1,464	8,299	1,464	6,706	2,003	10,173	1,874
	Increase				158	1,177	539	1,874	

This extension does not, however, as the quantity of water available is limited, mean that a corresponding increase in canal-irrigation has taken place. It in general means simply that the benefits of canal-irrigation have been extended to a wider area by decreasing the very high proportion of water allowed to a smaller one.

The system of well-irrigation extends throughout the provinces and even in canal-irrigated districts competes with canal-irrigation in certain localities and for certain crops. A considerable proportion of well-irrigation is from wells dug into the soil without any protecting cylinder. The number of such wells can be largely increased on demand, and decrease considerably in a series of wet years, partly because they are less wanted, partly because the dampness

of the soil causes the wells to fall in. Well-irrigation was, therefore, at the period at which the census was taken below average and much below what is possible.

The total cultivated area and the total area irrigated from wells, canals and other sources are compared in the following statement.

Abstract No 6, comparing the cropped, irrigated and dry areas in the province.

Cultivated area					
Irrigated				Dry	Total
Wells	Canals	Other sources	Total		
Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
No	No	No	No	No	No
4,812,586	1,615,405	3,384,171	9,812,212	24,320,450	34,131,671

Regarded as a protection against famine in India, all irrigation is subject to a very noteworthy limitation. The amount of moisture required by the ordinary autumn crops, and in particular the millets, is so great that they cannot be grown satisfactorily by artificial irrigation. The plants, if water enough is supplied to the roots, grow up strong and healthy, but the yield of grain given is insignificant. The same is the case with cotton, one of the most valuable of the autumn crops, and that which pays the autumn rent in many districts. The plants with artificial moisture are strong and healthy, but without moisture in the air, the yield of cotton is very small or *nil*. The failure of the food-supply derived from the autumn crop cannot, therefore, be averted by irrigation, although by the growth of substitute crops its effect can, to some extent, be mitigated. Such a failure, though it would mean much scarcity and distress, would rarely imply actual famine, unless followed by a failure of the spring crop. It is in regard to the spring crop that the value of irrigation is of interest, and I have, therefore, in the accompanying irrigation map (No. 1) shown only the proportion borne by the irrigated to the non-irrigated area in the spring crop. Tank-irrigation, dependent in itself largely on the rainfall, has been distinguished from well and canal-irrigation, as already pointed out, well-irrigation is at a minimum in the year for which the map has been made.

Irrigation has for many years uniformly been increasing and assuming a more permanent form. It is susceptible of immense further progress by the introduction of canal systems dependent for their supply of water on streams not yet tapped and by the extension of well-irrigation, which is possible almost everywhere in the provinces. Plans on a very large scale for the extension of the canal system have already been drawn up and the scheme of the Sarju canal will no doubt be carried out at some future time when the finance of the country permits.

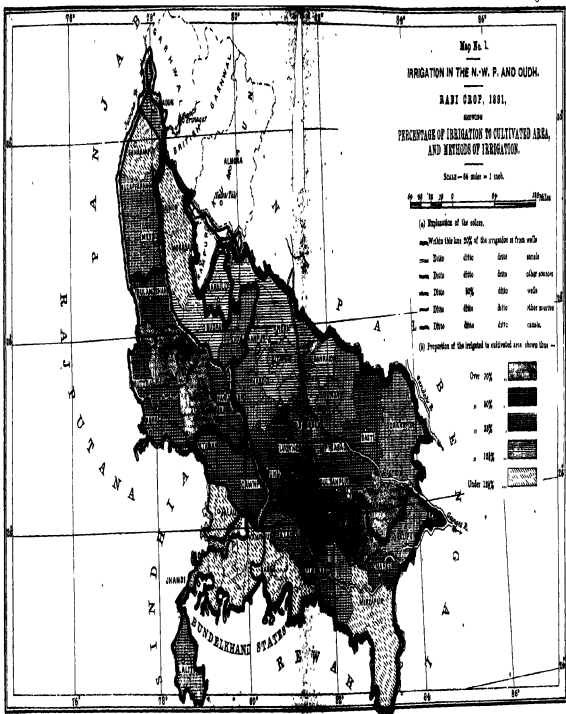
75. The cultivated area.—As regard extension of cultivation, the limit

	Cultivated (including new fallow).	Available for culti- vation		Not avail- able for cultivation	Area for which re- turns are not avail- able	Total.
		Fallow and grove	Forest.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
N.-W. Provinces	37,879,189	8,432,461	6,068,806	6,882,006	5,794,851	53,302,912
Percentage	61.92	12.10	12.56	12.63	10.89	...
Oudh	9,386,617	1,857,462	2,023,008	2,321,703	...	15,408,880
Percentage	60.57	11.98	13.08	14.37	...	...
Total	37,065,776	8,309,923	8,121,903	8,909,300	5,794,851	58,801,792
Percentage	53.87	12.05	12.68	12.95	8.42	...

has been more nearly approached. The abstract in the margin compares the actually cultivated area with that avail-

able for extension of cultivation. The forest land, 6725 square miles of it in the Himalayas, cannot be considered as available without fear of subsequent loss, as the province has already been denuded of timber of the more valuable kinds, and the retention of the forests for the supply of timber is absolutely necessary. The rest of the area shown as available for cultivation includes all grove and grazing land in the provinces, and a very large part of it could not be brought under the plough without ultimate injury to the climate and livestock of the province. In quality of soil, too, a large part of the land classed as culturable is very inferior. It is improbable that at the present moment more than 10 per cent. could be added to the cultivated area. The fact that of late years the cultivated area has actually retrograded shows that in many districts the limit of area of cultivation has been nearly approached.

Whilst, however, the cultivated area has been at a standstill, there has been a considerable increase of late years in the cropped area owing to the increase in the practice of double-cropping the best land. During the rains in the beginning of the Indian agricultural year the cultivator of the North-Western Provinces grows millets, pulse, rice, maize or cotton over nearly 59 per cent. of the cultivated area. In the cold weather, again, he grows wheat, barley, gram, peas or other spring crops over about 60 per cent. of the area, in addition to certain of the rains crops such as arhar and sugarcane, which stand through both harvests. In the hot weather less than one per cent grows melons or vegetables. In all, 20 per cent of the cultivated area in the North-Western Provinces of late years grows two crops, whilst a part of the richest land near towns or large villages grows three crops year after year. In Oudh the proportion of double-cropped land is still higher, and in two of the Oudh districts it exceeds 40 per cent. of the actually-cropped area. The question as to whether this double-cropping is injurious to the soil and whether it can be expected to extend still further, is one on which experts differ. The complaints made by cultivators themselves, that the fertility of the soil is being reduced, are constant and loud, especially in canal-irrigated districts, but there can, I think, be little doubt that the weight of expert opinion is against the supposition that the fertility of the soil, where properly treated, is reduced by double-cropping.



The marginal statement is of interest as showing the relative importance of the crops usually grown in the provinces.

	Percentage on total cropped area.
Wheat	11.7
Rice	16.6
Other cereals	25.2
Millet	15.2
Palms	10.3
Other food crops	2.0
Sugarcane	2.9
Cotton	3.6
Indigo	0.8
Opium	0.6
Tea	0.0
Fodder crops	1.7
Other non food-crops	3.1
Total	100

It happily rarely occurs that a drought extends throughout more than a portion of Upper India at the same time, and when in spite of irrigation there has been a loss of a considerable part of the food-supply of a district, the most important aid that can be given to the people is that afforded by easy means of communication with districts or parts in which the food-supply is ample. The means of communication prevalent throughout this part of India in times pre-

vious to the present century was away from certain large rivers, almost confined to carriage by pack-animals; and throughout part of Oudh and trans-Gogra districts of the North-West this still remains the standard mode of local transport. In Oudh, this fact is due to the comparative newness of the system of excellent roads which now connect adjacent districts there. In the "Sarjupar" districts the maintenance of roads is, owing to the nature of the soil and the number of perennial streams, more expensive than elsewhere, and the roads for which the standard allotments have been provided consequently in worse order than in other districts in the Himalayas. Elsewhere all local traffic is carried on by means of wheeled conveyances. In the western districts the system of village roads is very complete, and only villages situated in river ravines are beyond the reach of carts.

Boat traffic, never very extensive in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, is now gradually diminishing and is only extensive in the Ganges below Allahabad and the Gogra below Baháinghat. There is still some traffic in the rains in the upper reaches of these rivers and on the Hapti, Gomti, Jumna and a few other rivers. The upper part of the Ganges Canal and the Agra Canal carry a modest amount of boat traffic, but in no part of the provinces can boat carriage be looked on as to any considerable extent available for the purposes of famine relief.

The sole means of extra provincial communication in case of urgency are the railways with which the provinces are now well-provided, and which are yearly being extended. The East Indian Railway and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverse the province from east to the north-west corner, the one serving all districts south of the Ganges except Bundelkhand, Farukhabad and Etah, the other, a similarly large tract north of the Ganges and south of the Gogra. Bundelkhand is now traversed in all directions by the Indian Midland Railway. Three systems of narrow gauge railways, which it is hoped will soon be linked, give means of communication to the trans-Gogra districts, to the north of Oudh and Rohilkhand, and to those central districts which are separated from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway by the Ganges and from the East Indian Railway by distance. Extensions of all these railways, except the East Indian Railway, are now in progress and within a

The following statement shows the improvement in railway communication within the last ten years. —

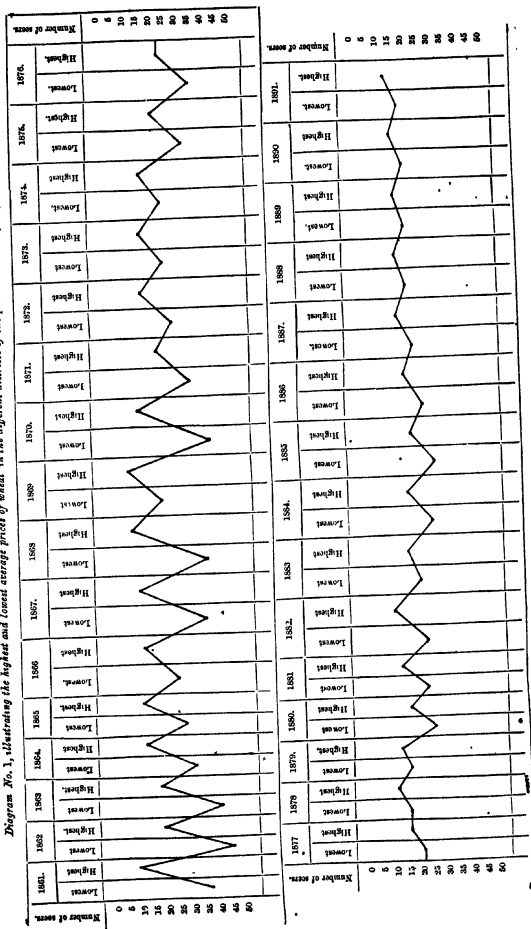
East Indian Railway main lines	.	607	
Branch lines		30	637
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway main lines	.	419	
Branch lines ...	.	128	547
Scindia State Railway ...	...		20
North-Western Railway			107
Metre gauge lines { Muttra to Hathras	.		29
" " { Agra to Achnera	.		18
Total	.		1,358

Broad gauge.	{ East Indian Railway	...	618
	{ Oudh and Rohilkhand	..	706
	{ North-Western	.	107
	{ Indian Midland	...	435
	Total	.	1,866

Metre gauge.	Lucknow, Sitapur, Bareilly	199
	Rohikband and Kumaun	67
	Bengal and North-Western	309
	Cawnpore-Achnera	240
	Rajputana-Malwa (Agra to Achnera)	18
		833
	Total	2,699

76. **Executive Divisions.**—The provinces on the date of the census consisted of 49 districts and two native states, the former grouped into

Diagram No. 1, illustrating the highest and lowest average prices of wheat in the different districts of the provinces in each year from 1861 to 1891. [To face page 85.]



eleven divisions. Soon after the date of the census a rearrangement of the executive divisions of the provinces took place by which the Jhānsi Division was abolished, a new Gorakhpur Division established and the four divisions of Oudh combined into two. A year afterwards the Lalitpur district was abolished and the Tarāi and Kumaun districts rearranged as those of Naini Tal and Almora. The new distribution of Commissionerships has been shown in all tables, but the rearrangement, so far as the districts were concerned, could not be given effect to in the imperial tables, because the entries for the birthplace table according to the new distribution could not be ascertained from the enumerator's schedule prepared while the former arrangement was in force. The imperial tables, therefore, show the districts as they stood on the day of the census and the divisions as now arranged. The supplementary provincial tables prepared for executive purposes show all districts and sub-divisions as they stood at the date of publication of the tables and where alterations have taken place after the 26th February 1891 differ from the imperial returns.

77. *The changes in area.*—Before proceeding to the consideration of the census figures proper for the province, the statement of areas in column 1 of table I requires mention. The figures are taken from the latest report of the Board of Revenue available when the table was completed, and show corrections on the survey areas due to resurvey and to transfers by alluvion and diluvion as well as for executive purposes up to the end of September 1890. They show for the whole of the British districts an area of 1,07,502·8 square miles against 106,103·9 at last census. The difference in the total area, 1,398·9 square miles is almost entirely due to the more accurate measurements of late surveys and occurs almost entirely in the districts the figures for which in 1881 and 1891 are compared in the marginal table.

The figures for Kumaun in 1881 were merely estimates, and are now replaced

Abstract No 1, showing the variations in area of certain districts.

District	Area in 1881	Area in 1891	Increase
Kumaun ...	6,900	7,161	1,161
Gairwāl ...	6,500	6,629	129
Jhānsi ...	1,666	1,640	74
Teohi ...	998	968	26
Total	14,064	16,398	1,379

by figures supplied by the Survey of India. The change in the Tarāi also is due to remeasurement, not to alteration of area. In Jhānsi there has been a real increase owing to transfer from Scindia's territory in exchange for the Gwalior Fort and Morar Cantonment. The alterations in none of the other districts have been sufficiently great to deserve notice.

78 *The total population.*—The total population of the 112,612 square miles which form the Lieutenant-Governorship, including native states, was according to the census 47,697,576 persons of whom 46,905,085 reside in British districts and the remainder 792,491 in the two native states. The population of the British districts closely corresponds to that of the German Empire, the area being, however, only half as much or somewhat less than that of the Austrian provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or that of the Italian Kingdom.

The table in the margin in which the population of the provinces is compared with that of the leading countries of the world and of the other larger provinces of India shows the position of the Lieutenant-Governorship as regards population. In India the North-Western Provinces follow the Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship at a considerable interval, but are proportionately even further ahead of any other province. Outside the British Empire, of the great empires and nations of the world only China, Russia and the United States of America exceed the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in population. The population of the United Kingdom only slightly exceeds that of the North-Western Provinces without Oudh. The North-Western Provinces alone contain double the population of Spain, whilst Oudh alone has double the population of countries so historically important as Egypt and Belgium, the latter of which is exceeded in population by two of the divisions of the province. Switzerland, Greece and Denmark all have population considerably lower than that of the single district of Gorakhpur, whilst Norway is but slightly more important in point of population than Basti, the second of the North-Western Provinces districts. Of the two native states attached to the province, Rampur has a somewhat lower population than New Zealand or than an English county of average size such as Hampshire or Essex; the Rāja of Tehri Garhwal rules over about as many mountaineers as the Prince of Montenegro.

Country.	Population.	Country.	Population.
China	404,180,000	Spain	17,550,346
India	284,014,210	Central Provinces with feudatories.	12,844,305
Russia	113,354,610	Oudh	12,550,831
Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship	74,043,306	Central Provinces, British districts.	10,784,294
United States of America	62,622,060	Russia	8,068,614
North-Western Provinces and Oudh with feudatories.	47,807,570	Egypt	6,817,205
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, British Districts	46,906,084	Fyzabad Division	6,794,572
German Empire ...	46,855,704	Gorakhpur Division.	6,568,326
Japan	39,167,234	Belgium	6,093,798
Bengal Proper ...	36,277,330	Lucknow Division ...	5,868,559
France	37,030,759	Ireland	5,174,430
Austria and Hungary	37,786,346	Sweden	4,565,000
United Kingdom	35,026,108	Portugal	4,560,000
North-West Provinces.	34,284,254	Holland	4,548,000
England and Wales ...	29,001,018	Canada	4,324,810
Italy	28,450,628	Scotland	4,035,103
Prussia	28,318,470	Ceylon	3,008,239
Bombay with feudatories.	26,916,343	Gorakhpur district	2,994,067
Panjab with feudatories.	26,130,127	Switzerland	2,938,334
Java	22,819,174	Greece	2,197,248
Panjab, British districts.	20,866,847	Norway	1,806,900
Bombay, British districts.	18,867,644	Basti district ...	1,785,844
		Kumaon Division	1,181,667
		New South Wales ...	1,122,200
		New Zealand	678,462
		Rampur State	651,249
		Tehri Garhwal	241,244
		Montenegro	299,000

79. The density of the population.—The census figures for the province are, however, more striking still, when considered in view of the density of population per square mile of area throughout the greater part of the provinces. Before comparing the figures for the province in this respect effectively with those of other countries, it is necessary to some extent to analyse them into their component parts, but in the first place the distribution of gross density within the province itself may be referred to. The accompanying abstract shows the districts arranged in order of density, and the map No. 2 gives a more graphic idea of the location of the more densely populated tracts than a statement can.

Abstract No 9, showing the divisions, districts and states of the provinces in order of density of population.

Serial number	District or Division.	Density per square mile.	Serial number	District or Division.	Density per square mile
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Benares . . .	913.7	28	Lucknow Division . . .	480.5
2	Jaunpur . . .	818.0	29	Hardoi . . .	478.9
3	Ballia . . .	805.7	30	Bahar . . .	475.9
4	Azamgarh . . .	804.6	31	Meerut Division . . .	471.4
5	Lucknow . . .	800.0	32	Agri Division . . .	470.1
6	Ghazipur . . .	787.3	33	Muzaffargarh . . .	469.1
7	Fyzabad . . .	704.7	34	Jaunpur . . .	459.0
8	Gorakhpur Division . . .	685.7	35	Nagpur . . .	449.0
9	Gorakhpur . . .	654.4	36	Saharanpur . . .	446.5
10	Bara Banki . . .	652.0	37	N. W. Provinces and Oudh . . .	436.4
11	Basti . . .	649.9	38	Etawah . . .	430.3
12	Partabgarh . . .	645.1	39	Patehgarh . . .	429.1
13	Sultanpur . . .	633.4	40	Rampur . . .	418.3
14	Rae Bareilly . . .	620.2	41	North-Western Provinces . . .	411.3
15	Meerut . . .	601.7	42	Bah . . .	404.3
16	Rampur State . . .	587.2	43	Bahar . . .	373.3
17	Fyzabad Division . . .	584.3	44	Pilibhit . . .	361.8
18	Agro . . .	543.9	45	Allahabad Division . . .	344.4
19	Allahabad . . .	542.0	46	Khann . . .	304.7
20	Jaunpur . . .	536.4	47	Jaloun . . .	307.9
21	Bahar . . .	534.8	48	Jhansi . . .	249.6
22	Shahjahanpur . . .	526.6	49	Benia . . .	230.6
23	Oudh . . .	523.5	50	Hanpur . . .	224.4
24	Muzaffargarh . . .	510.7	51	Muzaffargarh . . .	223.4
25	Benares Division . . .	515.5	52	Benar . . .	218.7
26	Cawnpore . . .	511.9	53	Native States . . .	162.1
27	Gonda . . .	506.6	54	Darya Doo . . .	140.9
28	Parbhani . . .	490.0	55	Lakpur . . .	191.8
29	Bolnisi . . .	467.0	56	Kannan Division . . .	88.9
30	Muttar . . .	466.2	57	Kannan . . .	79.8
31	Kohistan Division . . .	489.7	58	Gardwal . . .	72.4
			59	Tehri Garhwal State . . .	67.9

The distribution of districts according to the gross density is disturbed to a considerable extent by the position of the large cities which, though most of them serve as trade centres for several districts, are included only in the one district in which they are situated. The district of Benares heads the list with density of 913 persons per square mile. Benares, Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Ballia all with densities over 800 per square mile and Ghazipur with 737 per square mile form the western part of the most densely populated part of India, possibly of the most densely populated part of the world in which the population is not to a great extent due to the presence of large cities. The neighbouring districts of Behar, ethnologically and geographically very similar to those just mentioned, form the eastern part of this densely populated tract. The density reaches its maximum in the district of Samt with 910 persons to the square mile, followed closely by Muzaffargarh with 903, whilst Darbhanga and Patna have both over 800. Similarity of circumstances as regards climate and population and recent rapid growth appears to indicate that Gorakhpur and Basti, which at present owing to the population to the north being comparatively scanty, show only 654 and 645 persons per square mile, will within a few decades belong to the most densely populated group. At present with the eastern and central Oudh districts of Lucknow (excluding the city) Bara Banki, Fyzabad, Sultanpur and Partabgarh and northern part of Allahabad, they form the second zone in which the population ranges

from 600 to 800. Of the western districts of the province only Bareilly with 652 persons per square mile belongs to this zone. Rae Bareilly, Unao, Gonda, Cawnpore on the borders of the densely populated eastern tract, and Agra, Aligarh, Meerut, Moradabad and Sháhjáhpur, scattered amongst more scanty populated western districts, are the remaining districts which are denser in population than the average. All the rest of the west of the Gangetic plain is below average, and in a strip from the Taráí to Bahraich along the foot of the hills the density is much below average. With still lower densities we have two well-marked tracts, (1) Bundelkhand and Mirzapur; south of the Jumna and Ganges, with densities varying from 268 in Jaloun to 141 in Lalitpur, and (2) the Himalayan tract varying from 141 in Dehra Dún to 58 in Tehri Garhwál.

To recapitulate briefly, the eastern half of the Gangetic plain is populated above the average, the density gradually increasing eastwards to a limit over 900; the western half of the Gangetic valley is below average in density but with a few scattered districts above it. Bundelkhand and Mirzapur are far below average and the Himalayas scantily populated. Abstract No. 10, and the diagram No. II compare the densities of the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with those of selected foreign countries. It at once attracts notice that the countries or counties the density of which in Abstract No. 10, comparing the density of population in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with that of other foreign countries and Indian provinces.

Serial number	Name of country, &c	Area in square miles	Population	Density per square mile	Serial number	Name of country, &c	Area in square miles	Population	Density per square mile
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	Janakpore	880	904,412	1,017.3	35	Java	50,848	22,810,174	449
2	Benares	1,001.5	921,048	919.7	36	Jaharapur	2,842	1,001,280	440.5
3	Brahm (south)	1,268	1,074,703	847.0	37	N. W. P. and Oudh (ex- cluding feudatories)	107,502.8	46,905,086	436.4
4	Jaunpur	1,564.8	1,204,914	770.0	38	N. W. P. and Oudh (in- cluding feudatories)	112,611.8	47,097,576	420.6
5	Ballia	1,169.7	942,403	806.7	39	Bhopur	1,898.4	79,670	419.3
6	Lucknow	407	774,168	800.0	40	N. W. Provinces	83,383.8	34,252,251	411.3
7	North Holland	1,070	810,293	756.7	41	Bengal (including feo- datories)	187,377	74,948,362	399.3
8	Gorakhpur Division	9,491.4	6,506,326	685.7	42	Holland	12,649	4,548,496	360
9	Benares	4,570.1	2,974,057	650.4	43	Uttar Pradesh	1,720.1	5,727,121	333.4
10	Rare Bareilly	1,740.2	1,130,908	649.9	44	Northamptonshire	984	301,692	306.6
11	Basti	2,707	1,785,811	659.2	45	Kh-rí	2,964.8	808,616	272.7
12	West	1,555	977,706	628.0	46	United Kingdom	121,481	35,035,108	288
13	Rae Bareilly	1,751.2	1,036,821	591.7	47	Japan	147,665	30,007,234	203
14	M. ut	2,460.7	1,301,428	528.2	48	Telana	1,479.0	806,361	267.9
15	Rampur State	748	661,245	883.3	49	Madras (including feo- datories)	150,708	59,381,082	393.4
16	Shahabad Division	12,170.3	8,274,372	679.4	50	Madras (excluding feo- datories)	141,180	38,630,440	273.4
17	Sahay	6,456	8,182,043	1,267.0	51	Thamí	1,640	409,419	249.6
18	Allahabad	2,842.3	1,589,737	559.2	52	Italy	114,414	28,450,628	249
19	Belgium	11,373	6,038,798	530.9	53	Devon	2,588	604,997	233.7
20	Shahjahanpur	1,544.1	918,651	595.0	54	Mirzapur	6,228	1,161,608	222.4
21	Rohtak	12,976	6,817,263	525	55	German Empire	211,108	46,863,704	222
22	Oudh	24,217	12,660,831	522.6	56	Prussia	136,675	39,313,470	200
23	Benares Division	10,414	6,308,774	605.4	57	Panjab (including feo- datories)	106,859	30,868,547	288.5
24	Farukhabad	1,720.3	858,687	499.1	58	France	204,022	37,680,736	184
25	England and Wales	68,186	28,001,018	409.5	59	India	1,288,377	28,450,628	22.2
26	Bundelkhand	1,911.1	948,614	496.1	60	Panjab (excluding feo- datories)	146,108	25,180,127	172.7
27	Rohtak Division	10,907.8	8,345,574	765.0	61	Ireland	33,563	6,174,636	182
28	Lucknow Divn. &c	1,014.1	7,865,559	775.0	62	Denmark	14,124	2,195,566	155
29	Chameli Islands	295	141,800	479					
30	Yerikah	6,067	2,896,864	477.0					
31	Bengal (excluding feo- datories)	151,648	71,846,567	473.0					
32	Meerut Division	11,330.3	5,325,938	470.0					
33	Agra Division	10,120.2	4,767,759	470.1					
34	Muzaffargarh	1,668.2	772,374	463.0					

from 600 to 800.

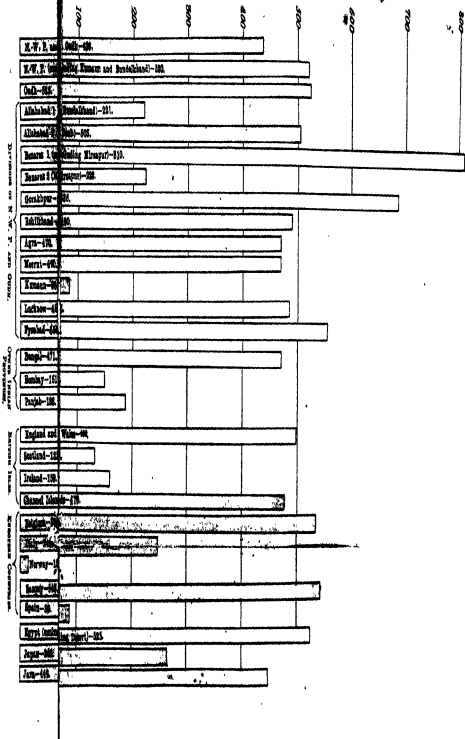


DIAGRAM No. II. [Top page 68.]
COMPARING THE AVERAGE DENSITY OF POPULATION
OF THE
DIVISIONS OF THE N.W. U.S. AND OTHER, AND VARIOUS FOREIGN
COUNTRIES.

Serial number	Name of country, &c.	Area in square miles	Population.	Density per square mile.	Serial number	Name of country, &c.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Density per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
63	Bombay (excluding feudatories)	185,064	18,867,040	161.1	72	China	4,179,500	404,180,000	96
64	Lalitpur ...	1,947.4	274,300	140.8	73	King's County	772	72,832	94.3
65	Bombay (including feudatories)	194,108	20,916,343	138.3	74	Kumaun Division	13,742.7	1,311,657	80.9
66	East Lothian	290	88,502	137.5	75	Kannan	7,151	603,181	78.8
67	Scotland ...	30,417	4,038,103	133	76	Tehri Garhwal State	4,164	241,242	57.9
68	Jamaica	4,434	588,382	132	77	Garnan (excluding feudatories)	171,430	7,722,063	45.06
69	Central Provinces (excluding feudatories)	86,801	10,794,204	124.0	78	Russia in Europe	2,130,462.5	95,870,810	45
70	Seylan	25,364	3,006,280	119.8	79	Burma (including feudatories)	211,430	8,006,014	38.3
71	Central Provinces (including feudatories)	115,936	12,944,805	111.6	80	Norway ...	123,205	1,800,000	15

population approaches that of the more populated districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are of limited extent and urban in character to a far greater extent than the most urban districts in these provinces. The density of the average Gangetic districts of the province is approached amongst European countries only in comparatively inextensive areas and in Belgium, England and Wales, Saxony and several others of the smaller German principalities, whilst Holland, Italy, Prussia, France are far below the majority of even the more scantily populated districts. It is throughout clear that the states which thus in density compare with the North-Western Provinces are distinctly urban in character. Lanarkshire, heading the list given with a population somewhat denser than in any North-Western Provinces district, contains the great city of Glasgow with a dozen other towns entitled to be considered important. Brabant, with a population as dense as our densest districts, has nearly half of it in the single town of Brussels. North Holland has similarly more than half in Amsterdam. Kent with a density of 629 includes part of the suburbs of London and is dotted over with towns of importance. Saxony, the most densely populated kingdom of Europe, contrasts with the North-Western Provinces in being essentially a mining and manufacturing country, 58 per cent. of the population, being engaged in these occupations and a large part of them resident in large towns. Belgium, next amongst European countries, is also a mining and manufacturing country, containing 26 towns each with a population of over 20,000 and with nearly a million distributed between five only of these towns. So it is with all other countries, the names of which are high in the list given. To realize the full effect of the North-Western Provinces figures for density it is, therefore, necessary to separate the town from the rural population.

80. The proportion of urban and rural population.—It has already been stated (para. 14) what a town is for the purposes of the present census. In this definition are included all places with a population of over 5,000, though the extent of population may be the only claim possible to the name of town, and all areas to which the Chaukidári Act has been applied, that is, in general, almost every place in the provinces whatever its size that has any claim to a properly urban character. It is certain that in the North-

Western Provinces returns there is a larger population properly rural included in the urban area than there is of urban omitted from it. With so wide a definition of town the percentage of urban to total population is only 11·3 all over the provinces. The figures for districts are given in abstract No. 11.

Abstract No. 11, showing the percentage of urban and rural population in the districts of the provinces.

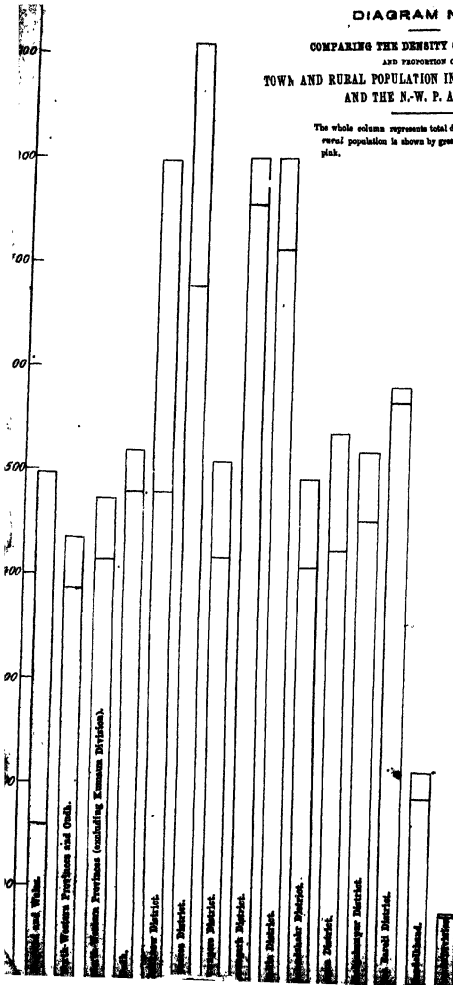
Serial number.	District	Percentage of urban population.	Percentage of rural population.	Serial number.	District	Percentage of urban population.	Percentage of rural population.
1	Delra Dún ..	22·7	77·3	32	Gorakhpur ..	6·6	94·4
2	Rohranganpur ..	20·3	79·7	33	Basti ..	1·9	98·1
3	Muzaffargarh ..	16·3	83·7	34	Azamgarh ..	5·2	94·8
4	Meerut ..	20·8	79·2		Total, Gorakhpur Division ..	4·5	95·5
5	Rohatnagar ..	17·0	83·0				
6	Aligarh ..	19·5	80·5	35	Kannan ..	5·1	94·9
	Total, Meerut Division ..	19·1	80·9	36	Gorakhpur ..	·9	99·1
7	Muzaffar ..	20·7	79·3	37	Tarai ..	10·2	89·8
8	Agra ..	20·9	79·1				
9	Yamunaband ..	16·1	83·9		Total, Kannan Division ..	4·6	95·4
10	Muzaffar ..	6·8	93·2				
11	Etawah ..	8·6	91·4		Total, N.-W. Provinces ..	12·7	87·3
12	Etah ..	15·4	84·6				
	Total, Agra Division ..	15·1	84·9	38	Lucknow ..	39·7	60·3
13	Bareilly ..	15·5	84·5	39	Unao ..	3·2	96·8
14	Rampur ..	21·8	78·2	40	Bareilly ..	3·0	97·0
15	Budaun ..	10·8	89·2	41	Satapur ..	7·0	93·0
16	Moradabad ..	20·6	79·4	42	Hardoi ..	9·4	90·6
17	Shahjahanpur ..	13·1	86·9	43	Kheri ..	4·3	95·7
18	Philibut ..	11·6	88·4		Total, Lucknow Division ..	10·8	89·2
	Total, Rohilkhand Division ..	10·2	89·8	44	Fyzabad ..	11·4	88·6
19	Cawnpore ..	17·7	82·3	45	Gonda ..	4·4	95·6
20	Patna ..	6·4	93·6	46	Bahraich ..	3·9	96·1
21	Banda ..	8·8	91·2	47	Saharanpur ..	8	92·0
22	Hamiyapur ..	13·5	86·5	48	Parbhani ..	1·9	98·1
23	Aligarh ..	14·2	85·8	49	Bara Bank ..	5·3	94·7
24	Jehan ..	24·1	75·9		Total, Fyzabad Division ..	4·8	95·2
25	Jehan ..	18·2	81·8				
26	Lahore ..	7·4	92·6		Total, Oudh ..	7·6	92·4
	Total, Allahabad Division ..	13·2	86·8				
27	Banars ..	25·3	74·7		Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	11·3	88·7
28	Muzaffar ..	10·0	90·0	50	Rampur ..	18·7	81·3
29	Jamun ..	8·8	91·2	51	Tahri Garhwal ..	·	100
30	Ghazipur ..	10·9	89·1				
31	Bahra ..	10·8	89·2		Total, Native States ..	13·0	87·0
	Total, Benares Division ..	12·0	88·0				

The percentage is highest in Lucknow, where a large city is surrounded by a small district and the urban population is, therefore, 39 per cent. of the whole. Benares comes second with 25 per cent. urban, Jhansi third with 24 per cent.; after this come a group of Doab or other western districts with 20 per cent. more or less of town population. The eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, on the other hand, have only in general about 10 per cent. of town population. In Oudh the average is still lower, half of the districts having less than 5 per cent. The town population in Oudh is probably somewhat understated, as the Town Chaukidari Act has not been so generally applied as in the North-Western Provinces. The real proportion in Oudh is, however, markedly lower than in the North-Western Provinces. The Oudh

DIAGRAM No. III

COMPARING THE DENSITY OF POPULATION,
AND PROPORTION OF
TOWN AND RURAL POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES,
AND THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

The whole column represents total density per square mile.
rural population is shown by green; town population by
pink.



Government was not one in which great trading towns were likely to spring up away from the headquarters of the Government. Not only the traders but the landowners preferred as much as possible to deal with Oudh affairs from just across the border. The zone of the North-Western Provinces which is next to Oudh is in consequence studded with towns or smaller centres of trade whose transactions extended far into Oudh.

The figures for European countries afford a complete contrast to this. The exact proportion of rural and urban population is available only for England and Wales, where it was shown by the 1881 census report to be 32·1 per cent. rural and 67·9 per cent. urban. How complete a contrast the constitution of the population of the North-Western Provinces affords in this respect to that of European countries is clearly shown by diagram No. 3, in which the density of rural and town population is shown separately and contrasted with that in England and Wales. The density of rural population in England and Wales was only 160 per square mile all over. It is remarked with regard to the English distribution of population, that any county which showed a population materially over 200 per square mile owed it to the existence of considerable towns within its area. Contrasting with

The density of rural population.

this we have in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh all over a rural density of 386; in Oudh alone of 483; in the Gorakhpur Division of 655. The districts are shown in order of density of rural population in abstract No. 12, and the general distribution of density in

Abstract No. 12, showing the divisions, districts and states of the provinces in order of density of rural population.

Serial number	District.	Density per square mile	Serial number	District.	Density per square mile.
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Azamgarh	703·6	28	Bulandshahr	412·6
2	Jaunpur	702·9		Bohlikhand Division	410·6
3	Rulia	711·9	29	Moradabad	410·4
4	Bansgaon	670·9	31	Mudgan	408·6
5	Ghazipur	657·1	31	Patehpur	400·9
	Gorakhpur Division	655·0		Agre Division	399·4
6	Basti	632·9	32	Mitah	393·1
7	Fyzabad	624·1	33	Muttra	392·6
8	Sultanpur	624·1	34	Mumfarnagar	390·9
9	Patehpur	622·2		N. W. Provinces and Oudh	386·0
10	Gorakhpur	617·9		Meerut Division	381·2
11	Ban Banki	616·1		N.-W. Provinces	369·0
12	Bae Barchi	614·3	35	Bahraich	358·5
13	Bareilly	615·0	36	Mohasapur	356·1
	Fyzabad Division	631·1	37	Kash	341·9
14	Unao	402·5	38	Bijnor	326·9
15	Gonda	483·3	39	Prithvi	312·9
	Oudh	483·8	40	Kheri	301·7
16	Lucknow	482·3		Allahabad Division	299·5
17	Rampur State	474·1	41	Jaloun	273·4
18	Allahabad	465·8	42	Banda	217·3
19	Meerut	465·3	43	Muzaffarpur	194·9
20	Shahjahanpur	458·1	44	Tanki	180·3
	Benzes Division	458·0	45	Hamirpur	194·1
21	Shahpur	448·0	46	Jhansi	180·6
22	Bareilly	439·7		Nature States	184·9
	Lucknow Division	438·7	47	Lahpur	180·3
23	Aligarh	430·7	48	Delra Dén	108·8
24	Agre	430·1		Kanoun Division	82·0
25	Cowpore	421·4	49	Kanoun	747·7
26	Farukhabad	418·9	50	Garkwal	71·7
27	Masipun	417·7	51	Telm Garkwal	57·9

the map accompanying (No. 3). The general character of the map is not altered, but the effect due to the accidental presence of large trading centres having been removed, the variations are less abrupt than when the total density was considered. The eastern districts of the Gangetic plain and Central and East Oudh are all above average in density. The western and Doab districts with the exception of a strip from Meerut to Sháhjahánpur interrupted in Moradabad are all below average. They are much below average in a strip below the Himalayas and in three districts of the Agra Division. Kumaun and Bundelkhand districts are all below 250 in rural density.

§1. Instances of great density of population of pargana areas.—The

Pargana	Density
Dehat Amanat (Benares) ..	4,744
Lucknow ..	2,302
Cawnpore ..	1,227
Mau (Azamgarh) ..	1,223
Gházípur ..	1,188
Haveli Jaunpur ..	1,140
Balua ..	1,083
Chail (Allahabad) ..	1,060
Haveli Oudh (Fyzabad) ..	1,000
Sheopur (Benares) ..	1,045
Mirzapur Chauhari (Allahabad) ..	1,021
Sháhjahánpur ..	992
Lakhnau (Ballia) ..	970
Bareilly ..	937
Dehna (Gházípur) ..	947
Muhammabad (Azamgarh) ..	920
Muhammabad (Jaunpur) ..	917
Bari Jaunpur ..	908

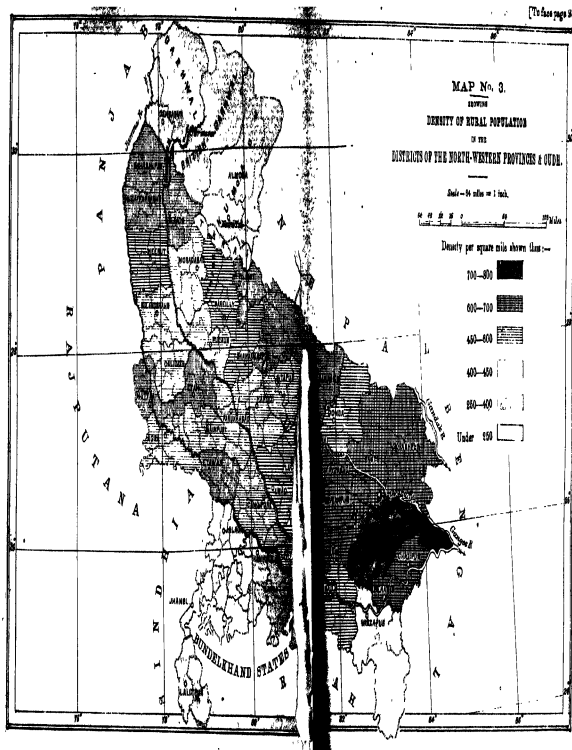
instances in which, over an area less extensive than a district but extensive enough to obliterate accidental disturbances due to the residence of agriculturists or others being frequently at a distance from their work, the density of population in rural tracts in the North-Western Provinces approaches or exceeds the average for the most densely populated Behar districts are few. The marginal parganas show over all a density of 900 or over; of these Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Cawnpore, Chail (Allahabad), Dehat Amanat (Benares), Haveli Jaunpur, Gházípur, Nizamabad (Azamgarh), Mau (Azamgarh), Haveli Oudh (Fyzabad), Lucknow, owe their high den-

sity mainly to their containing within their boundaries towns either large or large relatively to the size of the pargana. The densest agricultural parganas in the provinces are :—

	Density.
Mirzapur Chauhari in Allahabad ..	1,021
Sheopur in Benares ..	1,055
Rari in Jaunpur ..	908
Muhammabad in Gházípur ..	917
Dehna in Gházípur ..	947
Balua ..	1,083

The density is of particular interest only in Mirzapur Chauhari, a small pargana in Allahabad, projecting into the Oudh district of Partábgarh. It is there due to the fact that the Oudh cultivators during the Nawábi found it convenient to settle in British villages whilst cultivating across the border. The old census reports show a density of 1,200 in this pargana, which has gradually fallen since annexation owing to the cultivators moving back into their own villages. Such an increase in density was noted to have existed in a narrow strip along the Oudh border, but it is now traceable only in this one pargana. The Oudh parganas elsewhere show a density not materially or uniformly below that in the North-Western Provinces parganas bordering on them.

§2. Towns and villages—the distinction.—The total number of towns in the provinces is 484 and of villages 105,716. Definitions of both terms have been given. A line of demarcation by population only, unless pitched



very high, would be impracticable, as mere extent of population, unless very considerable, does not in itself afford in India as in England an indication as to whether the character of the population is in the main rural or urban in character. The most prevalent type of Indian village consists of a stretch of cultivated or culturable land, a square mile or more in extent, with a central inhabited site containing the homes of the whole of the agriculturists who cultivate the land. The area of villages is sometimes so extensive that if the central homestead is adhered to, it is so populous that in England it would rank as a small town, even though it has very little indeed of the urban character so far as the occupations of its inhabitants are concerned. As however such populous villages afford a convenient centre for the homes of the petty itinerant grain and cloth vendors and for the artisans necessary to supply the few wants of the rural population, the larger villages always contain a small proportion of traders and artisans. The line of demarcation begins to be passed where, when owing to the increase of traders and manufacturers not dependent on the village lands, the cess for the payment of village watchmen, charged on the land revenue and therefore proportionate to the area of the village lands becomes insufficient to provide for watch and ward. It then becomes necessary to apply the special Act which allows the imposition of a house tax for payment of watchmen in trading towns and bazars. Such a tax is rarely or never imposed on cultivators, and its existence is therefore evidence as good as could be supplied of the urban character of a great part of the population, and justifies the retention in our list of towns of places with population so small as many of those shown in Table IV. In Oudh the Act has been less extensively applied than in the North-Western Provinces, as the limitation of the landlord's liability for watch and ward to an amount not exceeding the yield of six per cent. cess, has never been definitely recognized. We have there in consequence a number of places with population under 5,000 which are distinctively urban in character but have not been included in the lists of towns.

83. *The towns of the provinces.—The typical country town.*—As already indicated by the low percentage of urban to rural population, the Hindu inhabitant of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is now little given to dwelling in large towns, although his traditions tell of towns to which the largest of to-day are but as villages. The typical town of the province is the exaggerated village, the development of which has been above indicated. Its origin is due to there being a large area included within the mauza boundaries implying a large agricultural population to start with. It is in general the centre of a pargana and contains a number of families of the classes which were the administrators of the pargana in former days, when the pargana was the centre of administration. Owing to its convenient position, a considerable proportion of the wealthier traders and money-lenders and of the artisan classes have their homes in it. If favourably situated for trade with distant towns, it grows to a certain extent, but in general it depends on the pargana only, of which it is the traditional centre, and is large or small according to the size of the pargana and the extent to which it monopolizes the pargana trade. Such are the majority of towns of medium size in the list in Table IV.

Shikarpur in Bulandshahr may be mentioned as a specific instance. It has a total population of 11,596, of whom 2,261 are agriculturists depending on its five square miles of rich soil. It is the headquarters of the family which owns most of the pargana and of a number of Muhammedan families who under grants from the Delhi kings had at one time acquired a considerable share in it. It is the home of the Kayath families who are the pargana patwāris and owns almost the only bazar and settlement of weavers in the pargana. Kandra in Muzaffarnagar may be mentioned as another instance. With a total population of 9,487, it has 2,929 agriculturists, 1,305 traders, 124 of the professional classes, 1,297 artisans, 2,963 labourers, mostly agricultural. Kairana, a neighbour to Kandra, may be instanced as a pargana town which owes part of its development to trade with the outer world and to its being the headquarters of the tahsil and the site of a Munsiffi, but in all essentials it is similar. Agriculturists there are 3,390, traders 3,794, professionals 436, artisans 4,101, labourers 2,335, the total population being 18,420. It is unnecessary to multiply instances. The composition of the population of almost all the towns of medium and small size will be found on analysis to be similar.

84. The important towns.—Of the larger towns the causes which in the great majority of instances produce a large town in England, namely, natural position and facilities for manufactures or trade are in India little operative. Here the town in general attracts the trade and not the trade the town. There are thirty seven towns in the provinces which, each with a population over 20,000, are entitled to be reckoned as important. Of these there are only six the importance of which can be considered to be solely or mainly due to the natural growth of trade. These are Cawnpore, Mirzapur, Koel, Etāwah, Hāthras, Khurja. Cawnpore owes its position both as regards its lead in the grain trade of India and its manufactures of leather and cotton cloth almost entirely to the power of English capital and enterprise, which had full scope under the protection of an important British Cantonment, the oldest in the western part of the provinces. The other towns mentioned are centres of native Indian trade, Mirzapur of the cotton trade with Central India, and the others of the local grain and cotton trade. The great majority of the rest of the thirty-seven towns owe their importance to the having been the capitals, according to their degree, of Muhammedan kings or leaders. Lucknow, the largest town in the provinces, was created by the whim of an Oudh Nawāb, who preferred the site to that of Fyzabad. Agra in the same way grew into importance when chosen to succeed Delhi as the capital of the Mughal Empire. Fyzabad, apart from Ajudhia, owes its origin and importance entirely to its having been an Oudh capital. Bareilly, Shāh-jahānpur, Farukhabad, Rāmpur, Moradabad, Sahāranpur, Ghāzipur, Jaunpur, Sambhal, Budaun, Amroha, Chandausi, Bahraich, Banda, Shahabad and probably Pilibhit all owe their position and importance to their having been selected as capitals by Muslimān leaders of power varying with the size of the cities they founded and left behind them. The descendants of the leaders by whose aid they held their provinces still form the aristocracies of most of these towns. Their rapid growth was due to the fact that the surplus wealth of the provinces occupied was drawn into these permanent camps

and attracted to them the handicraftsmen and traders who now form the bulk of their inhabitants. Bahraich and Amroha only amongst the towns mentioned have had the added assistance in rising due to their being places of pilgrimsge for low caste Hindus. For towns of the first magnitude markedly Bindus in their population or origin, the *raison d'être* is almost invariably religious sanctity. Benares, Kashi to the Hindus, the second town in the provinces, is so because it is to the majority of Hindus the most sacred place in them, the spot specially favoured by Mahadeo. Allahabad owes its original importance to its being at the junction of two sacred rivers, a resting place of Rām and the home of Bharat Rishi. The military importance of the position and the fact that it has been for thirty years the headquarters of the Local Government have of course also aided its development. Ajudhya which includes two-fifths of the population of the Fyzabad municipality, owes its size and importance entirely to its sacred character as the capital of Rāma. Muttra and Bindaban are towns of importance because remembered as the favourite haunts of Kṛishna. Hardwār is so because there the sacred Ganges issues on the plain of Hindustān. Gorakhpur, though mainly important as the trading and administrative headquarters of a district which included formerly most of the present division, owes its origin to its sacred character as the home of Gorakh-Nath. Their remain as towns the origin of which has not been accounted for distinctly by any of the above mentioned causes, Jhānsi, which rose as the capital of a Hindu State, Meerut as the site of an important British cantonment, and Sitapur, Fatchpur and Nagina, none of them important and above 20,000, probably only because they are or were the capitals of British districts. With populations between 10,000 and 20,000 there are 67 towns in the provinces; these are for the most part either capitals of British districts or old pargana towns which have risen beyond the usual size either because they managed to attract to a special extent a share of the general trade or because some of their manufactured products have attained more than a local celebrity.

Three hundred and six places with a population below 10,000 have been classed as towns (native states included). At least 100 of them are in population below the size attained by many of the larger purely agricultural villages, but the fact that in all these small towns the Chaukidāri Act has been applied is evidence enough of their urban character.

85. Size of towns compared with those in other countries.—A statement comparing as to population the towns of the provinces with those in other countries may be of interest. The provinces contain no towns of the first rank, but the number of those in the second rank is larger than is usual in India. The abstract in the margin shows the position of the principal towns of the provinces as regards population by comparison with well-known European and other foreign towns. Lucknow, the largest, is considerably smaller than Sheffield or Rome, but larger than Belfast, Munich or Edinburgh. Benares, the second town, is slightly smaller than Antwerp or Bristol. Cawnpore stands nearly on a level with Lisbon and Newcastle. Allahabad stands below Genoa, almost equal to Riga. Agra is very nearly the same size as Florence and Stockholm. Bareilly ranks with Aberdeen and Meerut with

Athens. It is unnecessary to carry the detailed comparison further. Abstract No. 13 compares the population of all towns over 20,000 with those of known foreign towns of similar size.

Abstract No. 13, comparing the towns of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh containing a population of over 20,000 with those of the world.

Town	Population.	Town	Population.
1	2	1	2
Rome	800,470	Brest	70,790
Lucknow	273,028	Leith	66,700
Bombay	272,480	Verona	58,740
Munich	261,280	York	56,060
Edinburgh	261,260	Gorakhpur	63,530
Bucharest	251,800	Sahasrampur	63,194
Bristol	231,660	Kali	61,485
Antwerp	231,260	Muttra	61,195
Benares	219,487	Orléans	60,830
Alexandria	208,720	Cahors	58,970
Rotterdam	206,470	Phanai	58,779
Cawnpore	188,718	Geneva	63,640
London	187,400	Great Yarmouth	49,330
Bremen	182,275	Boulogne	46,020
Bigo	178,180	Oxford	45,740
Allahabad	175,246	Ghanpur	44,970
Florence	169,000	Jaunpur	43,519
Stockholm	165,780	Malabar	39,161
Agra	158,068	Hawab	38,728
Venice	152,830	Bambhal	37,235
Aberdeen	131,000	Budann	35,572
Barcelon	121,068	Amroha	35,530
Singapore	120,580	Pilibhit	33,799
Blackburn	120,000	Dover	33,430
Tokohama	119,780	Bridabam	31,611
Warrat	119,260	Leicester	31,040
Athens	114,350	Perth	30,760
Strasbourg	111,000	Hardwar Union	29,135
Norwich	100,980	Chandannal	28,111
Utrecht	85,850	Kharja	26,649
Plymouth	84,180	Dehra Dun	25,684
Misnapur	84,130	Peterborough	25,170
Nancy	79,060	Bahratoh	24,045
Fryabad	78,921	Banda	23,071
Sahjanpur	78,622	Nagina	22,150
Farukhabad	78,022	Westerford	21,699
Nine	77,480	Sitapur	21,580
Rampur State	75,723	Lacrosse	20,870
Cork	75,070	Yatepur	20,179
Algiers	74,790	Tobolsk	20,170
Moradabad	72,321	Shahabad (Hardoi)	20,158
Palan	72,170		

86. Density of population in towns.—The tables of last census contained information regarding the area and density of population in all towns. The results, however, were so unsatisfactory, owing to variations in the figures for areas, that, as the information was not necessary for any of the imperial tables, it was considered better for the purposes of acquiring accurate general information on the subject to ask District Officers to make special arrangements for an accurate measurement of the area of one selected town in each district. The figures returned are shown in Appendices X, XI and XII. The first shows the area and population of the whole town as demarcated for the purposes of the Municipal or Town Acts, a certain proportion of land outside the town site and not under houses being necessarily included. In a large number of instances the area so defined is doubled or trebled by the inclusion of British cantonments or civil stations, all of which occupy an area altogether disproportioned to their population. Appendix No. XI

shows the returns for the real native town excluding all cantonments and civil stations and all land not occupied by houses which is outside the natural town limits; open spaces inside towns, not common in India, are included. Appendix No. XII shows the area and population of a mohalla in each town specially selected and measured as being known to be one of the densest. The returns now presented are prepared with all possible care, many of them having been returned to districts for correction, but as in general no perfectly accurate surveys have been made of town areas as they now stand, it is more than possible that mistakes have occurred, in some instances, in the record of areas. We are, however, safe in accepting the concurrent evidence of returns from a number of districts.

The figures in Appendix No. X showing the density for the whole area exclusively included in the towns, are so much affected by what may be described as accidental additions to the areas that they deserve little notice. In Agra, for instance, the municipal area includes the whole of the great waste spaces within the ancient city walls and between Agra and Tajganj, which were formerly the sites of houses when Agra was the Mughal capital, but are now altogether outside the modern city. The table demonstrates in general only the liberality with which the cantonments and civil stations of the province have been laid out and the absence of crowding in them. The table of greatest interest is that in Appendix No. XI, showing the area and population of the native towns selected as important or typical. The figures for 46 towns are given. The average density is 76 persons per acre for the North-Western Provinces, 44 persons per acre for Oudh, and 64 persons per acre for the whole of the provinces.

Abstract No. 14, showing towns classified according to density of population.

Name	Large towns* 50,000	Medium towns,* 15,000 to 50,000	Small towns* under 15,000.
Over 100 in density per acre—			
Mirat	167	..	...
Shikarpur	...	...	101
Agra	150	...	...
Kaganj	...	119	...
Budaun	...	113	...
Moradabad	157	...	...
Awarnpore	147	...	...
Benares	101	...	...
Nann Tal	...	...	227
Medium density—60 to 100 per acre—			
Farukhabad	75 32	...	...
Etawah	...	75 63	...
Bareilly	60 68	...	85 34
Bisalpur	...	...	69 47
Hamirpur	...	...	...
Aligarh	63 72	...	...
Jhansi	...	75 16	...
Kanich	...	...	62 11
Mirzapur	81 11	...	...
Balla	...	81 02	...
Gajpur	...	...	60 31
Mohamadal	...	...	87 03
Haldwani	...	...	73 60
Unao	...	...	60 37
Seopur	...	77 35	...
Lakimpur	...	...	86 03
Solidpur	...	...	95 18
Nowshera	...	...	87 03
Tanda (Bampur)	...	...	78 1

* The population taken into consideration is that of the compact native city excluding outlying hamlets cantonments and civil stations.

Abstract No. 14, showing towns classified according to density of population—(concluded).

Name	Large towns over* 50,000.	Medium towns* 15,000 to 50,000	Small towns* under 15,000.
Low density—under 60 per acre—			
Dehra	55 1
Deohand	...	66 45	...
Kandhla	54 32
Koil	37 63	...	...
Shikohabad	51 41
Nagina	...	45 37	...
Shahjahanpur	51 53	...	...
Teelpur	...	57 37	...
Banda	...	36 2	...
Talbehat	61 1
Jaunpur	...	27 15	...
Ataugarh	...	55 72	...
Lucknow	46 47	...	...
Rao Bareli	44 15
Sandila	...	20 27	...
Fyzabad	...	53 53	...
Gonda	50 7
Bahraich	...	19 53	...

Of the large towns included in the list, five give densities over 100, four densities between 60 and 100, and three below 60. The circumstances of all the three last are special. Lucknow contains within the city the palaces and gardens of the old Oudh nobility as well as a number of open areas separating the present muhallas. Sháhjahánpur, lying in a strip between two rivers, is a long narrow town in which owing to its shape the space within the city area not under houses is very large. Koil includes a far outlying muhalla of Jaiganj, and the space between the main town and Jaiganj has apparently been included in the area. Allahabad too (density 63·72) can, owing to the existence of large open spaces between the muhallas, hardly be regarded as typical. There remain eight large towns which are typical, the highest density shown all over is 187 in Cawnpore and the lowest 67 in Bareilly. Between the towns of medium and small size there is apparently little difference in density. In Bahraich 19·53, the density is abnormally low, as a large space is occupied by groves and tombs. The circumstances of Jaunpur, traversed by the river and with much space occupied by the old fort and old mosques and tombs, are similar. In Banda and Sandila also there are probably special circumstances. Rao Bareli, with a density of 44·15, is a scattered little town with extensive open spaces. The density of the usual towns of medium or small size in the provinces therefore ordinarily varies from 50 persons per acre to 100 or more. In my opinion the average for a larger number of towns would probably be nearer the higher limit than the lower. Shikarpur with a density of 100 has already been cited as a typical country town, and is probably typical in this respect also in the west, whilst Ballia or Mohndawal with 81 to 88 density, are typical in the east. The low average density of Oudh towns is noticeable. Most of the smaller Oudh towns owe a good part of their growth to recent development during which due care has been taken to secure wide roads or open spaces.

* The population taken into consideration is that of the compact native city excluding outlying hamlets, cantonments and civil stations.

The densities above shown for the towns of the province contrast to some

Towns.	Population.	Persons to an acre
London	4,216,192	50 0
Brighton	118,196	47 0
Portsmouth	147,917	31 0
Norwich	92,848	12 4
Plymouth	77,127	52 5
Bristol	223,065	48 2
Wolverhampton	80,817	23 8
Birmingham	441,005	62 5
Leicester	143,153	44 7
Nottingham	226,280	22 5
Derby	94,000	27 2
Hirkenhead	97,703	25 4
Liverpool	592,791	113 8
Bolton	112,354	46 7
Manchester	377,520	87 0
Salford	218,608	42 3
Oldham	136,168	38 4
Blackburn	116,844	16 8
Preston	102,583	27 5
Huddersfield	90,034	8 6
Hatfield	79,207	21 0
Bradford	215,607	20 8
Leeds	315,080	10 0
Sheffield	310,298	10 1
Hull	106,855	24 0
Bunderland	127,084	42 8
Newcastle	167,048	29 2
Cardiff	104,580	14 2

degree unfavourably with those for even the larger English towns as shown in the marginal abstract. In one respect the greater density in the small towns must be considered an advantage so long as the sanitary arrangements of the towns remain as limited as they now are. The high density allows every part of the town to be comparatively close to where the pure air of heaven circulates outside and makes impossible the secluded but open spaces which are always the foulest part of a native town.

To how great an extent the density is exaggerated in the more closely populated muhallas appears from Appendix XII. The marginally noted

Dehra	225
Dehradun	208
Aggra	300
Biswah	282
Budwan	244
Moradabad	430
Cawnpore	445
Almohad	335
Bam Tal	342
Lucknow	264

towns return muhallas with densities over 200. These high densities are almost entirely in the large towns. Towns of smaller size return for their more populous muhallas in general densities from 100 to 200. The density of muhallas as of towns is markedly lower on the average in Oudh than in the North-West.

I have no reason to believe that these great densities are exaggerated. On the other hand, it is more than probable that the lower densities quoted are not of those of the densest muhallas. As there is no record of the areas of muhallas, those shown in the statement had to be specially measured and were selected beforehand without any accurate knowledge. In not a few districts they were so badly selected that I had to send back returns, pointing out that the density of the most thickly populated muhalla was below that for the town as a whole. It is extremely probable that even in many of those towns in which this obvious error was not committed, the muhalla selected was not one of the densest.

The difficulty of the selection of such a muhalla is illustrated by one point in the tables. Most persons who have seen something of the various towns of the province would, if asked to pick out that in which the population was densest, at once refer to Benares, where the network of narrow lanes from which all light is shut out by the lofty houses on either side, would appear to indicate a population far denser than in any other city of the provinces. Yet Benares returns as the density of one of its densest muhallas only 192 persons per acre, and the return was compiled with a degree of care which goes far to prove its correctness. The figures for Naini Tal, the

summer headquarters of the Government and its principal sanitarium, deserve notice. They show as the *cold weather* density in the upper bazar 342 persons per acre and in the lower bazar 169 persons per acre. The densities in the season when, besides the permanent residents who give the densities quoted, each house is crowded with itinerant dealers and hill coolies must be very much greater.

87. The density in villages—The sketch given of the degree to which a small town in the provinces differs from an agricultural village, makes it clear that in density many of the larger villages are but little behind the smaller towns. I have no figures from which the density of population in village sites can be directly calculated, but it is fairly certain that it is not much below the 50 persons per acre which ordinarily forms the limit in towns. To this resemblance between towns and villages in India and the almost entire absence of proper sanitary arrangements in villages is due the comparatively small difference in the death-rate in towns and in villages. The Sanitary Commissioner's figures for the last ten years show for villages a death-rate 32·5 per thousand and for towns 38·7, that is in towns there are 119 deaths for each hundred in villages for equal numbers living. The registration of deaths in towns is probably better and the real difference still less. The difference is considerably less than it was in England before town sanitation was improved within the last century. It is less than it was even in 1861-70 when there were in English towns 126 deaths against 100 for an equal rural population. It is greater than at the present day in England the latest ratios I have seen being 111 town deaths to 100 country deaths.

88. Distribution of the population between large and small towns and villages.

The total town population in British districts was 5,314,328 against 41,590,757 who reside in villages. Table III gives some interesting information regarding the number of people who live in large or small towns or villages and the number of towns and villages of different sizes for the districts of the province for which the abstract in the margin shows the provincial totals and

Abstract No. 15, showing the distribution of the population according to the size of towns and villages in which they reside.

Towns and villages, with population.	Number	Population	Percentage of total population
1-100	48,438	4,203,848	80·020
200-400	35,000	11,028,040	24·785
500-999	18,439	12,629,088	29·924
1,000-1,999	6,062	8,527,709	19·036
2,000-2,999	1,150	2,780,551	6·227
3,000-4,999	518	1,222,549	4·094
5,000-9,999	202	1,335,028	2·840
10,000-14,999	43	822,190	1·113
15,000-19,999	24	416,196	0·872
20,000-49,999	10	679,219	1·234
50,000 and over	17	1,061,248	4·181
Total	106,200	46,906,085	100

percentages. The average population for a town or village for the whole of the provinces is 442 persons and for villages excluding towns, 393 persons.

The bulk of the population, however, live in villages of a size above this average. Of the total population, almost exactly one-third live in villages with a population under 500, whilst two-thirds live in towns or villages with a population over 500, and nearly two-fifths live in towns or villages of population 1,000 or over. There is,

in respect both of the size of the villages and of the population of the average village, a steady decrease met with in passing from the west to the east of the province. It is exhibited in abstract No. 16. The Meerut Division

Abstract No. 16, showing the proportion of the population resident in villages of different sizes.

Division.	Average size of village.	Average population of village.	Proportion of population in villages 0-499	Proportion of population in villages 500-999	Proportion of population in towns and villages 1,000 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6
Meerut Division . . .	1 42	549 02	21 05	24 69	54 36
Agra Division . . .	1 54	500 67	26 19	24 67	49 14
Bundelkhand Division . .	1 05	392 61	36 76	27 71	35 53
Allahabad, Doab . . .	1 01	561 75	31 88	30 28	41 84
Allahabad, Bundelkhand . .	40	553 71	25 27	25 16	48 77
Benares (Mirzapur) . . .	82	270 00	54 32	24 64	22 04
Benares (other districts) . .	1 82	448 50	31 75	30 12	42 11
Gorakhpur Division . . .	49	325 07	47 51	29 10	26 09
Kumaon Division . . .	1 35	110 51	84 71	9 03	7 26
North-West Provinces . . .	1 02	367 18	35 07	27 31	39 62
Lucknow Division . . .	1 18	512 33	27 03	29 89	44 08
Pyawad Division . . .	86	458 89	43 90	34 37	51 73
Oudh . . .	99	481 46	30 18	31 29	38 53
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1 01	393 42	33 75	26 93	39 32

has a village of the average of 1 42 square miles with an average population per village and town of 669. This decreases fairly steadily moving eastwards through the Gangetic plain till in the Gorakhpur Division the average area of the village is 49 and the average population 343. The figures are lowest in the district of Basti with an average area per village of 403 and a population of 260. Bundelkhand, Mirzapur and Kumaon all of them scantily populated and with comparatively very large areas of unculturable waste are exceptional with villages of far more than average size and far less than average population. As regards the extremes of the series in the Gangetic plain a difference in the circumstances under which the village boundaries originated is at once suggested by existing circumstances.

Abstract No. 17, showing the average area and population per town and village in the districts of the provinces.

Serial number of district	District.	Average area of towns and villages in square miles	Average population per town and village	Average population per village
1	Dharm Dán . . .	2 99	382 12	299 29
2	Saharanpur . . .	1 36	613 15	491 79
3	Muzaffarnagar . . .	1 84	858 75	732 74
4	Meerut . . .	1 54	632 96	730 71
5	Bulandshahr . . .	1 27	629 08	530 72
6	Aligarh . . .	1 01	540 24	441 09
	Total, Meerut Division . .	1 42	669 02	549 02
7	Muttra . . .	1 69	819 08	675 74
8	Agra . . .	1 51	846 72	693 77
9	Farukhabad . . .	1 06	562 15	423 66
10	Manupuri . . .	1 20	537 87	508 94
11	Etawah . . .	1 14	487 69	447 66
12	Etah . . .	1 27	474 73	406 61
	Total, Agra Division . .	1 24	594 71	500 57

Abstract No. 17, showing the average area and population per town and village in the districts of the provinces—(concluded).

Serial number of district.	District.	Average area of towns and villages in square miles.	Average population per town and village.	Average population per village.
13	Bareilly	81	538 10	451 86
14	Bijnor	88	372 01	222 46
15	Budhan	1 09	408 71	447 95
16	Moudabad	93	479 82	353 37
17	Shahjahanpur	80	450 58	302 26
18	Pilibhat	1 31	401 81	402 31
	Total, Rohilkhand Division ..	1 05	465 68	302 61
19	Cawnpore	1 30	612 13	506 12
20	Fatehpur	1 14	480 61	461 01
21	Meerut	2 55	888 19	656 39
22	Hauzarpur	2 00	672 41	500 22
23	Alhawal	81	440 48	370 86
24	Jalga	2 46	613 82	471 74
25	Jalga	1 72	490 85	402 80
26	Lalitpur	2 86	463 24	375 08
	Total, Alhawal Division ..	1 56	610 03	453 12
27	Benares	51	402 82	245 27
28	Muzga	1 21	260 68	243 98
29	Jamga	49	396 04	373 70
30	Ghoga	50	412 86	360 06
31	Balla	68	648 26	492 35
	Total, Benares Division ..	75	388 31	342 65
32	Gorakhpur	60	395 31	371 21
33	Ba	40	240 21	255 36
34	Awang	40	308 89	360 50
	Total, Gorakhpur Division ..	49	343 51	325 07
35	Kanun	1 20	94 98	80 63
36	Garwal	1 54	111 36	110 40
37	Kan	1 05	361 18	325 38
	Total, Kanun Division ..	1 43	115 70	110 51
	Total, N-W Provinces ..	1 02	418 57	367 18
38	Lucknow	1 03	847 01	617 17
39	Lucknow	1 07	672 07	629 08
40	Rae Bareilly	1 01	608 45	581 29
41	Sh	97	401 95	481 39
42	B	1 23	670 65	627 71
43	B	1 73	628 12	507 42
	Total, Lucknow Division ..	1 18	672 10	612 63
44	L	61	453 41	463 30
45	L	1 02	515 45	491 32
46	B	1 32	630 98	610 43
47	B	60	435 30	432 02
48	P	60	426 45	460 73
49	B	81	547 12	617 87
	Total, Ly	30	380 06	468 80
	Total Outh ..	30	619 24	681 46
	Total, N-W Provinces and Outh ..	1 01	441 67	393 42
50	R	62	393 62	296 73
51	L	5 19	300 80	300 80
	Total, Native States ..	2 20	341 89	296 14

In the western villages the soil is in general owned by strong coparcenary bodies of the peasant proprietor type, all of them assisting in the cultivation or management of the much subdivided village. They know, except in the vaguest way, of no previous proprietors and own to no grant from a Rája. The small proprietors consider that they own from the same time and with the same original rights as do the great proprietors. In the east, on the other hand, throughout a whole pargana we have almost all the small proprietors acknowledging that they derive their title from the gift of such a Rája, who conquered and took the land from preceding inhabitants often stated to be Bhars. The Rája's fellow clansmen got their shares generally in large villages and are to this day known far more distinctly than in the west as the aristocrats of the pargana. The great bulk of the small villages are held as grants from the Rájas or Babus by Bráhmans, Bhats and other dependents. The difference, in fact, somewhat resembles that between Saxon England, where each freeholder had held his land for immemorial generations, and Norman England, as it would be had the church been represented by thousands of acquisitive Bráhmans and had personal services been rendered by hereditary servants for whose maintenance it was customary to provide in land. The subject is a most interesting one. I have not had the advantage of seeing it discussed in detail, and my personal experience is almost entirely confined to the extremes of the province and to Oudh, where original ownerships have become overlaid and almost obliterated by the changes which occurred under the rule of the Nawábs whilst might was right.

89 *Inhabited sites*.—It has already been stated that the system by which all the inhabitants of a village (*mauza*) lived in one central *abadi* was generally adored to in the present day only in the western districts, and that elsewhere the homestead had been broken up by the migration of a proportion of the cultivators to outlying hamlets where they live close to their own fields. The process is one which would naturally follow on increasing density of population and consequent need for high cultivation. The natural manner which the lands immediately round an inhabited site obtains from the habits of the people is of great importance in Indian agriculture, especially in the eastern and more minutely cultivated lands. Two causes have been operative in forwarding or retarding the process of migration to outlying hamlets, (A) the caste of the general mass of cultivators, and (B) the amount of security enjoyed previous to British rule by the actual cultivators.

(A) The high-caste cultivator, with in general some reserve resources derived from his ownership of the soil and never so careful as to the *minutiae* of cultivation as his low-caste fellow agriculturist, long adheres to the central *abadi*. Thus Rájputs of one clan generally live together in the same *abadi*, whilst Kurmis, Kachhis, Koeris, Murnas and other close cultivating castes generally adopt the system under which a village is dotted over with hamlets. Chamárs, too, almost everywhere have forsaken the central *abadi*, because they prefer to be amongst themselves, and other castes prefer not to have them. (B) The security afforded by a large central *abadi* during the Mahratta times probably ensured its long continuance in the Doab district. All was fish that came to a Mahratta net, and the smallest cultivator was not

below the notice of their plunderers. This cause was operative only where the Mahrattas reached. In Oudh, though the proprietors plundered each other of their lands, they were most careful not to interfere with or drive away the actual cultivators on whom the income from the lands depended. On the contrary, the strongest and therefore in one direction the most lawless of the Oudh Talukdars were invariably those who most efficiently protected their tenants and encouraged new tenants to settle on waste lands. Abstract No. 18 shows the number of inhabited sites and average population per inhabited site for each district in the province, and gives the proportion borne by the number of inhabited sites to that of the number of villages and towns.

Abstract No. 18, showing the number of inhabited sites in the districts of the provinces.

Serial number of district.	District	Number of inhabited sites	Average population per inhabited site	Number of inhabited sites per village
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dehra Dún	870	193 36	2 01
2	Saharanpur	3,120	470 31	1 32
3	Muzaffarnagar	1,624	507 14	1 73
4	Meerut	2,310	602 36	1 63
5	Bolandshahr	1,877	506 08	1 26
6	Aligarh	3,566	319 40	1 71
	Total, Meerut Division	11,070	441 79	1 63
7	Mittra	2,009	365 11	2 40
8	Agra	3,882	278 68	3 25
9	Farukhabad	4,320	204 49	2 48
10	Mathura	4,328	177 48	3 05
11	Etawah	3,900	186 57	2 62
12	Kanpur	3,122	204 56	2 14
	Total, Agra Division	21,531	222 47	2 66
13	Bareilly	2,410	430 22	1 26
14	Rampur	2,424	327 68	1 14
15	Godan	2,545	363 69	1 38
16	Moradabad	3,281	359 46	1 34
17	Shahjahanpur	2,897	317 07	1 42
18	Fatehpur	1,263	358 73	1 29
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	14,010	354 18	1 31
19	Cawnpore	4,371	270 75	2 22
20	Fatehpur	3,594	184 22	2 21
21	Banda	2,310	304 37	1 94
22	Hamirpur	1,190	431 70	1 58
23	Allahabad	11,489	134 75	3 28
24	Jaunpur	969	426 02	1 46
25	Jaunpur	802	469 79	1 01
26	Lalitpur	812	337 08	1 19
	Total, Allahabad Division	25,804	224 86	2 38
27	Benares	6,745	136 09	2 29
28	Muzaffarnagar	7,496	154 98	1 74
29	Jaunpur	11,361	111 34	3 56
30	Obaidpur	6,635	163 46	2 65
31	Bahia	2,839	332 07	1 06
	Total, Benares Division	35,070	163 09	2 54

Abstract No. 18, showing the number of inhabited sites in the districts of the 'provinces'—(concluded).

Serial number of district.	District.	Number of inhabited sites.	Average population per inhabited site.	Number of inhabited sites per village.
1	2	3	4	5
32	Gorakhpur	16,906	177 10	5.24
33	Basti	11,982	149 04	1.75
34	Amangarh	11,638	148 34	2.49
	Total, Gorakhpur Division ...	40,541	180 54	2.12
35	Kumaun ... ..	...	...	...
36	Garhwal ... ..	...	...	...
37	Tanka	977	215 53	1 68
	Total, Kumaun Division ...	977	215 53	1 68
	Total, N.W. Provinces ...	150,516	220 98	2 10
38	Lucknow	1,908	388 46	2 21
39	Unao	4,609	302 94	2 80
40	Rae Bareilly	8,538	121 40	4 94
41	Saharanpur	6,968	156 37	2 80
42	Harden	5,149	216 20	2 75
43	Kheri	4,461	302 56	2 68
	Total, Lucknow Division ...	31,843	186 85	3 07
44	Fyzabad	5,587	141 72	3 21
45	Gonda	1,503	101 60	6 09
46	Saharsan	9,011	111 02	4 71
47	Siddhapur	10,581	110 78	4 28
48	Paritabgarh	9,832	92 05	4 50
49	Bareilly	6,959	102 51	3 38
	Total, Fyzabad Division ...	59,338	144 59	4 21
	Total, Oudh ...	90,676	139 53	3 73
	Total, N.W. Provinces and Oudh ...	241,104	194 47	2 51
50	Bamapur ... ..	...	...	...
51	Tanka Garhwal ... ..	...	...	...
	Total, Native States ...	...	...	...

The figures for Kumaun and Garhwal have not been inserted. They were made up for Garhwal, showing in all 12,636 inhabited sites or 3.45 to each village. The Commissioner of Kumaun, however, considered that the actual number of inhabited sites was considerably larger, and so large that there was little chance of obtaining an accurate return. The Garhwal return must therefore be regarded as a minimum for that district. In Kumaun the number of inhabited sites is probably still larger. The scanty areas available for cultivation are separated by intervals so extensive and by paths so inaccessible that each cultivator must live on his own lands, and in general their cottages are scattered all over the hillside.

The population of the average hamlet varies from 602 in Meerut, to 92 in Paritabgarh. It is highest in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions,

where the misrule before annexation was greatest, the pressure of population least and the proportion of cultivators of good caste and means enough to have cart carriage at their disposal, greatest. It is lowest in the Fyzabad, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, where the pressure of population is greatest. The difference between the east and west of the province in this respect is very great and has a marked effect on the aspect of the country. In the western districts a traveller passes through wide open tracts with the groves surrounding villages widely separated. In the east the view is narrowed in every direction by little scattered patches of grove surrounding petty hamlets.

90. The population per inhabited house.—The total number of inhabited houses in the province was 8,225,191 against 6,866,503 in 1881; the reason for the increase has been given. This gives an average population per house of 5·703 persons against 5·38 in England in 1881. District averages are given in abstract No. 19 in the margin. The enclosures, which raised the average house population at last census so greatly in the western districts, having been broken up into their component houses, there now remains no marked difference between the average house population in the east and west of the province. It is somewhat lower than elsewhere in the Fyzabad and Allahabad Divisions and highest in Gorakhpur and Benares. In point of fact, the population throughout the province is far too homogeneous for any differences to exist in a distinct degree in the house population. It has from the first been recognised that these figures have little value as regards India in general. The extent to which the population lives in the open air removes most of the objections taken in Europe on sanitary grounds to a high average house population.

Abstract No 19, showing average population per house in the districts of the provinces.

Serial number.	District.	Average population per house.
1	Dehra Dûn	5·33
2	Rahmampur	4·00
3	Musaffernagar	6·69
4	Meerut	5·40
5	Bulandshahr	5·58
6	Aligarh	5·68
Total, Meerut Division ...		5·62
7	Mathura	5·49
8	Agra	5·46
9	Farrukhabad	5·48
10	Mainpuri	5·78
11	Etahwah	6·00
12	Etah	6·85
Total, Agra Division ...		5·89
13	Hareilly	5·80
14	Bijnor	5·61
15	Rudrauli	5·09
16	Moradabad	5·79
17	Shâhjahanpur	6·84
18	Pilibhith	6·15
Total, Rohilkhand Division ...		5·97
19	Cawnpore	5·18
20	Patehpar	5·07
21	Banda	4·97
22	Hamirpur	5·57
23	Allahabad	5·19
24	Jâlsani	4·97
25	Jaloun	5·63
26	Lahitpur	6·00
Total, Allahabad Division ...		5·20
27	Benares	6·80
28	Mirzapur	5·63
29	Jampur	5·69
30	Ghâziipur	5·80
31	Balla	5·80
Total, Benares Division ...		6·07
32	Gorakhpur	6·94
33	Basti	6·05
34	Amangah	6·11
Total, Gorakhpur Division ...		6·00

at last census so greatly in the western districts, having been broken up into their component houses, there now remains no marked difference between the average house population in the east and west of the province. It is somewhat lower than elsewhere in the Fyzabad and Allahabad Divisions and highest in Gorakhpur and Benares. In point of fact, the population throughout the province is far too homogeneous for any differences to exist in a distinct degree in the house population. It has from the first been recognised that these figures have little value as regards India in general. The extent to which the population lives in the open air removes most of the objections taken in Europe on sanitary grounds to a high average house population.

91. The house population in towns.—The returns for the eight largest towns give the following

Abstract No. 19, showing average population per house in the districts of the Provinces—(concluded).

Serial num-ber.	District.	Average population per house.
35	Kannan ...	5 23
36	Garhwal ...	5 06
37	Tarai ...	5 15
Total, Kannan Division ...		5 81
Total, N.-W. Provinces ...		5 76
38	Lucknow ...	5 19
39	Unao ...	5 08
40	Kae Bareilly ...	5 35
41	Sitapur ...	5 18
42	Hardoi ...	5 09
43	Khert ...	5 78
Total, Lucknow Division ...		5 73
44	Fyzabad ...	5 21
45	Gonda ...	5 80
46	Rahmeh ...	5 58
47	Sulaimpur ...	4 13
48	Parishgarh ...	5 28
49	Barn Banki ...	5 31
Total, Fyzabad Division ...		5 40
Total, Oudh ...		5 55
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...		5 70
50	Bamper ...	5 54
51	Tobri Garhwal ...	7 25
Total, Native States ...		5 97

average house population for each of them:—

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Agra ... 5:58 | 5. Lucknow, 4:78 |
| 2. Meerut ... 5:74 | 6. Benares .. 7:29 |
| 3. Allah-
abad ... 4:05 | 7. Farukh-
abad ... 5:51 |
| 4. Bareilly .. 5:55 | 8. Fyzabad... 4:67 |

Except in the cases of Bareilly and Benares these averages are not materially different from those given for the districts as a whole. Bareilly has little to distinguish its distribution of population from that of the other towns named, and it is possible that the high average shown is due to the fact that enclosures were less uniformly numbered by houses included than in other towns. For Benares, the high house population is real and due to the way in which lofty houses are packed together in the muhallas along the river bank. No figures have been worked out in the present census for families. It might be of some interest if at next census some attempt was made to discover how far and where the old Hindu system under which families remained joint for several generations has been preserved.

92. The areality.—It may be interesting before concluding my remarks

Abstract No. 20, showing the areality in the Divisions of the Provinces.

Division.	Per person.	Per house.	Per inhabit- ed site.
Meerut Division ...	1 360	7 651	605 28
Agra ...	1 393	8 013	302 77
Bahikhand ...	1 805	7 065	467 30
Allahabad (Dunb) ...	1 257	6 507	218 00
Benares (Bundelkhand) ...	3 000	15 404	1,085 40
Benares (Mirzapur) ...	2 878	10 190	645 94
Benares (other districts) ...	805	4 099	122 81
Gorakhpur Division ...	933	5 613	149 58
Kannan ...	7 643	43 231	354 15
N.-W. Provinces ...	1 859	8 997	245 54
Lucknow Division ...	1 315	7 688	191 38
Fyzabad ...	1 745	6 197	170 22
Oudh ...	1 258	8 394	283 25
N.-W. P. and Oudh. ...	1 467		

on the general relation of population to area to present some of the leading figures in a somewhat different light. So far I have mainly referred to the incidence of population on area. A few figures relating to the incidence of area on population may be given. The areality or mean area per person for the provinces as a whole was 1·467. For each of the divisions of the provinces the areality per person, per household and per inhabited site is given in the abstract in the margin.

93. **The proximity.**—The proximity per person, per house and per inhabited site is given in yards in abstract No. 21, showing proximity per person, &c., in the Divisions of the Provinces.

Division.	Yards per person.	Yards per house.	Yards per inhabited site.
Meerut ...	87-21	206-79	1,839-2
Agra ...	86-22	211-68	1,800-8
Rohilkhand ...	85-44	206-99	1,617-1
Allahabad (Doab) ...	84-16	192-21	1,121-8
" (Bundelkhand) ...	127-28	323-41	2,462-9
Benares (Mirzapur) ...	126-62	350-71	1,578-7
" (other districts) ...	87-06	167-16	838-4
Gorakhpur ...	72-23	177-11	815-1
Kumaon ...	208-06	401-53	...
N. W. Provinces ...	92-25	223-86	1,406-8
Lucknow ...	84-76	205-12	1,172-1
Fyzabad ...	80-06	186-11	865-7
Oudh ...	82-74	194-07	977-4
N. W. Provinces and Oudh ...	90-55	213-21	1,252-6

Again, a postman who had to deliver letters in one thousand houses would have to travel 95 miles in the Eastern Division and 117 in the Doab; or in delivering letters in 100 inhabited sites he would have in the east to travel only 47 miles and in the west no less than 104.

Chapter III.—THE AGE TABLES.

94. The population recorded in each age period.—The assistance of the age tables is so necessary in the examination of most of the further problems connected with population that I propose to depart from the order maintained in the tables and to devote this chapter to the examination and so far as possible to the correction of the returns for ages from the provinces.

The total entries for each age-period as recorded in the enumerators' schedules are shown in the

Abstract No. 22, showing the ages as recorded in the enumerators' schedules.

Age-periods.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ...	1,640,697	830,066	810,531
1 year	734,402	360,761	373,741
2	1,235,400	630,975	604,515
3	1,472,377	715,315	757,062
4	1,341,686	672,519	669,167
Total (0—4)	6,425,042	3,179,636	3,245,406
5—9 ...	6,141,328	3,230,065	2,911,263
10—14	4,900,853	2,533,068	2,367,785
15—19 ...	3,988,735	2,085,304	1,903,431
20—24	4,117,468	2,085,145	2,032,323
25—29	4,185,300	2,107,612	2,077,688
30—34	4,229,017	2,107,672	2,055,475
35—39	2,602,125	1,372,271	1,229,854
40—44	3,340,700	1,708,271	1,632,429
45—49	1,554,030	821,801	732,229
50—54	2,345,786	1,173,861	1,169,425
55—59	707,157	368,823	338,334
60 and over	2,005,354	1,214,932	1,451,462
Total	46,305,085	24,303,601	22,001,484

schedules are shown in the abstract in the margin. The most summary inspection of these figures will indicate that certain errors partly due to unintentional and partly to intentional inaccuracy in the information given to enumerators have to be allowed for. The subject was most carefully worked out by Mr E. White and Professor Hult at last census, and their conclusions reviewed by a professional statistician for the Census Commissioner for India. It is, therefore, just now sufficient to indicate the conclusions they arrived at and their effects

on the figures of the present census and how far they must be modified by the additional information now at our disposal, when for the first time we can compare fully the results of two successive and accurate censuses

95. Figures showing the exact age of 100,000 persons.—Much valuable information as to the nature of the errors usually made in enumeration of ages can be derived from consideration of the entries of ages in the following statement showing for blocks the total population of which exactly equalled 100,000, the exact number of entries made for each year of ages.

Abstract No. 23, showing the exact ages recorded for 100,000 persons.

Age	Total	Males	Females.	Age.	Total	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Infants ...	8,645	1,846	1,799	11 years	1,401	773	627
1 year	1,652	795	757	12	3,047	1,800	1,238
2 years	2,605	1,214	1,351	13	1,193	701	494
3	2,184	1,277	1,007	14	1,651	944	707
4	2,759	1,400	1,359	15	1,999	1,131	865
5	3,120	1,527	1,493	16	2,310	1,208	1,018
6	2,698	1,424	1,274	17	757	442	315
7	2,565	1,324	1,241	18	2,251	1,204	1,047
8	2,085	1,467	1,219	19	698	300	329
9	1,837	972	865	20	4,428	2,181	2,207
10	8,320	1,860	1,431	21	642	358	286

Abstract No. 23, showing the exact ages recorded for 100,000 persons—(concluded).

Age.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
22 years	2,188	1,189	1,094	81 years	71	47	24
23 "	490	271	219	"	161	72	89
24 "	1,100	590	510	"	86	22	14
25 "	5,888	2,735	2,608	"	69	27	42
26 "	1,005	567	486	"	524	248	281
27 "	675	321	354	"	45	25	20
28 "	1,584	719	815	"	38	19	19
29 "	352	185	167	"	62	32	30
30 "	5,807	2,806	3,011	"	61	16	36
31 "	254	178	116	"	809	400	469
32 "	1,710	827	779	"	27	13	14
33 "	406	205	140	"	60	27	23
34 "	533	298	240	"	8	6	2
35 "	5,000	2,628	1,467	"	14	6	8
36 "	1,041	668	486	"	186	86	100
37 "	283	167	128	"	11	6	5
38 "	762	347	415	"	7	4	3
39 "	818	280	138	"	19	5	14
40 "	5,706	2,988	2,879	"	21	13	8
41 "	808	118	90	"	329	164	239
42 "	899	384	806	"	6	3	3
43 "	130	71	69	"	12	6	6
44 "	528	140	118	"	...	...	...
45 "	2,343	1,282	1,080	"	3	...	...
46 "	277	128	149	"	24	13	11
47 "	188	106	76	"	1	1	...
48 "	452	223	229	"	7	4	...
49 "	180	73	66	"	3	4	4
50 "	4,285	2,032	2,253	"	3	1	2
51 "	185	87	78	"	70	38	34
52 "	868	201	151	"	...	...	...
53 "	86	53	83	"	4	3	2
54 "	117	63	64	"	...	...	...
55 "	964	522	462	"	...	...	...
56 "	171	85	86	"	13	6	7
57 "	101	69	29	"	1	1	...
58 "	196	100	96	"	2	2	...
59 "	63	32	81	"	4	4	...
60 "	2,968	1,448	1,809	59 and over	93	414	719
Total				...	100,000	51,933	48,067

Norm.—Out of *14, 13 of 100 years, 1 of 107 years; and out of †10, 17 of 100 years, 1 of 105 years, and 1 of 115 years.

It may of course be assumed that the figures in this table should, if the death-rate in the province were steady and the record correct, show a series steadily decreasing from the smallest to the highest age shown. Examination of the table, however, shows a series anything but continuous.

We may omit for the present mention of ages below five, the details for which have been worked out for the entire population of the provinces and which can best be considered in view of the provincial figures, as they are less likely to be affected by accidental and local causes of variation than those in the abstract. It will be seen that the age-period five, by which is indicated over five and under six, shows a population disproportionately larger than that either preceding or following; that eight, again, is high whilst nine is very low. In the next decade 10, 12, 15, 16, 18 show figures disproportionately large as compared with the other ages in the period. Age 19 shows by far the smallest number yet observed. Passing into the third decade, age 20 has considerably the largest number which has yet occurred; 22 is fairly full, and 25 is higher even than 20; the remaining age-periods all having a low proportion. In the fourth decade, 30 has the highest population shown in the whole of the statement; 32 is not excessively low, and 35 is high; whilst

all the other ages in the decade show figures which are only a fraction of those for 30 and 35. In the remaining age-periods, the multiples of ten still more markedly absorb the population for other age-periods, whilst multiples of five continue to do so to an extent decreasing as compared with those of ten as ages advance. At the very foot of the table we have as compared with 4 in 98 and none in 99, 29 of 100. All this indicates very vividly what might have been expected from the ignorance of their correct ages, which it is well known always prevails amongst illiterate persons, and far more so in India than in any other country where accurate censuses are made. A comparison of the figures for males and females in the above statement shows that inaccurate as the record for men is, it is infinitely more so for women, all the inequalities being exaggerated in the returns for the latter.

96. Corresponding figures in England.—It may be interesting as exemplifying the enormous difference between what is considered ignorance on this subject in England and the dense ignorance of India to reproduce a statement given in the English Census Report for 1881 to show the extent to which ages are known there.

Age as returned.	Number of deaths.	Age as returned.	Number of deaths.	Age as returned.	Number of deaths.	Age as returned.	Number of deaths.
0	71,568	29	2,225	58	2,110	87	1,334
1	57,908	30	2,763	59	1,883	88	1,185
2	14,983	31	1,900	60	2,304	89	661
3	6,584	32	2,410	61	2,113	90	603
4	6,731	33	2,337	62	2,075	91	367
5	4,713	34	2,332	63	2,770	92	284
6	3,483	35	2,480	64	2,743	93	312
7	3,287	36	2,207	65	2,081	94	197
8	2,837	37	2,276	66	2,016	95	180
9	2,120	38	2,556	67	2,031	96	138
10	1,618	39	1,970	68	2,700	97	110
11	1,667	40	2,065	69	2,247	98	76
12	1,640	41	1,738	70	2,246	99	43
13	1,653	42	2,334	71	2,261	100	37
14	1,809	43	1,853	72	2,236	101	15
15	1,216	44	2,075	73	2,202	102	16
16	2,175	45	2,660	74	2,380	103	11
17	2,303	46	1,973	75	2,061	104	12
18	2,611	47	1,897	76	2,618	105	7
19	2,643	48	2,173	77	2,343	106	3
20	2,658	49	1,867	78	2,613	107	2
21	2,800	50	2,718	79	2,071	108 and upwards	2
22	2,967	51	1,701	80	2,610	Unknown.	874
23	2,747	52	2,108	81	1,863		
24	2,736	53	1,977	82	2,232		
25	2,907	54	1,986	83	1,943		
26	2,584	55	2,391	84	2,167		
27	2,530	56	2,241	85	1,770		
28	2,543	57	2,116	86	1,468	Total	335,556

The difference between this and the table above given for the North-Western Provinces speaks for itself as to the difficulties to be overcome in Indian enumeration and correction of age-periods. It is, however, a difference in degree only, and with certain additions and variations the causes referred to in the English report as affecting the accuracy of the returns apply here also.

97. The causes affecting the accuracy of the age returns.—These causes are thus detailed in the English report :—

“In the first place, very many persons, especially among the illiterate classes, do not know what their precise age may be. They keep their date of birth in mind for the earlier

part of their life, up to 80 years or so, but after this they lose reckoning, and can only make an approximate statement. Such persons have a strong tendency to return their age as some exact multiple of 10, 30, 40, 50, 60, &c., as the case may be, though in reality they may be a year or two on one or the other side of that precise age. There is also a similar tendency, though in a far less degree, to return the unknown age as 35, 45, 55, or other uneven multiple of five."

"A second cause of erroneous statement as to age is the confusion made by many persons between the year of age in which they are living and the number of years they have completed; for instance, between 'in the 21st year of life' and '21 years old.'"

"The ages of children under five were abstracted at the Census Office by single years; and there can be no doubt that, owing to this confusion as to the proper mode of expression, the number of infants enumerated as under one year of age is very considerably below the mark, very many infants having been returned as one year old who really were only ten or nine, or even fewer, months of age. The returns of children in the second, third, fourth and fifth years of life respectively are also probably far from correct; but here the amount of error will not be so great as in the first year, for, though a certain number in each case will have been pushed on a year beyond their proper place, yet this loss will have been more or less fully compensated by gain from the year below. The total number for the whole quinquennium will almost certainly be understated, because some children in the fifth year of life will have been returned as five years old."

"A third cause of inaccuracy in the age returns is the tendency of old persons, when uncertain as to their exact age, to exaggeration. In consequence of this tendency, very little trust should be put in the quinquennial or even the decennial totals after 85."

"There remains yet another form of inaccuracy in the age returns, which differs from those as yet mentioned in being of a wilful character. Many persons, and notably many women, desirous of being thought to be younger than they really are, return themselves as under 25 or as under 30 when their true age is even considerably beyond these limits."

"On the other hand, we find reason to believe from careful examination of the age tables that a not inconsiderable number of girls who are not yet 15 return themselves as being of that or of more advanced age, probably with the view of getting more readily taken as servants."

The first of these causes operates in India in the same way as in England, but to an infinitely greater degree. The ignorance here is so great that in perhaps the majority of cases amongst the lower classes and especially amongst the women of the lower classes it is better to rely on the enumerator's intelligent observation and in many cases on his personal knowledge of the persons enumerated than on their own statements as to their ages. All officers who have enumerated persons of the lower classes have come across instances in which grey-headed old men have, when asked their ages, said in a hesitating way—"It will be more than 20." A somewhat ludicrous instance came to my notice in the Rae Bareilly district. A sweeper recorded his age as 32, this being probably nearly correct: at the same time his mother, a decrepid old woman, reported hers to be 30. The instructions to enumerators, to provide as far as possible against gross mistakes of this kind, directed that, if a person could not state his or her age exactly, the enumerator should ask the relations or refer to some well-known event of local importance, or if the person were present make a guess at the age from the appearance. The district reports show that the subject received all the attention possible from

the supervising staff and that the returns, inaccurate as they are, are as accurate as it is possible to expect in the present state of knowledge in India.

98. Methods in which these defects have to be remedied.—The method by which both for the figures of the English census and in India the gross inequalities in the age returns due to the preference for round numbers are obviated is by grouping the returns into periods of five or ten years. In the English report it was recommended that the age figures should be grouped in decades of which the multiples of ten should be in the centre, that is from 5 to 14, 15 to 24, and so on. As, however, in all earlier Indian Census Reports the decades which commence with multiples of 10 have been adopted, it is necessary, for the sake of uniformity and to facilitate comparison of figures, to retain this arrangement. In the earlier ages grouping by periods of five years will be found necessary for certain purposes, and, as the tendency to show the ages of young people in exact multiples of ten is very much less than in the higher ages, such a grouping will be correct enough.

Grouping the figures of abstract No. 23 into periods of five and ten years we get the totals shown in the following statement.—

Age	Males.		Females.	
0-4	6,822	}	6,573	}
5-9	6,814		6,001	
10-14	6,097	}	4,815	}
15-19	4,547		3,574	
20-24	4,507	}	4,203	}
25-29	4,517		4,942	
30-34	4,609	}	4,396	}
35-39	2,842		2,571	
40-44	3,541	}	3,450	}
45-49	1,792		1,000	
50-54	2,866	}	2,079	}
55-59	801		714	
60 and over.	2,078	}	1,196	}

It will be seen that for males especially, in the arrangement by decades, the series is regular enough to make it possible to regard it as *prima facie* correct. Great irregularities still exist in the series for women, which it may be possible to correct to some extent by comparison with the figures for males.

The effect of the second cause of error referred to in the quotation from the English report given was not observed at last census of the North-Western Provinces, but it can undoubtedly be traced in the North-Western Provinces returns and it will be necessary by examination of the figures for both censuses and by comparison with the figures for the Panjáb where the rule of enumeration was different to estimate its extent.

The third cause of error, exaggeration of age by old people, affects the returns of the North-Western Provinces most markedly in the case of women. It was allowed for by Mr. Edmund White at last census and will similarly be allowed for now.

Intentional misrepresentation of age by women hardly exists in India, it is believed, in the form in which it takes in England. There are in particular no unmarried women over 20 in the country, and the tendency on the

part of women over 20 to intentionally understate their ages is, therefore, practically absent. Misrepresentation of the age of women, however, takes a far more serious form in regard to unmarried girls aged from 10 to 19 and extends beyond the misrepresentation of ages into actual intentional concealment of their existence. This leads to the most serious inaccuracy that can be discovered in the enumeration of an Indian province, and it will be the most important part of this chapter to estimate its amount. The inaccuracy of the enumeration is also, it is believed, added to by the low estimation in which old women and especially old widows are held. It is so often considered useless to try to remember their existence as to make a distinct difference in the census returns.

A special cause of inaccuracy believed by Mr. White to exist in Indian age returns in addition to those found in English returns may be referred to. It is considered that causes producing an accurate return of ages for a particular year have a disturbing effect on the uniformity of the returns.

"The fact of a person having been born in a year of great calamity is generally remembered in his family. This is especially the case of persons born in the year 1857-58, when the disturbances following the mutiny of the native army occurred. Persons born in that year will have been accurately entered by the enumerators as 23 years of age. The ratio of the number in the group 20-24 to the number in the group 25-29 will tend to be greater than it should be, because, while many of the latter group will have been wrongly classed in the former, the reverse error will have been too small to compensate it completely. Evidently there may be many other occurrences well remembered in certain localities which will have a similar disturbing influence on the age returns. It appears, then, that if the age distribution is to be accepted on the ground simply that errors cancel one another, it must be received as correct only within very wide limits."

This suggestion is not as a fact borne out by actual figures. Thus, to take the special instance of the mutiny quoted by Mr. White, we should have expected in his statement of the ages of 1,000 persons (page 5 of 1881 report) some excess in the age 23; but as a matter of fact there are only three persons shown of that age, whilst 88 are shown as aged 25. Again, in the return of 100,000 persons given above on pages 109-110 we should have expected some excess in age 33, which has, however, only 405 persons against 533 in 34 and 3,009 in 35. Again, the famine of 1868 ought, as it is well remembered through the greater part of the provinces, to have given an excess in age 23, whereas the figures for 23 are 490 against 2,183 for 22 and 1,100 for 24. *Prima facie* I should be inclined to agree with Mr. White. Returns of such ages ought to be in excess but why they are not may, I think, be explained. In the first place the accuracy made possible by reference to such a date is not confined to the single year. It is just as easy for a person enumerated to fix his birth by the mutiny if he were born a few years before or a few years after it as if in the mutiny year. As a matter of fact I have frequently had old men tell me that a son was two or three years old in the year of the mutiny or born two or three years after it, or a man say that his moustache was beginning to grow or had well grown in the time of the mutiny. The influence of such a date is, therefore, spread over several years and not confined to one. A second reason for the absence of the effect anticipated in the returns is that in the great majority of

instances the enumerator is too much in a hurry to make the particular enquiries necessary to elicit this information and that the great calamities likely to be generally remembered amongst the population or by the enumerators are not so far removed from the census year as to influence the record of any except the younger people amongst whom mistakes so gross as to attract the attention of an enumerator are less common.

99. The ages of males below ten.—The abstract accompanying com-

Abstract No. 24, comparing for males the ages under 10 for 1872, 1881 and 1891.

Age.	1872	1881.		1891.	
		Per-centage to total population	Population	Per-centage to total population	Population
0 ...	4.5		800,000	2.6	800,000
1 ...	2.4		821,679	2.2	300,701
2 ...	3.0		440,202	1.9	600,075
3 ...	2.9		600,061	2.0	716,215
4 ...	3.8		639,065	2.8	672,610
0—4	16.1		2,615,145	12.1	3,179,685
5—9	18.2		3,062,024	19.4	3,200,005
0—9 ...	20.3		5,675,767	25.5	6,405,701

parates for males the population up to 10 recorded in the present census under each age-period with these in the corresponding periods at the censuses of 1881 and the corresponding percentages in 1872.

The main features in the returns for 1881 and 1891 are similar. There are violent variations in the population at different ages even under five and the numbers in the group 5—9 are much in excess of what they might be expected

to be were the birth-rate uniform and the enumeration of ages absolutely correct. How violent the variations are can best be seen by comparing the percentages above given with those in the following statement for the English census returns and those deducted from the corrected life table prepared for the North-Western Provinces at last census under the orders of the Census Commissioner for India and printed in the Census Report for India, page 186.

The latter figures are those with which comparison may most cor-

Age.	English census		North-Western Provinces Life Table	
	Percentage.	Actual deduced population	Percentage.	
0	2.5	812,728	3.34	
1	2.7	710,830	2.92	
2	3.3	527,354	2.71	
3	2.7	627,553	2.66	
4	2.7	605,235	3.40	
0—4	13.9	3,416,540	14.05	
5—9	12.4	2,598,021	11.08	

rectly be made, as the death-rate for children is in India admittedly far higher than in England. Mr. White was unable to apply any test to these figures by means of the registered births in the province, but by an elaborate examination of the death returns he believed it proved that the census returns accurately

showed the population as it stood, that the lowness of his returns for ages 2 and 0 and for the whole period 0—4 showed that the "procreative energy of the people," to quote a phrase made use of in the same connection by the 1881 Panjáb Superintendent, was exhausted by the famine of 1877 and the fever of 1879 to such an extent that the minor population born in the following years was a fourth less than it naturally would be and the total infant popu-

lation for the five years about a fifth less than normal. The famine and fever no doubt had, as the birth returns now show, a pronounced effect on the birth-rate of the years immediately following. Something of the same kind has happened on a very much less pronounced scale in the past 10 years when the *births* for the first five years considerably exceed those for the last five years. But the effect on the population was by no means so pronounced as Mr. White's conclusions would point to. He omitted to take into consideration that the children born in 1878 were not exposed to the effects of the famine of 1877 as were those of the preceding years and that, therefore, with even a very low birth-rate the surviving children of that year would not comparatively be at all so few. The agreement of the figures of the present census with those of Mr. White's so far as the proportion between the population from 0—4 and 5—9 was in itself a reason for suspicion as to the correctness of his reasoning as we have not in the last five years had any calamities in any way comparable with those preceding the last census. The conclusion, I have come to, is that in both censuses a considerable mistake has resulted from recording the age of children on their last birth-day. The popular tendency is to state the current and not the completed year, many children of one year of age are accordingly stated to be in the second year and shown as two. Many of those of two are shown as three and so on. This process at last census commenced in the first year of life. On the present occasion the facility with which the word "infant" (*bachcha*) could be quoted and entered led to a full return for the first year of life and allowed the process of exaggeration of age to begin abruptly from the second.

The correctness of this conclusion is proved in my opinion by comparison of the Panjáb figures for 1881, when the system of record of ages was the same as in the North-Western Provinces, with those for the Panjáb in 1891, when the current and not the completed year was recorded. The figures are given in abstract No. 25 for the Panjab as a whole and the Delhi and Umbala Divisions separately as the vital circumstances of the latter are similar to those of the North-Western

Abstract No. 25, showing the percentages on total population in Panjáb in 1881 and 1891 of age-periods between 0 and 9.

Age-periods.	1881.	1891.	
		Delhi and Umbala Divisions.	Panjáb.
0 year . . .	8.17	4.23	4.09
1 " . . .	1.75	2.79	2.98
2 years . . .	2.12	2.71	2.00
3 " . . .	2.57	2.53	2.02
4 " . . .	2.77	2.01	2.28
Total under five years.	13.38	15.27	16.33
5-9 years . .	12.94	12.45	14.06
Total 0-9 years . .	26.32	27.72	30.39

Provinces. The 1891 figures for the Panjáb have probably as regards age 0 been increased more than is correct by the use of the word infant.

Some idea of the extent of the error for at least the first two years of life thus introduced may be gathered from the Sanitary Commissioner's birth and death returns. The children aged under one in the census may be assumed to be those born in 1880 less those who died before enumeration. The deaths to be deducted were during an average life-period of six months of the first year of life. By English returns the deaths during the first

six months are to those of the last six as 1,325 to 617 (Newsholme Vital Statistics, page 105). Births in 1890 were 920,356, deaths to be deducted about $\frac{1325}{1942}$ of total deaths under one, that is 142,463. Population under one according to Sanitary Commissioner's returns was therefore 777,893. We have to allow for omissions in the birth record and the census figure is, therefore, probably not much if at all in excess of what is correct. The figures for the second year of life according to the Sanitary Commissioner's returns cannot be so exactly ascertained as the deaths for the period 1—2 are not specially recorded. By a process similar to the above I estimate them to be about 640,000. The census return for age 1—2 is, therefore, at least 270,000 too small. Part of this missing amount is possibly owing to the use of the word "bachcha" included in age 0, but the amount so included is necessarily very small and the deficit has been mainly added to the period 2. By a similar mistake of enumeration, and owing to the special attractiveness of the age period 3, a fully larger number was lost at the end of age 2 to that of 3. This inaccuracy would tend to increase with the age and be greatest owing to the attraction of the round number 5, where the first five years of life end and the second quinquennial period begins. I calculate that at least 270,000 children were shown in period 5—9 instead of in that for 0—4.

In the ages from five and upwards this transfer from one year to another ceases to be at all so regular, the attraction of certain favourite years becoming more pronounced. 10 is by far the greatest favourite in the first 20 years of life, and the return on pages 109—110 makes it perfectly certain that it draws from nine, as well as much more largely from ages higher than 10. There should, therefore, be a correction, probably not materially smaller than that between the first two quinquennial periods, to be made between the second and the third periods. This brings us to the consideration of the periods from 10 upwards which, it has been already shown, it is absolutely futile to consider, unless combined in decades.

100. The age-periods for males above 10.—The following statement shows the total male population for 1881 and 1891 arranged in decades with the percentage borne by each decade to the total male population, and also the proportion of the corresponding age-periods in 1872.

Abstract No. 26.

Decade	1872	1881.		1891.	
	Proportion to total male population	Population.	Percentage to total male population	Population.	Proportion to total male population.
0—9	29.3	5,875,767	25.6	6,405,701	26.85
10—19	21.4	4,707,432	20.8	4,856,322	20.08
20—29	19.1	4,076,015	17.8	4,168,797	17.35
30—39	14.2	3,129,001	14.5	3,539,848	14.67
40—49	8.9	2,341,980	10.2	2,537,572	10.45
50 and upwards	7.2	2,550,864	11.4	3,766,116	11.95
Total	100.0	22,912,556	100.0	24,208,621	100.0

It requires little to demonstrate, that the age-periods above 50 cannot be safely considered separately; above that age people are considered aged in India, and the invariable tendency is to exaggerate the return of their age.

We had already seen that a transfer from the second to the first decade of probably nearly 270,000 persons is necessary, and for the same reasons each succeeding decade gains improperly at the expense of that preceding. In correcting for this error the ultimate loser is the age-period from fifty upwards, intermediate age-periods probably being comparatively correct. Though, after 30 the numbers affected by errors of enumeration are fewer, this is nearly counterbalanced by the fact that the proportion of error increases with the age. The net result is, therefore, that some 270,000 persons should be transferred from the age-period over 50 to that under 10. The figures so amended give the male population present in the provinces on the night of the census. A very material alteration has, however, to be made before these figures could, except in comparison with those for a previous census, be used for the preparation of life statistics. It would be necessary to allow for the excess of emigration over immigration which, as will appear from the chapter on birth-places, amounts for males to 484,169; a number of importance when it is considered that it mainly belongs to two or three age-decades.

101. **The age-periods for females.**—We may now turn to the age-periods for females. The following statement shows the actual numbers now and at last census for each year to four, for the quinquennial periods 0—4 and 5—9 and for all decades thereafter.

Abstract No 27.

Age period	1872.	1881.		1891.	
	Proportion	Population.	Proportion.	Population	Proportion.
0 years	4.7	693,526	2.8	810,831	3.59
1 "	2.7	636,198	2.5	373,731	1.65
2 years	3.5	463,482	2.2	635,515	2.81
3 "	2.9	635,661	3.0	757,062	3.36
4 "	3.3	609,039	2.9	608,567	2.96
0—4 "	17.0	2,627,866	13.4	3,215,406	14.35
5—9 "	11.8	2,704,903	12.7	2,915,263	12.90
0—9 "	28.8	5,332,819	26.1	6,130,669	27.25
10—19 "	19.1	3,643,555	17.2	3,780,256	16.73
20—29 "	20.4	3,942,028	18.6	4,000,661	17.96
30—39 "	14.0	3,078,101	14.5	3,385,329	14.64
40—49 "	9.1	2,220,811	10.5	2,356,918	10.43
50 and upwards	8.0	2,776,900	13.1	2,963,221	13.00
Total	100.0	21,195,313	100.0	22,601,484	100.0

The following table comparing the absolute numbers of males and females at each period and giving for each age-period the percentage of males and females now and at 1881 and 1872 will also be found useful.—

Abstract No 28.

Age-period	Numbers in every 100 of population.						Actual number, 1891.	
	1872.		1881.		1891.		Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
0 year ...	51.90	48.04	50.25	49.75	50.00	40.40	830,068	810,531
1 " ...	50.02	49.98	49.08	50.92	49.12	50.88	800,761	873,731
2 years ...	50.00	49.40	48.72	51.28	48.00	52.00	800,078	835,515
3 " ...	53.63	47.37	48.96	51.04	48.58	51.42	715,315	787,052
4 " ...	54.87	45.13	51.20	48.80	50.14	49.86	672,819	608,567
0-4 " ...	52.09	47.91	49.87	50.13	49.49	50.51	3,170,686	3,246,419
5-9 " ...	59.07	40.93	53.10	46.90	52.53	47.47	3,225,065	2,915,343
0-9 " ...	55.81	44.19	51.50	48.50	50.98	49.02	6,405,751	6,165,862
10-19 " ...	56.15	43.85	50.37	49.63	48.80	51.20	4,800,332	3,780,230
20-29 " ...	51.65	48.35	50.84	49.16	50.80	49.20	4,192,737	4,060,071
30-39 " ...	52.07	47.93	51.80	48.20	51.96	48.04	3,530,843	3,285,322
40-49 " ...	52.74	47.26	51.33	48.67	51.85	48.15	2,537,872	2,380,014
50-59 " ...	50.17	49.83	50.59	49.41	50.00	50.00	1,543,184	1,500,751
60 and over ...			45.48	54.52	45.57	54.43	1,214,038	1,431,402
Total ...	53.38	46.62	51.05	48.95	51.81	48.19	24,309,601	22,181,484

The distribution in 1881 and 1891, so far as the proportion between males and females is concerned, is similar almost throughout.

In the age-periods below five, considering females only, the variations from year to year are almost precisely the same as for males and there is, therefore, the same reason to believe that whereas the age-period 0 has a full or somewhat too full population shown, succeeding years each less to that following them. The record of female births by the Sanitary Commissioner is admittedly and demonstrably so incomplete that the estimate of the correctness or error of the age-period figures made from the female birth and death figures cannot be nearly so exact as for males. These figures would give for the age-period 0, 702,839 females and for age period 1, 613,000. A comparison of these figures with the actuals as enumerated corroborates in general the result deduced from the similar comparison in the case of males. Age-period 0 is full, possibly too full; age-period 1 loses largely to 2 and for similar reasons 2 to 3 and so on. At the age of 4 a change begins to be evident. Females, who for ages 2 and 3 are shown in excess of males, here fall below them; and, as the table on pages 109-110 shows, continues below them for all ages in the following five years. Passing beyond 5 to 9 into the

decade 10—19, we find an enormous decrease in the number of females and a consequent fall in the number of females per cent. as compared with males. That this is not due to the death-rate a reference to the age-period 20—29 at once shows. Here we again find the normal proportion of males and females and a female population actually larger than that in the preceding age-period. The main question connected with the correction of the female age-figures is connected with this. I need not recapitulate at length the absolutely conclusive arguments by which Mr. White demonstrated that the deficit from 19 to 20 was due to omissions in enumeration. It could not be due to exaggeration of female ages, because *prima facie* we know that there can be no tendency to such exaggeration at periods at which the age is well known, and because there is no corresponding excess of females in the age-periods succeeding 10—19. It is not due to any great extent to understatement of female ages, because the lower age-periods have no excess of females. There appears to be three causes of error which affect the returns for the female population below 20 :

1st, the tendency as in males to substitute the current for the completed year ;

2nd, a decided tendency on the part of the parents to understate ages, especially from four upward ;

3rd, a tendency to actually omit girls under 20 from enumeration. The cause of the two last errors is well known. The marriage of a female child is always expensive. The parent considers it his duty to consider the matter from the time she reaches five, and it becomes urgent about ten. Dreading the approach of the time when it will be necessary to marry the girl, he invariably understates her age, and if she is so old that her age cannot be understated sufficiently, prefers to omit mention of her to admitting he has an unmarried daughter of 15 or over. In the quinquennial period 0—4, we have seen that the age-period 1 loses, as in the case of males, probably 270,000 to later periods, besides the amount it has possibly lost to 0. For age periods 2, 3 and 4 there are gains and losses counterbalancing to some extent, 2 loses to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 owing to the substitution of the current for the completed year. On the other hand, 5 loses to 4, 4 to 3 and 3 to 2 to a diminishing extent owing to the tendency to understate female ages. On the whole, it is probable that the quinquennial period loses to that succeeding but not to the full extent of 270,000 lost by age 1. It is possible only to make a guess at the actual loss. It is probably about 170,000. For the age—period 5 to 9 we may consider that the first and second causes of error mentioned above counterbalance each other to a still greater extent, and that out of the 270,000 due to the period from that over 10 on account of the first cause of error only 100,000 is permanently lost by the period. The figures for the decade as a whole are, therefore, 270,000 short. Mr. White estimated the proper population for the second decade by working back from the third and deducing the proportion of variation between different age-periods for females from that for males. It appears to be safer to assume the correctness of Mr. Hardy's Life Table for the North-Western Provinces than to arbitrarily assume a relation between the male

and female birth-rates in those periods in which these rates are most unduly discrepant. I propose, therefore, to deduce the proper population for the age 10—19 from the return for last census for 0—9 with the assistance of the Life Table.

Population, 1881.		Deduced population, 1891.	
Age.	Population.	Age	Population
0	593,520	10	418,700
1	626,198	11	409,000
2	468,432	12	379,900
3	636,961	13	385,200
4	600,080	14	414,700
5—9	2,704,963	15—19	2,328,700
Total 0—9	5,532,819	Total 10—19	4,487,800

The details of the calculation are given in the margin. The total so deduced is 4,487,800, but we have already seen that the age-period 0—9 loses by quoting the current for the completed year to the extent of probably 270,000 in the present census, and to a proportionate extent at last census.

Assuming that the loss at last census from this cause was such as to account for 200,000 survivors we have as the proper female population for age-period 10—19 roughly 4,680,000. This shows that 910,000 females have been omitted from this age-period alone.

For the age-periods from 20 onwards, Mr. White points out that the percentage of men and women to total population varies from 50·8 and 49·2 in the third decade to 51·9 and 48·1 in the fourth decade, and, after remaining nearly constant through the fifth decade; alter to 48·2 and 51·8 in the period 50 and upwards. He considers that this indicates the existence of an error in the enumeration —

Age-period.	Males.		Females.	
	Population	Per 100 of total population.	Population	Per 100 of total population
20—29	4,102,737	46·8	4,000,091	49·2
30—39	3,630,843	61·9	3,285,329	48·1
40—49	2,637,872	61·8	2,266,919	48·2
50 and upwards	2,756,110	48·2	2,598,221	51·8
Total	13,028,568	50·72	12,060,569	49·28

The percentages are almost precisely the same now as at last census. Mr. White argues that because, the percentages for the third decade of life almost exactly equal those for the total of the decades shown above, it is impossible that the proportion of *enumerated* women to *enumerated* men should fall off for two decades and then abruptly increase. It is well known that the death-rate for women over the child-bearing age is lower than that for men, and therefore an increase in the number of aged women as compared with aged men was to be expected; but the eccentricity of the variations indicated in the table above appears to leave little doubt that the figures as corrected by Mr. White are more nearly accurate than those enumerated. It has been already remarked that large omissions of aged women have taken place, and it may readily be believed that those omissions

were so considerable as to reduce the number of old women enumerated to below that of old men. I correct, therefore, as indicated by Mr. White on page 15 of his report. The excess in the number of old women in the period for 50 and over is 278,412, and this has to be allotted 161,925 to age 30—39 and 116,487 to age 40—49.

We have also to carry from the age-period for 50 upwards as in the case of men an allowance for the overstatement of ages due to insertion of the current year of life and the attraction of the round numbers which begin each decade. It is, judging from the deductions above made from the Sanitary Commissioner's figures, at the very lowest 270,000, an amount which as shown for males should be transferred almost entirely from the last age-period. We thus have the following corrected statement of ages for women.—

Age-period.	Population.	Percentage to total population
0—4	3,415,406	14 83
5—9	8,015,503	12 82
10—19	4,600,000	19 96
20—29	4,060,001	17 27
30—39	3,497,254	14 06
40—49	2,473,406	10 52
50 and upwards	2,409,809	10 25
Total	23,511,228	100 00

A last correction has to be made arbitrarily for omissions in age-periods other than that in 10—19. Mr. White pointed out that the circumstances under which the enumeration of women was made were such as to make greater comparative omission, even apart from the marriage question, absolutely certain. They are most of them hidden away out of sight, and aged widows in especial little thought of. All the evidence we have of omissions in enumeration point to omissions of women as alone being possible to any great extent. Mr. White estimated the amount of omission to be one per cent. in all age-periods to the last and 2 per cent. in the period for 50 onwards.

I consider this considerably below the mark. I believe that in the age-period 5—9 there is a high percentage of omissions for the same reason as in 10—19; that the omissions in this age-period are at least 4 per cent. For the age-periods from 10 to 49 Mr. White's addition of 1 per cent. to the amended figures is probably quite full enough, but in the period for 50 and upwards there is every reason to believe that four per cent. of omissions is not too high an estimate. On the other hand, there is no reason to believe that from 0—4 before the parda or marriage age the omission of girls is material. I propose to arbitrarily amend the figures above given as suggested.

102. Corrected age tables.—We now have the following finally corrected age table for males and females :—

Age-period.	Males.	Females.	Females to 100 males.	Percentage of age group to total males.	Percentage of age group to total females.
0—4 ...	8,449,636	8,415,406	99.24	14.19	14.31
5—9 .	8,320,065	8,135,971	97.21	13.27	13.13
0—9 ...	6,675,701	6,551,377	98.14	27.46	27.44
10—19 ..	4,809,332	4,736,900	97.28	20.04	19.84
20 .	4,192,737	4,100,691	97.61	17.25	17.18
30 ...	3,639,843	3,481,726	96.36	14.57	14.58
40 ...	2,687,872	2,468,139	96.43	10.44	10.46
50 and over ...	2,488,116	2,606,201	100.73	10.24	10.60
Total .	24,303,601	23,875,634	98.24	100.00	100.00

Comparison of the figures so arrived at with those for a corresponding population of males and females according to the life table in the census report for India, already referred to, may be of interest. It must be remembered that the series in the corrected figures just now calculated are as regards males still far from a natural series, owing to the fact that no allowance has been made for temporary emigrants from the province. The figures for the calculated population of the provinces by the life tables are as shown in the accompanying statement.

Age-period	Males	Females.	Total
0—4	8,415,595	8,332,176	6,747,771
5—9	8,338,635	8,206,307	6,544,942
0—9	6,251,201	6,168,743	12,419,944
10—19 . . .	5,124,646	5,093,940	10,218,586
20—29	4,271,058	4,140,168	8,411,226
30—39	3,385,740	3,216,815	6,602,555
40—49	2,636,205	2,423,022	5,059,227
50 and over ...	2,730,851	2,834,640	5,565,491
Total ...	24,303,601	23,875,634	48,179,235

103. The proportion of the sexes.—The proportion of the sexes found in the corrected age statistics is 98.24 to 100 males. Thus, as Mr. White points out, is probably a minimum proportion, the actually existing proportion being if anything higher. The proportion shown in the actual census figures was 92.99 females to 100 males or in other words 518 males and 482 females

out of a total 1,000, persons. The appended statement (abstract No. 29) shows the corresponding proportions for each district in the provinces:—

Abstract No. 29, showing the proportion of males and females in the districts of the Provinces.

Serial number of district.	District and Division.					Percentage on total population of—	
						Males.	Females.
1	Dehra Dûn	...	...	...	...	59.7	40.3
2	Saharanpur	...	...	...	...	54.0	46.0
3	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	64.1	46.9
4	Meerut	...	...	...	...	53.7	46.3
5	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	53.8	47.2
6	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	53.5	46.4
Total, Meerut Division						53.8	46.2
7	Muttra	...	...	...	...	53.6	46.4
8	Agra	...	...	...	...	53.8	46.2
9	Farrukhabad	...	...	...	...	54.1	45.9
10	Mathura	...	...	...	...	55.7	45.3
11	Etawah	...	...	...	...	54.5	45.5
12	Bah	...	...	...	...	54.6	45.4
Total, Agra Division						54.2	45.8
13	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	59.4	40.6
14	Bhynor	...	...	...	...	52.7	47.3
15	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	53.8	46.2
16	Moradabad	...	...	...	...	52.9	47.1
17	Sikhyabadsapur	...	...	...	...	54.0	46.0
18	Filibhit	...	...	...	...	53.2	46.8
Total, Rohilkhand Division						53.3	46.7
19	Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	53.6	46.4
20	Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	51.5	48.5
21	Kanda	...	...	...	...	50.5	49.4
22	Hauzpur	...	...	...	...	50.7	49.3
23	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	50.5	49.5
24	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	52.4	47.6
25	Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	51.5	48.5
26	Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	51.0	49.0
Total, Allahabad Division						51.5	48.5
27	Benares	...	...	...	...	50.7	49.3
28	Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	49.0	50.0
29	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	50.2	49.8
30	Gidaspur	...	...	...	...	49.8	50.2
31	Bellia	...	...	...	...	48.0	52.0
Total, Benares Division						49.5	50.4
32	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	50.000	49.999
33	Basai	...	...	...	...	50.2	49.8
34	Amargach	...	...	...	...	50.2	49.8
Total, Gorakhpur Division						50.3	49.7
35	Kumaon	...	...	...	...	53.4	46.6
36	Garhwal	...	...	...	...	49.1	50.9
37	Tarai	...	...	...	...	54.8	45.2
Total, Kumaon Division						51.7	48.3
Total, N.-W. Provinces						53.0	47.0

Abstract No. 29—(concluded).

Serial number of districts.	District and Division.					Percentage on total population of—	
						Males.	Females.
38	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	52.6	47.4
39	Unao	...	...	...	...	51.3	48.7
40	Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	...	49.5	50.5
41	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	52.7	47.3
42	Hardoi	...	...	...	...	53.6	46.4
43	Khera	...	...	...	...	53.3	46.7
	Total, Lucknow Division					52.9	47.7
44	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	50.3	49.7
45	Gonda	...	...	...	...	51.1	48.9
46	Behranch	...	...	...	...	52.3	47.7
47	Saltanpur	...	...	...	...	49.3	50.7
48	Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	48.9	51.1
49	Bans Banail	...	...	...	...	51.0	49.0
	Total, Fyzabad Division					50.6	49.4
	Total, Oudh					51.3	48.7
	Total, N-W Provinces and Oudh					51.8	48.2
50	Rampur	...	...	...	...	52.8	47.2
51	Tehri Garhwāl	...	...	...	...	49.1	50.9
	Total, Native States					51.7	48.3

It will be observed that seven districts and one State, and one Commissionership as a whole, show in contrast to the general average, females in excess of males, and that several other districts all in the east of the provinces show the number of females in excess of the proportion calculated in our corrected population statement. The districts and state with females in actual excess are Mirzapur, Gházipur, Ballia, Garhwāl, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, and Tehri Garhwāl. This naturally leads to the question whether in these districts or state the concealment of women referred to above as extensive in the provinces occurs or whether these districts have returned a full proportion of women under each age-period. The following statement comparing for each Commissionership the proportionate number of men and women enumerated under each age-period at once indicates a distinction between the Kumaun Division and the rest of the provinces.

Abstract No. 30.

Age-periods	Meerut Division.		Agra Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Gorakhpur Division.		Kumaun Division.		Unao Division.		Fyzabad Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-4	1,715	1,339	1,325	1,259	1,328	1,264	1,196	1,269	1,299	1,409	1,459	1,949	1,539	1,479	1,379	1,459	1,427	1,569
5-9	1,169	1,169	1,180	1,211	1,213	1,240	1,236	1,237	1,494	1,761	1,804	1,769	1,303	1,369	1,269	1,269	1,197	1,569
10-14	8,197	8,564	8,783	9,009	8,681	7,744	8,069	8,179	9,113	8,717	9,047	9,081	9,112	9,777	9,831	8,719	9,719	9,771
15-19	3,114	3,049	3,114	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073
20-24	1,845	1,811	1,845	1,811	1,845	1,811	1,845	1,811	1,845	1,811	1,845	1,811	1,845	1,811	1,845	1,811	1,845	1,811
25-29	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107
30-34	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030
35 and upwards.	1,089	1,129	1,089	1,129	1,089	1,129	1,089	1,129	1,089	1,129	1,089	1,129	1,089	1,129	1,089	1,129	1,089	1,129
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

104. *Special circumstances in Garhwal.*—The distinction is most marked in Garhwal, the age-periods for which as shown in the accompanying statement contrast in several respects with those for the provinces as a whole —

Abstract No. 31.

Age-period.	Garhwal		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	
	Males	Females	Males	Females.
0—4	793	735	678	692
5—9	661	644	691	621
0—9	1,364	1,369	1,369	1,313
10—19	1,076	1,015	1,008	895
20—29	844	877	824	865
30	664	676	723	700
40	485	499	511	503
50 and upwards.	408	421	588	611
Total	4,912	5,088	5,185	4,815

It is evident that there is here no material deficit in the returns for women in the age-period 10-19. The circumstances of both this district and of Tehri Garhwāl, in which there is no confinement of women within the parda, and almost all women move about almost as freely as men, would of itself suggest these districts to be likely to be exceptional. Kumaun shows figures very much more in accordance with the standard, but in it there has been a sufficient accretion of plains people and plains influence to account for the difference. The age statistics of Garhwāl (and the remarks apply equally to Tehri Garhwāl) have been so thoroughly discussed by Mr. Partridge in his report on the census that I cannot do better than transcribe the following extract —

“The following is a statement of the distribution by ages of the people of Garhwāl,”

Age periods.	Year.	Absolute numbers		Ratio of the sexes in each age-group	
		Males	Females	Males.	Females
Infants	1881	7,664	8,027		
	1881	4,944	5,239	48.8	51.2
1 year	1881	3,476	3,613	48.8	51.2
	1881	4,018	4,174		
2 years	1881	5,794	6,860	48.8	51.2
	1881	4,017	4,125		
3	1881	6,401	6,400	17.5	53.5
	1881	4,723	5,111		
4	1881	6,788	6,015	50.2	49.8
	1881	5,183	5,210		
5—9 years	1881	26,064	27,079	49.9	50.1
	1881	24,797	24,860		
10—14	1881	24,018	22,115	52.6	47.5
	1881	23,606	20,788	53.3	47.7
15—19	1881	19,785	18,708	51.4	48.7
	1881	17,223	16,263	51.5	48.5
20—24	1881	17,804	18,419	49.9	51.1
	1881	16,296	17,126	48.0	51.4
25—29	1881	15,815	16,786	48.0	51.1
30—34	1881	14,214	16,980	50.6	49.5
35—39	1881	13,141	13,171	47.9	52.1
40—44	1881	7,641	7,296	51.4	48.6
45—49	1881	7,969	8,509	48.8	51.2
50—54	1881	8,417	8,715	49.7	50.3
55—59	1881	7,616	11,855	39.2	60.8
60 and over	1881				
Total	1881	200,319	207,409	49.1	50.9

"Now looking at this table, it will be seen that while females outnumber the males in the total population, they outnumber them also in 12 out of the 17 age-periods shown in the table. The five periods in which the males outnumber the females are—

Age periods.	Year.	Absolute numbers		Ratio of the sexes in each age-group	
		Males.	Females	Males	Females
4 years ...	1891	6,068	6,015	50.2	49.8
10—14 years ..	1881	5,183	5,219	53.5	47.5
	1891	25,018	22,445		
	1891	22,505	20,588		
15—19 ..	1891	15,785	18,768	51.3	48.7
	1881	17,623	16,958		
	1891	11,214	10,890		
35—39 ..	1891	11,214	10,890	50.5	49.5
45—49 ..	"	7,681	7,206	51.4	48.6

"I propose to discuss now the explanations."

"Taking first the figures for the children of four years old, the difference between the total number of boys and the total number of girls is so very small as not to require any explanation."

"The reason why the number of women whose ages are returned at from 35—54 is below the number of men shown in this age-period, is clearly because a larger proportion of the men who were 37, 38 or 39 years old returned themselves at their exact ages, as compared with the proportion of women of these ages who returned themselves or were returned by their husbands as 40 years old."

"It is clear from the figures that a number of men who were really 37, 38 or 39 years old, and who should have come into the 35—39 group returned themselves at 40, a round number, and come into the 40—44 group. I say it is clear, because they cannot in the nature of things be 925 (12,139 minus 11,214) more men alive in the district between 40 and 44 than between 35 and 39."

"But while a number of men did this, the number of women who did it was still greater (vide the figures for the 40—44 group). This is exactly what might have been expected, looking at the utter illiterateness and ignorance of the women in the district, and the vagueness of their male relations as to their age when getting on to or past middle life."

"The same thing is found again in the 45—49 group. It would have been extraordinary if it had not been. A number of men who were really 47, 48 or 49 years old returned themselves as 50, but a still larger number of women who were really 47, 48 or 49 were returned at 50. This accounts for the excess of males shown in the 45—49 group."

"I am now left with the two groups 10—14 and 15—19. It is the excess of males in these groups which requires thought and consideration."

"I will repeat the figures here—"

Age periods.	Year.	Absolute numbers		Ratio of the sexes	
		Males.	Females	Males	Females.
10—14 years ..	1891	25,018	22,445	52.5	47.5
	1891	22,505	20,588	52.3	47.7
	1872	17,215	14,785	53.5	46.5
	1891	15,785	18,768	51.3	48.7
15—19 years ..	1891	17,623	16,958	51.5	48.5
	1872	15,184	15,184	51.1	48.9

"I do not lay much stress on the absolute figures of the 1872 Census, as I have very little faith in the accuracy of that census. The reason why I insert them is to show that

for these two age-periods males were returned in excess of females in that year too in much the same proportion as they have been in 1891."

"Now what is the reason of the excess of males over females shown in the 1891 figures for these two age-periods? First, is the number of females returned in these two age-periods approximately correct or not?"

"I assume that the figures are correct in regard to the absolute number of females of all ages recorded in the district. I assume this because there is not the least reason to suspect any concealment of females of any age. On this assumption then, if the number of females returned in these two age-periods is below the correct number, it must be—"

"(a) That the ages of girls between 10 and 19 have been overstated; or

"(b) that the ages of girls between 10 and 19 have been understated; or

"that both these causes conjointly have been at work."

"But, as Mr. Plowden pointed out on page LIV of his report on the 1872 Census, in either of these events, the falling off in these two terms (10—14 and 15—19), would be found recouped by a corresponding increase either (a) in the term immediately following the age-period 15—19, *i.e.*, in the 20—24 age-period, or (b) in the term immediately preceding the age-period 10—14, *i.e.*, in the 5—9 age-period."

"Now I find no evidence of any such increase in the number of females either (a) in 20—24 age-period or (b) in the 5—9 age-period."

"Nor can I conceive any reason why in this district the ages of girls between 10 and 19 should be purposely either overstated or understated. I arrive then at the conclusion that the number of females shown in these two age-periods is approximately correct."

"I may remark in passing that Mr. White too (paragraph 21, page 19 of his report on the 1881 Census) arrived at the conclusion that there was 'no deficiency in the number of females included in the second decade,' and that, therefore, the low ratio of females to males in the second decade must be due to an excess of the males in the class and not to any defect of the males."

"The next point is, is the number of males returned in these two age-periods correct or not?"

"I reply at once. 'No.' There is no difficulty whatever in showing this. The number of males who should correctly have been returned in the 10—14 group in 1891 is the number living of those returned as under five years old in 1881, plus the number of the survivors of these latter who were not counted at the 1881 Census. Now the number of males under five years of age returned at the 1881 Census was 22,904."

"Using the life table for males given on page XVI of the appendices to the 1881 Report, I find on the supposition that I am using the table correctly that—

"of the 4,933 male infants returned in 1881 about	2,900
might be expected to be living in 1891.	
" 4,048 children between 1 and 2 years.	3,070
" 4,017 between 2 and 3 years	3,350
" 4,723 between 3 and 4 years	4,132
" 5,183 between 4 and 5 years	4,626
Total, 22,904	18,078

"Of these the 22,904 male children under five years of age enumerated in 1881, 18,078 may be expected to have been alive in 1891."

"Say we add another 3,000 for the survivors of some 3,500 male children under five years old alive in 1881 but not enumerated at that census, we get above 21,000, which is still a long way from the 25,018 we have to deal with."

"To deal in the same way with the female children under five years old enumerated in 1881 as has been just done with the male children, I find that, 24,290 female children under five years of age were enumerated in 1881."

"of the 5,239 girls then enumerated as under one year	...	3,141
might be expected to be alive in 1891.		
" 4,174 between 1 and 2	...	3,174
" 4,325 between 2 and 3	...	3,563
" 5,333 between 3 and 4	...	4,598
" 5,219 between 4 and 5	...	4,617
"		
"Total, 24,290		1,9091

"Of the 24,290 female children under five years of age enumerated in 1881 there, 19,091 may be expected to have been alive in 1891. Adding another 3,000 or so, as the survivors of some 3,500 female children under five years of age omitted and not counted in 1881, we get nearly the total (22,845) of females between 10 and 14 shown in 1891."

"This confirms what I wrote above that the number of females shown in the age-period 10-14 is in my opinion approximately correct. It can be shown in another way too that the number of children under five years old must have been returned at considerably under the mark in 1881. For in that year the number of children of both sexes returned as under five years of age was 47,194. In 1891 it was 58,664 or an increase of 11,670. There is no reason that I know of why the number of children of under five should have increased in the 10 years in a higher proportion than that of the population generally. The rate at which the total population increased in the 10 years has been shown to be 17.99 per cent. If the total of children under five returned in 1881 had been correct, they would, increasing at the rate of 17.99 per cent., have numbered now in 1891 some 8,400 more than they did in 1881, as a matter of fact, the returns show them to have been 11,670 more, ergo the 1881 figures are very materially too low."

"Where, then, to return to the point immediately under discussion is the reason of the excess of males in the period 10-14?"

"In 1881 a similar excess had to be explained and Mr White wrote (para. 21, page 19 of his 1881 report). 'This excess of males in the second decade I am unable to explain, it apparently arises from the inclusion of boys below 10 in the group above, perhaps due to a preference of the age 12 for boys, more marked than in the case of girls.'"

"I cannot say that I see much, if any, evidence in the 1891 figures of an inclusion of boys below 10 in the group 10-14. I should rather suggest that a large number of boys really over 15 have been entered in the group 10-14 either (a) intentionally or (b) unintentionally; (a) if intentionally, that the boy whose age was so understated might escape for two or three years having to do duty as a coolie or bring in wood, grass, &c., when his village was required to furnish such and such a number of coolies for Government work or to bring in supplies for some officer of Government, 16 being the age at which a youth is supposed to be liable to be called on to carry a load as a coolie or furnish hardiash (=supplies) when his village is indented on for utâr (forced) coolies or supplies; (b) if unintentionally, because youths of 15, 16, 17, and sometimes even 18 in this district, very often look perfect boys (in contradistinction to girls of these ages, who nearly always look their full ages), and the enumerators, when the lads did not know their own ages and their parents were equally ignorant (as will have been very often the case with low castes) may have considerably underestimated the lads' ages. As bearing on the intentional understatement,

I may quote from para. 5 of a letter from the then Senior Assistant Commissioner of Garhwál, printed on pages 11 and 12 of appendix D of volume I of Mr. Plowden's report on the 1865 Census. It was found that the number of females under 16 fell short of the number of males under 16 by nearly 29 per cent. On this Mr. Gardiner remarked—"the explanation of this is easy: as males under 16 are exempted from certain public burdens, every young man whose age would make it possible is put down as under 16."

"It remains for me to explain the excess of males in the age-period 15—19. The excess as it stands is not very large (19,785 males to 18,768 females), but if my explanation as to the excess of males in the 10—14 group be correct, the excess of males in the 15—19 group will be larger than it appears. Part of it, however, can be explained by the presence in Lansdowne Cantonment of some 500 young Gurkha recruits whose wives, if they are married, were in Nepal, not in this district, and by the presence in the reserved forests when the census was taken of some 300 young (between 15—19) Muhammadan sawyers and wood-cutters from the plains. For the rest, I can only suggest that the death-rate among females between 15 and 19 must, for obvious reasons, be much higher than that among males of the same age. Before I pass on I may remark that the figures look as if some young women of 18 and 19 had been included in the 20—24 age-period."

"I give below a comparative statement similar to that given by Mr. White in para. 21 of his report on the 1881 Census, showing the percentage on the total number of females represented by the number of females in each decade."

Age.	Absolute numbers.		Percentage on total number.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
0—9	48,090	57,000	27.5	27.5
10—19	36,651	41,413	21.0	20.0
20—29	29,830	36,745	16.9	17.2
30—39	23,849	27,675	13.3	13.3
40—49	16,145	20,377	9.2	9.8
50 and upwards . .	21,119	26,290	12.1	12.2
Total	176,574	207,499	100	100

"Mr. White was wrong, I think, in believing that at the 1881 Census there were many women between the ages of 20 and 29 away from Garhwál at the time of the census. I am not aware that Garhwál women ever leave the district temporarily in the cold weather, or at any other time of the year."

105. Other districts showing an excess of females.—The circumstances of the other seven districts which show an excess of females are entirely different. An examination of the comparative figures for an exemplar portion of these districts with those for the province in general and selected districts showing a high disproportion of the sexes will make it clear that the exceptionally high proportion of men to women is not due to the absence of concealment in them. The following abstract compares the distribution of 10,000 persons in the Benares Division and the Gorakhpur district both with a high proportion of women with that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in Bijnor, Pilibhit and Etah, all showing more than average disproportion of the sexes.

Abstract No. 32.

Age-period.	N.W. Province and Gudu.			Benares Division.			Gonawar district.			Bhujpur district.			Etah district.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0-9	1,408	1,313	2,721	233	1,203	1,436	1,822	1,024	2,846	1,301	2,004	3,305	1,497	1,272	2,769
10-19	2,476	808	3,284	503	839	1,342	846	787	1,633	1,062	808	1,870	1,047	740	1,787
20-29	3,911	865	4,776	735	984	1,719	1,438	2,877	3,091	1,772	3,563	1,858	2,161	3,019	4,879
30-39	712	700	1,412	680	744	1,424	719	719	1,438	720	1,200	1,917	679	1,076	1,755
40-49	841	802	1,643	619	526	1,145	606	463	1,069	582	460	1,042	487	474	961
50 and over	831	801	1,632	679	670	1,349	606	497	1,103	646	497	1,143	617	506	1,123

This statement at once makes it clear that it is not in the age-period 10—19 that the excess of women is to be looked for, but in the other age-periods. On the other hand, the figures for males in the age-periods from 20 to 50 may at once be observed to be markedly low in the Benares Division as compared with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the other districts selected, and that it is in a deficit in the male population and not in an excess in the female that the difference in the proportion must be looked for. Some assistance will be derived from presenting the above figures in a somewhat different aspect, showing the age distribution for each area of 10,000 males and 10,000 females.

Abstract No. 33, showing the age distribution of 10,000 males and 10,000 females.

Age-period	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Bengal Divi- sion	Gomahpur district.	Bijnor district.	Pilibhit district.	Faah district.
0-9	2,256	2,813	Meles 3,002	2,041	2,755	2,194
10-19	2,004	2,013	1,908	2,074	1,907	2,210
20-29	1,735	1,682	1,744	1,086	1,704	1,917
30-39	1,486	1,801	1,430	1,086	1,407	1,588
40-49	1,041	1,435	920	1,013	1,046	1,104
50 and over	1,135	1,150	964	1,228	971	993
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-9	2,728	2,747	Females 3,043	2,765	2,936	2,300
10-19	1,073	1,084	1,084	1,706	1,682	1,912
20-29	1,794	1,715	1,801	1,708	1,787	1,964
30-39	1,464	1,479	1,435	1,810	1,438	1,479
40-49	1,048	1,050	920	1,013	1,014	1,110
50 and over	1,210	1,180	1,198	1,451	1,203	1,219
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

It is clear that the Benares Division is largely deficient in males from 20 to 50 years of age. This is readily explained. The high pressure of population in these districts compels a large number of able-bodied males to seek work at a distance, often in other provinces. The same is the case in all the districts named as showing more males than females, and to a proportionately smaller extent in all districts in which the proportion of females to males materially exceeds the provincial average. The slight increase in the proportion of males to females in the present census as compared with that at last census (there are now 92·99 females to 100 males against 92·50 at

last census) therefore indicates rather than this form of emigration is increasing that the females have been more fully enumerated now than at last census. Gházipur in the present census passed into the list of districts showing more females than males. The other districts had an excess of females at last census also. The circumstances of Gorakhpur as indicated by the age figures are exceptional. We have there a large defect in aged males, as compared with aged females, and a disproportionately large number of children. The explanation probably is that the population of the district has been largely recruited by the immigration of young married men and women taking with them their aged female relatives. The movement of aged females would probably not be general so long as their husbands were alive and cling to their old holdings. They would, however, probably join their sons as soon as they were left widowed. The effect on the age figures for males of this migration which takes place largely, as birthplace figures show, to outside the province, has already been referred to.

106. Comparison of proportion of sexes in the European countries.—A comparison of the proportion of men and women in the North-Western Provinces with that in western countries would *prima facie* suggest that the concealment of women was greater even than we have already considered proved. The following statement compares the number of females per 1,000 males at each age-period in the North-Western Provinces and India with corresponding figures for England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Japan.

Abstract No. 34, Comparing the number of females per 1,000 males at each age-period in the North-Western Provinces and other foreign countries.

Age period.	N.-W P and Oudh.	India	England.	Scotland	Ireland.	France	Germany	Hungary	Italy.	Japan.
Under 1 year ...	976	1,018	998	983	962	972	983	990	950	
1 " ...	1,085	1,038	1,004	964	963	973	966	907	909	
2 " ...	1,087	1,037	1,003	978	973	967	969	1,001	965	...
3 " ...	1,088	1,028	1,000	977	969	961	1,001	1,023	962	
4 " ...	994	1,004	1,004	977	968	966	990	1,014	978	
Total under five years.	1,030	1,039	1,000	970	971	964	965	1,000	964	983
5—9 " ...	104	938	1,000	976	977	960	960	1,003	960	970
10—14 " ...	730	799	997	968	957	986	1,000	1,012	959	976
15—19 " ...	812	943	1,008	994	1,040	969	1,014	1,124	1,025	972
20—24 " ...	975	1,079	1,093	1,033	1,030	1,037	1,030	1,173	1,017	971
25—29 " ...	962	1,003	1,087	1,105	1,130	958	1,048	1,007	1,027	963
30—34 " ...	948	972	1,077	1,117	1,101	985	1,047	1,046	1,027	
35—39 " ...	890	876	1,069	1,101	1,128	968	1,001	927	1,005	966
40—44 " ...	955	960	1,079	1,106	1,128	986	1,015	1,000	1,010	
45—49 " ...	873	868	1,103	1,204	1,047	1,001	1,078	960	926	933
50—54 " ...	903	1,006	1,103	1,215	1,055	1,029	1,098	1,097	1,020	
55—59 " ...	917	923	1,111	1,224	1,058	1,016	1,137	1,001	986	973
60 and over	1,124	1,108	1,187	1,377	1,076	1,007	1,171	1,022	980	1,290
Total	980	968	1,035	1,070	1,043	1,005	1,043	1,030	968	977

The western countries in general show male births in excess, but the female death-rate is very much comparatively better than males, so that the number of females decreased less rapidly than males, and the total number of females is larger than of males. It is, however, impossible to argue from the circumstances of a western country as to what those of an eastern one should be. The physical circumstances are absolutely different. It is a still a question as to whether physical circumstances which we know to

exist in India do not tend to produce a high male birth-rate; and it is certain that there are, in the neglect of female offspring by a large part of the population, and its low estimation everywhere, special reasons why the female death-rate should be comparatively high. I do not know how far the census of Italy is to be trusted, but if it is fairly correct, the fact that the most oriental in constitution and climate of western nations shows an excess of males might tend to support the theory that male life is in excess in eastern climates. It will be observed that the Italian figures indicate a large absence of males from the country between 15 and 49, so that the actual disproportion of the sexes is larger than that indicated by the census figures.

107. The low proportion of females in the Agra Division.—The age-

ABSTRACT No. 35, *Agra division* 10,000 total population

Age periods.	Males.	Females	Total
0—9	1,258	1,160	2,408
10—19	1,145	808	1,953
20—29	1,019	905	1,924
30—39	841	687	1,528
40—49	616	500	1,116
50 and over	600	511	1,111
Total	5,419	4,581	10,000

figures for the Agra Division showing, as compared with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a low proportion of females under all age-periods, suggest either that there has been either a general concealment of females under all age-periods, even including the earliest, to a much greater extent than in the rest of the provinces, or that

there is a real disproportion between the numbers of the sexes there. The circumstances of the division would justify either supposition. The division is the main seat of that objection to female children which leads to infanticide, and the population is more largely composed of those castes to whom female life is most objectionable; at the same time it is amongst these same clans that female enumeration would be likely to be worst.

108 Proportion of the sexes in the different religions of the

Abstract No. 36, *showing the proportion of persons, male and female, in each age-period for each of the leading religions.*

Age-period	All religions			Hindus			Muslims			Jains		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—4	878	892	1,770	877	892	1,769	887	711	1,598	551	875	1,426
5—9	891	891	1,782	891	891	1,782	891	711	1,602	551	875	1,426
10—19	1,374	1,374	2,748	1,374	1,374	2,748	1,374	1,114	2,488	1,114	1,114	2,228
20—29	1,036	891	1,927	1,036	891	1,927	891	711	1,602	551	875	1,426
30—39	891	891	1,782	891	891	1,782	891	711	1,602	551	875	1,426
40—49	711	711	1,422	711	711	1,422	711	711	1,422	711	711	1,422
50 and over	600	511	1,111	600	511	1,111	600	511	1,111	600	511	1,111
Total	8,182	8,182	16,364	8,182	8,182	16,364	8,182	8,182	16,364	8,182	8,182	16,364

province.—A comparison of the proportionate numbers of the sexes in the different religions of the province is useful only for Hindus, Muslims and

Jains and Christians. The figures for the three religions above named are compared with those for the province in the abstract in the margin. It shows that

largely of persons in the prime of life imported from Europe and the Panjab, Aryas largely of young men. The wives and parents have been recorded as Hindus. The figures for the three religions above named are compared with those for the province in the abstract in the margin. It shows that

the proportion of women is fullest amongst Muhammadans. This fact appears to be the net result of opposing causes.

1st.—Concealment of women for causes connected with marriage is less amongst Muhammadans.

2nd.—Omission of adult women not aged is possibly greater amongst them.

3rd.—The absence of adult men from the provinces already remarked on as characteristic of the Benares Division is certainly proportionately greater than amongst Hindus.

For Jains the proportion of women is far lower than amongst Hindus. Concealment owing to causes connected with marriage is less, but, on the whole, concealment of women is considerably greater amongst Jains than in any other religion. This might have been expected. The Jain and his family live more remote from observation than the households of any other religion.

109. Proportion of the sexes in the leading groups of castes.—Abstract No. 37 gives the age and sex proportions for each important caste or group of castes in the province. Certain general inferences may be drawn.

1st.—The disproportion of the sexes is greatest amongst Jats and after Jats amongst Rajputs. The disproportion exists at all age-periods and indicates, in all probability, partly concealment of women of all ages and partly a real disproportion in the sexes owing to neglect of infant female life.

2nd.—Labouring castes show in general the highest proportion of females. *It is due almost invariably to the absence of adult men in large numbers from the province*, the record of females at those ages at which concealment takes place being little if at all better amongst low than amongst high castes.

3rd.—The higher castes are the longer lived the lower castes the more prolific. The longest-lived, caste of all is that of the Khatris, the shortest-lived that of the Chamárs. Forest and Hill tribes
 " " Chamárs, Julahas, Pasis are markedly prolific. Kayasths, Khatris
 " " Banias have a notably small proportion of children.

Total
 Comparison of the age tables with European countries.—The follow-
 ing western countries are compared with the corresponding figures for England, France, Germany and Italy may be of interest
 and less rapidly

TABLE 11. Showing the proportion of persons of each sex and age in each of the principal castes—(continued).

Age period	Khatris, Hindu			Group 14, Carvats, Hindu			Class C, Commercial, Hindu			Group 15, Goldsmiths, Hindu			Group 16, Barber, Hindu			Group 17, Blacksmith, Hindu		
	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total
	Per	100		Per	100		Per	100		Per	100		Per	100		Per	100	
0-9 years	105	105	213	138	110	248	121	116	237	125	124	249	128	125	253	136	132	268
10-14 "	61	43	94	67	46	113	60	47	107	61	47	108	61	45	106	63	48	110
15-39 "	222	178	400	226	180	415	217	190	407	214	181	395	212	196	408	207	182	389
40 and over	144	144	288	107	117	224	135	124	259	127	118	245	117	110	227	117	116	233
Total	530	479	1,009	538	462	1,000	523	477	1,000	530	470	1,000	518	482	1,000	522	478	1,000
Age period	Group 18, Hindu Carpenter and turner			Kans, Hindu			Jalkas, Muselman			Kumhar, Hindu			Tels, Hindu			Dholis, Hindu		
	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total
	Per	100		Per	100		Per	100		Per	100		Per	100		Per	100	
0-9 years	134	121	255	132	131	263	131	146	277	136	134	270	136	131	267	141	139	280
10-14 "	60	41	101	65	41	96	69	45	114	60	64	124	62	50	112	63	47	110
15-39 "	215	191	406	211	197	408	192	197	389	200	190	390	205	198	403	201	194	395
40 and over	122	117	239	113	114	227	104	106	210	116	110	226	111	107	218	109	106	215
Total	527	473	1,000	514	482	1,000	506	494	1,000	512	468	1,000	514	486	1,000	514	488	1,000

Abstract No. 38, distribution by age of 10,000 males.

Age-period.	N. W. Provinces and Oudh, re-period.	India, 1891.	N. W. Provinces, unperiod.	Oudh.	Benares Division.	Agra Division.	England, 1881.	France, 1886.	Germany, 1885.	Italy, 1881.
Under 1 year	843	335	1,419	375	265	350	298	188	280	384
1 " ...	148	170		100	148	129	270	177	270	219
2 years	247	298		262	261	183	278	191	250	253
3 " .	204	322		310	385	233	273	190	244	248
4 " .	277	304	1,419	276	320	238	272	184	240	231
Total under 5 years.	1,308	1,419		1,383	1,329	1,133	1,301	980	1,318	1,328
5-9 years	1,328	1,435	2,004	1,334	1,484	1,100	1,241	901	1,210	1,373
10-14 "	1,106	1,147		1,108	1,200	1,159	1,109	890	1,088	970
15-19 "	839	637		781	744	955	1,008	848	901	613
20-24 "	858	798		802	704	972	880	922	850	851
25-29 "	867	867	1,457	869	818	908	776	732	757	736
30-34 "	892	828		864	823	1,001	605	630	659	711
35-39 "	564	614		550	568	554	580	676	603	621
40-44 "	708	627		671	684	775	533	631	555	636
45-49 "	341	370	1,044	351	360	318	433	501	468	465
50-54 "	483	405		519	471	477	385	581	408	507
55-59 "	152	183		173	148	129	302	474	338	378
60 and over	800	470		680	598	426	603	1,185	706	602
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000*

Distribution by age of 10,000 females.

Age-period.	N. W. Provinces and Oudh, re-period.	India, 1891.	N. W. Provinces, unperiod.	Oudh.	Benares Division.	Agra Division.	England, 1881.	France, 1886.	Germany, 1885.	Italy, 1881.
Under 1 year	350	353	1,431	392	265	383	282	181	273	273
1 " ...	105	154		170	167	162	227	171	258	211
2 years	281	310		201	250	219	265	167	248	245
3 " .	335	355		344	308	243	260	196	243	234
4 " .	306	315	1,718	294	330	261	258	183	235	227
Total under 5 years.	1,436	1,527		1,407	1,400	1,208	1,322	910	1,297	1,190
5-9 years	1,200	1,303	1,084	1,280	1,341	1,211	1,184	891	1,159	1,048
10-14 "	941	950		888	1,022	895	1,048	871	1,044	835
15-19 "	732	617		664	642	809	869	841	934	940
20-24 "	870	809		848	842	1,025	412	908	844	869
25-29 "	895	901	1,458	919	874	951	800	696	790	760
30-34 "	910	834		891	906	1,004	679	675	661	734
35-39 "	644	650		628	571	496	597	606	613	627
40-44 "	723	617		718	720	812	545	618	507	626
45-49 "	321	322	1,060	330	327	280	453	538	504	465
50-54 "	517	422		515	510	523	402	542	429	520
55-59 "	150	175		181	140	117	319	478	369	374
60 and over	643	594		731	690	520	790	1,250	860	858
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

* Actual total 300 in excess.

409

The figures for the North-Western Provinces as amended show as high a proportionate number of children as the most progressive of the countries mentioned, but in the proportion of aged people they are far behind any of the European countries shown. The inference is that the birth-rate is comparatively high, whilst the average age and, therefore, longevity of the population is very low. The comparison will again be referred to in connection with the movement of population.

111. The average age of the population.—The average age of the population calculated by the method suggested to Mr. White, and detailed on page 57 of his report, is 25·05 years for males against 24·96 at last census and against an average age of 26·4 for the English Census.

Chapter IV.—THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

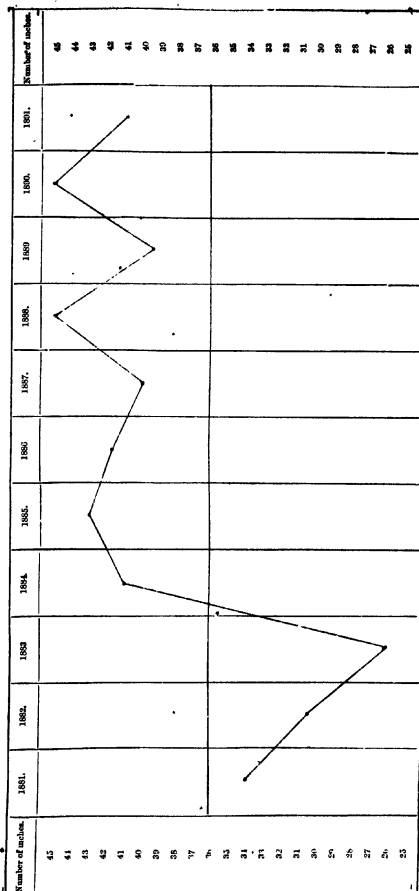
112. *The vital history of the decade.*—The period during which the variation of population has to be specially considered in the present report was in all respects, throughout the greater part of the provinces, far more free from violent disturbance than that which intervened between the Census of 1872 and that of 1881. Population during the last half of the earlier period was affected by a famine of unusual magnitude followed, in a large part of the provinces, by the most severe epidemic of fever which is remembered in them. The year 1881, the first after last census, found the provinces recovering from the effects of the fever and beginning a cycle of comparatively favourable years, owing to the effect of which a rise in population might be expected to take place. A brief history of the general statistical and economic history of the decade may be given as a preface to the consideration of the detailed figures showing the variation of the population.

The welfare of an Indian province even in the most minor details depends so absolutely on the rainfall as to make a record of the fall the most important part of the history of the decade. Abstract No. 39 shows the actual rainfall in inches for each of the divisions of the province. A chart is also given to illustrate the excess or defect of the average rainfall for the province. In the earlier years of the decade the rainfall was generally below the average, the deficiency being most marked in 1883, especially in the western and southern districts, some of which were brought within a measurable distance of severe distress. From 1883 onward the rainfall has generally been in excess, in some seasons very considerably so, the only partial break in the series of seasons of heavy rains being in 1889, when in a few divisions the fall was slightly below the average. During the decade therefore, and particularly in those later years which more particularly affect the census returns, the provinces as a whole have escaped from agricultural loss by failure of the monsoon. The effect of the excess of rainfall in particular localities will have, however, to obtain detailed mention :—

Abstract No 39, showing the average rainfall for ten years in each Division.

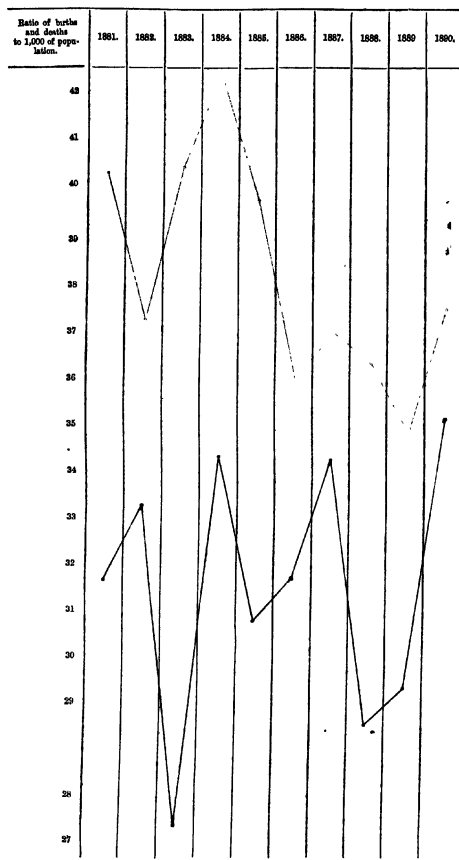
Divisions	1881.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886.	1887.	1888	1889.	1890	Mean for ten years.	Mean rainfall as deduced from the observations recorded by the Meteorological Department.
Kumaon Division and Oahu Dis.	55.4	58.2	44.1	63.2	71.1	58.8	54.0	59.1	81.4	78.9	62.3	...
Morut ..	27.9	23.4	30.5	38.3	35.0	32.9	36.8	34.8	27.9	34.0	31.0	39.5
Dehukland ..	35.1	38.3	29.9	44.9	51.0	46.5	40.4	40.9	44.1	41.8	41.8	40.8
Agre ..	36.0	25.0	17.8	37.0	37.5	30.9	38.1	39.5	26.0	31.1	31.8	38.8
Allahabad ..	33.5	33.5	39.5	47.1	39.3	41.2	48.8	41.2	37.2	37.5	39.9	35.7
Jilam (Hondelkhand).	40.0	30.5	22.2	43.8	41.7	36.6	40.4	43.6	27.3	42.3	38.5	34.4
Benares and Gorakhpur.	41.0	34.4	25.0	39.3	44.0	49.1	39.7	43.1	47.8	57.2	42.4	40.7
Wynad ..	30.8	33.0	30.5	30.8	48.0	48.6	42.5	47.7	50.1	37.5	42.9	42.7
Chow ..	32.8	21.9	30.2	36.9	43.6	40.8	32.5	49.0	45.6	49.3	37.8	34.7
the Pro	36.8	32.7	27.4	42.7	45.6	43.0	41.1	46.8	43.2	47.5	40.0	...
ave of and	33.8	30.1	25.7	40.7	48.0	41.5	39.8	45.0	39.4	44.9	38.4	36.0

Diagram No. 4, showing the average rainfall of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (exclusive of the Himalayan Districts and Dehra Dun) from 1881 to 1891.



* The thick black line indicates the normal rainfall as deduced from the returns of the Meteorological Department.

Diagram No. 5, Illustrating the Provincial ratio of Births and Deaths during the decade.



X. B.—The red line indicates the birth rate, and the black line the death rate.
To face page 141.]

The harvests were what might have been expected from such a rainfall. The decade was characterized by a succession of spring harvests in general superior and by an almost as constant a succession of autumn harvests in which the crops either rotted from excessive moisture or were injured by drought in the breaks which almost invariably intervene between periods of exceedingly heavy rainfall. The year 1883-84 was the only one in which both harvests were bad. The rains started with heavy falls in July and September but ceased early, thereby causing immense damage to the autumn crop and to the spring crop which followed, in which practically the whole area sown was in irrigated land. In dry tracts the crops were entirely lost, and the Agra Division narrowly escaped a great calamity. For succeeding years the damage caused to agriculture by the weather is mainly due to excessive or irregular rainfall, and time after time great damage by flooding occurred in lowlying tracts. The result was that the cultivated area, owing to the damp and consequent spread of káns, decreased before the end of the decade in the Agra Division by 200,000 acres and in Bundelkhand by 300,000, a decrease which has more than counterbalanced the increase in sub-Himalayan and Oudh districts.

113. *The public health during the decade.*—The vital statistics recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner for the decade are, as compared with those for the previous 10 years, characterized by a comparative absence of violent fluctuations. These statistics have in the present, as compared with earlier decades, so greatly improved in accuracy that any comparison except as regards fluctuations of the returns for earlier years with those in the past decade would be futile. The total births and deaths recorded in the province during each of the ten years together with the average rates per thousand of estimated population are shown in the accompanying statement and diagram —

Abstract No. 40.

Year.	Births		Deaths	
	Actual numbers	Per 1,000 of population	Actual numbers	Per 1,000 of population
1881	1,779,471	40.29	1,102,473	21.75
1882	1,656,159	37.41	1,103,127	21.67
1883	1,801,101	40.15	1,116,297	22.44
1884	1,940,961	42.61	1,155,142	23.14
1885	1,819,279	37.74	1,416,699	26.84
1886	1,639,514	36.62	1,107,613	21.86
1887	1,708,745	37.60	1,261,749	24.25
1888	1,687,186	36.81	1,327,114	25.77
1889	1,629,210	34.97	1,072,268	20.17
1890	1,751,198	37.48	1,041,027	19.10
Decennial average	1,742,416	38.18	1,116,261	21.60

The births averaging 38.18 per thousand of population for the ten years have invariably been below average in the last five years and invariably above average in the first five. The distinction of causes of death as recorded in these provinces is practically confined to cholera, small-pox and fever, the latter including almost all diseases not cholera or small-pox. Cholera

accounts in all for only 4.22 per cent. of the total deaths, but has a large share in determining the variations from year to year in individual districts. Small-pox more constantly present than cholera is hardly less liable to violent outbreaks during which it raises the death-rate to an extent hardly equalled by the more dreaded cholera. For the past 10 years at least the Doab and Agra Divisions have enjoyed comparative immunity from both these diseases, whilst Oudh districts have one and all been subject to violent outbreaks of both. The great bulk of the death-rate is, however, commonly ascribed to fever. The distribution of severe fever during the past 10 years has been very different from that of the first named diseases. It is severe far beyond the average in the Doab, Agra, and Rohilkhand, and comparatively light in Oudh and the east, even in the reputedly feverish Gorakhpur and Basti. As to the two last, the statistical reporting appears clearly very bad, probably owing to the continuance of the system by which the work of village watchmen is done by men insufficiently paid by a grant of land and allowed to combine the functions of watchman and cultivator. The average effect, as regards the death-rate in the districts of the province, of cholera, small-pox, fevers, and bowel diseases (so irregularly reported as hardly to warrant mention) is shown in Appendix No. XIII. The figures in the appendix are calculated on the returns of last census, and the total is, therefore, somewhat different from that above given. The effect in each year of the decade of each disease appears from the following abstract —

The most unhealthy years of the decade were 1884, when small-pox of a very

Abstract No. 41, showing for each disease the number of deaths per thousand persons.

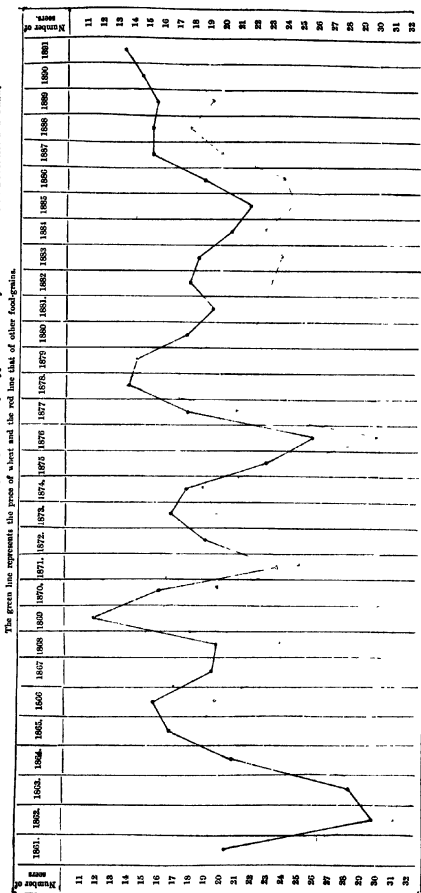
Year	Cholera	Small-pox.	Fever	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1881	58	39	24.95	5.87	31.79
1882	202	69	21.90	6.14	34.67
1883	11	314	18.82	8.20	27.27
1884	08	439	21.35	6.13	35.25
1885	144	43	25.18	4.73	41.38
1886	78	24	27.58	4.60	34.27
1887	444	19	26.76	5.44	35.86
1888	42	56	25.89	5.25	36.98
1889	100	100	21.10	5.81	31.11
1890	182	120	28.21	5.99	37.47

virulent type was epidemic, 1887, with a severe outbreak of cholera, and 1890, showing the highest death-rate of the ten years owing to cholera and small-pox both being prevalent and influenza (classed as fever) being epidemic in a very severe form. The death-rate except that attributable to fever was on the whole well below average during the ten years. That owing to

fever was undoubtedly high, though the great improvement in registration in late years prevents any accurate comparison with previous decades.

114. Prices during the decade.—The only other characteristic of the decade which at present requires notice is the vast change which has of late years taken place in the price of food-grains. It is best illustrated by the diagram accompanying No. 6, for which I am indebted to the Director of Agriculture. It will be seen that since 1885, when prices reached the minima for the decade, there has been a steady increase in the price not only of wheat but of other standard food-grains, and that in 1891 prices had reached a level which was only exceeded in the periods during which the famines of 1868 and 1877 affected prices. By natives in general this is attributed to the

Diagram No. 6, Illustrating the average price of wheat and other food-grains in eight typical districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.



Note.—Other food-grains in bulk: (1) bullock, (2) rice, common, (3) rice, (4) wheat, (5) gram, (6) allan.

large exports, but there can be little doubt that in the main it is primarily due to the fall in the value of the rupee.

115. The variation of population:—The total population of the provinces increased so far as appears from a comparison of the census figures for 1881 and 1891 to the extent of 2,797,216; males increased by 1,391,045 and females by 1,406,171. The percentages of increase

	Total	Males.	Females.
1881	44,107,800	22,912,556	21,195,244
1891	46,905,016	24,303,601	22,601,415
Increase	2,797,216	1,391,045	1,406,171
Percentage of increase	6.34	6.07	6.63

were for males 6.07, females 6.63, and total population 6.34. This increase was very irregularly distributed over the provinces; four districts and a considerable number of tahsils show an average decrease over their whole area. On the other hand, four districts show an increase over 15 per cent, the highest increase being 21 per cent. in Garhwal State. Figures showing variations for districts are given in the accompanying abstract No. 42.

Abstract No. 42, showing percentage of variation of population since 1881 in the Districts and Divisions of the Provinces.

Serial number	District and Division	Percentage of variation of population			Remarks
		Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dehra Dûn ..	+16.70	+10.45	+12.86	
2	Sahjanpur ..	+2.92	+1.87	+2.63	
3	Muzaffargarh ..	+1.90	+2.15	+1.62	
4	Muzat ..	+5.76	+5.53	+6.01	
5	Bajmûl-hahr ..	+2.71	+1.76	+3.56	
6	Alwar ..	+2.15	+1.45	+3.07	
	Total, Muzat Division	+3.02	+1.49	+3.97	
7	Mottra ..	+6.21	+6.01	+6.45	
8	Agra ..	+2.50	+2.59	+3.49	
9	Fatehabad ..	-5.39	-5.31	-5.46	
10	Munpures ..	-5.87	-5.72	-5.84	
11	Erawah ..	+7.78	+4.49	+11.11	
12	Rah ..	-7.19	-7.57	-6.79	
	Total, Agra Division	-1.37	-1.71	-0.92	
13	Barilly ..	+7.05	+1.98	+4.7	
14	Bijnor ..	+10.05	+9.12	+11.15	
15	Budaun ..	+2.11	+2.21	+1.99	
16	Moredabad ..	+2.10	+2.18	+2.01	
17	Sitabganj ..	+7.19	+7.05	+6.65	
18	Prithvi ..	+7.48	+7.76	+7.15	
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	+4.22	+4.41	+4.21	
19	Cawnpore ..	+2.39	+3.05	+1.65	
20	Fatehpur ..	+2.26	+4.52	+0.35	
21	Banda ..	+1.03	+7.1	+1.37	
22	Rampur ..	+1.26	+52	+2.45	
23	Allahabad ..	+5.06	+5.36	+4.76	
24	Jidma ..	+22.86	+24.06	+21.55	
25	Jaloun ..	-6.21	-5.58	-6.81	
26	Lahitpur ..	+10.08	+8.97	+11.29	
	Total, Allahabad Division	+3.81	+4.06	+3.55	

* Total Males Females
10,07 11,65 8,36
Excluding additions from
Sindia's territory

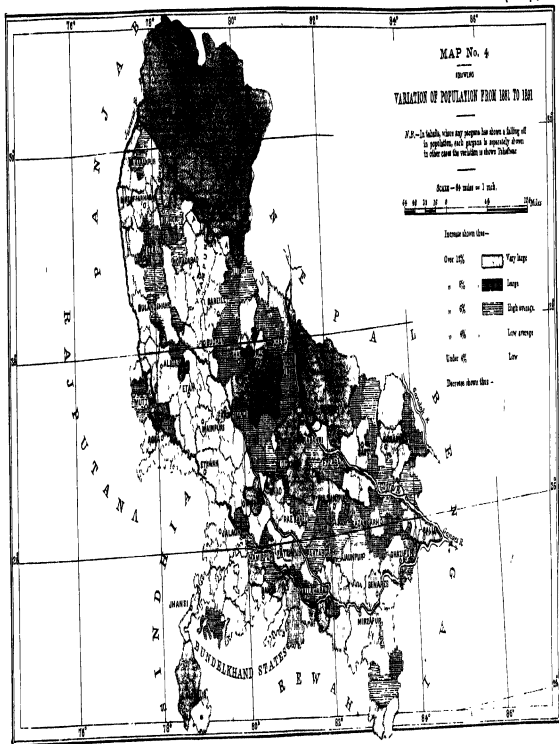
Abstract No. 42—(continued.)

Serial number	District and Division	Percentage of variation of population.			Remarks.
		Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Benares	+3 28	+3 09	+2 85	
28	Mirzapur	+2 17	+1 80	+2 74	
29	Jaunpur	+5 57	+5 85	+5 91	
30	Ghazipur	+6 29	+4 85	+7 74	
31	Balla	+1 91	+ 45	+3 32	
	Total, Benares Division ...	+3 08	+2 93	+2 43	
32	Gorakhpur	+14 40	+14 64	+14 17	
33	Rasi	+9 52	+10 08	+8 95	
34	Assurgah	+7 78	+6 27	+9 23	
	Total, Gorakhpur Division ...	+11 21	+11 04	+11 38	
35	Kumaun	+14 09	+12 90	+15 39	
36	Gairwal	+17 99	+17 21	+18 66	
37	Tardi	+1 73	+1 80	+1 53	
	Total, Kumaun Division ...	+12 39	+12 04	+13 91	
	TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	+4 80	+4 41	+4 19	
38	Lucknow	+11 00	+11 47	+10 60	
39	Unao	+6 07	+5 16	+6 99	
40	Rae Bareilly ...	+9 89	+9 87	+7 95	
41	Seitapur	+12 23	+12 09	+12 47	
42	Harden	+12 72	+12 19	+13 33	
43	Khera	+8 63	+9 31	+8 08	
	Total, Lucknow Division . .	+9 97	+10 06	+9 87	
44	Fyzabad	+12 53	+12 16	+12 91	
45	Gonda	+14 82	+14 09	+14 94	
46	Rampur	+18 94	+14 02	+13 85	
47	Bulandshahr ...	+12 31	+11 65	+12 96	
48	Paritishahr ...	+7 54	+5 81	+9 24	
49	Bara Banki	+10 14	+10 22	+10 05	
	Total, Fyzabad Division ...	+12 08	+11 69	+12 47	
	TOTAL, OUDH	+11 09	+10 92	+11 27	
	TOTAL, N. W. PROVINCES & OUDH ...	+6 34	+6 07	+6 63	
50	Rampur	+1 72	+3 09	+ 23	
51	Tehri Garhwal . .	+20 72	+15 07	+26 02	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN STATES . .	+6 84	+6 54	+7 27	

To trace accurately the distribution of the areas of increase and decrease it is necessary to take account of sub-divisions of districts—tahsils everywhere, and where the variations are important of parganas also. The population figures for tahsils are given in Provincial Table I and the percentages of variation in Appendix No. XIV.

The appended map indicates, as accurately as a small scale map can, the distribution of the movement.

116. The area of low increase or decrease.—The area of decrease or very low increase is fairly continuous. Beginning in the Sahāranpur district,



it extends almost without interruption along the Jamna side of the Doab districts to Muttra and Aligarh, crossing to the Ganges parganas only in the south of Sahāranpur and north of Muzaffarnagar. From Aligarh the tract widens out so as to include nearly the whole of that district and of the Doab east of it, Etah, Mainpuri, Etāwah and Farukhabad being entirely in it. It projects westwards from Etāwah to include the south of the Agra district, leaving Muttra and the north of Agra in the area of more than average increase. From Etah northwards it crosses the Ganges and reaches to the foot of the Himalayas, including the greater part of Budaun, Moradabad, Bareilly and the Tanis and the whole of Rāmpur. Southwards and eastwards from Etāwah the tract of low increase or decrease divides so as to leave a strip along the Jamna to Allahabad with increase above the average. South of this strip the whole of Jalaun, the north of Jhānsi and the south of Banda and Hamirpur are in the low increase tract. North of it there is a similar strip along the Ganges to near Allahabad broken only by the pargana which contains the City of Cawnpore. East of Allahabad, nearly the whole of the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces except Azamgarh, several parganas of Ghāzipur and the south of Mirzapur show a rate of increase below average.

117. **The area of high increase**—This leaves as the region of high increase the Himalayan districts with sub-Himalayan Bijnor and Pilibhit, the whole of Shāhjahānpur and Oudh, the north of Azamgarh, the trans-Ghogra districts of the North-Western Provinces, the south of Mirzapur and Jhānsi, most of Lalitpur and the tracts in the upper Doab on the Ganges and in the lower Doab on the Jamna already mentioned. The uniformity of increase in this tract is according to the pargana figures broken somewhat irregularly along the Ghogra, in the north of Kheri and Shāhjahānpur and on the Ganges in Unao and Rae Bareilly parganas showing a low increase or even a decrease. Every effort has been made to get the pargana figures correct, but as it was impossible at times to ascertain either what was included in a pargana at last census or the detailed last census population of the villages now in a pargana, their accuracy cannot be guaranteed, and where the irregular occurrence of such tracts of low increase cannot be explained, I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of the returns for last census on which the calculations have been founded. The area of very large increase over 12 per cent. is confined to the Himalayas, the north of Bijnor, the trans-Ghogra districts and a strip through the centre of Oudh from Fyzabad to Hardoi.

118 **Examination of the accuracy of enumeration in different districts**.—In examining the details of these variations to ascertain whether they are in all respects genuine or whether there is any reason to suspect bad enumeration at either census I have made use of several tests. The first is a statement comparing the 1881 population with that of the present census aged 10 or more. This statement distinguishes the part of the present population alive at last census from those born since and with which the earlier census is not concerned. It is printed as Appendix No. XV. A large excess in the figures for last census would imply (a) a high death-rate

or (b) emigration since last census or (c) a deficit at the present census or more than one of these causes combined. A low excess would mean (a) a low death-rate, (b) increased immigration, or (c) a deficit in 1881. I regard over-enumeration at either census as very much less probable than under-enumeration at the other. Supplementary tests applied were obtained from (1) a calculation of the population of each district from the Sanitary Commissioner's returns and the census of 1881 as compared with the figures for the present, (2) the Sanitary Commissioner's birth and death-rates; (3) the age-period population of the present census; (4) the figures for migration derived from the birth-place returns. The value of the last mentioned statement is greatly diminished by the fact that for the large extra provincial migration we have no figures by districts. I would suggest that in future the figures for birth-places in at least bordering provinces should be worked out by districts and not by provinces only.

It must not be imagined that the Sanitary Commissioner's returns of births and deaths, greatly as they have improved of late years, are considered so absolutely correct as to be in themselves a test of the correctness of census totals. The looseness of the methods by which they are acquired, contrasted with the exactitude of those employed in the census, forbids this supposition. It, however, appears from their general agreement with the census returns that the figures are *comparatively* so accurate as to be capable of being used as a supplementary test. By *comparatively* I mean that when the returns of deaths were compared with those of births or those of one district with another the amount of error is in general fairly constant.

119. Increase in Himalayan districts partly due to better enumeration.—To begin the application of the tests detailed with the districts of largest increase the low excess of the 1881 population over the 1891 population over ten at once attracts notice in Kumaun and Garhwāl. For Garhwāl it is clear there was a deficit at last census as compared with the present. The reasons for believing this are clearly worked out in the following extract from Mr. Partridge's report:—

"The mode in which the 1881 Census was carried out in this district was as far as can be discovered as follows:—

"A preliminary census was taken in July, August and September 1880 by 42 patwāns, i.e., there were only 42 enumerators for the whole district. The record so framed was tested by the Naib Tahsildār, Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools and the kanūngos in October and November: no final census was taken at all in February 1881. The patwāns were merely ordered to send lists of births and deaths from the close of preliminary census to 17th February 1881, and the preliminary record corrected by these lists became the final record. The results of a census carried out like this cannot have been nearly as accurate as those of a census carried out like that of 1891 are. In my opinion the total returned in 1881 (*viz.*, 345,629) was from 8,000 to 10,000 below the mark, and the figures for 1891 are as accurate as are ever likely to be obtained."

"My reasons for considering the 1881 total too low are as follows:—

"(1) There is no reason in the nature of things why the population of the district should have increased by only 11·4 per cent. in the nine years 1872—1881 and by 17·99 per cent. in the ten years 1881 to 1891. After making all allowance for the fact that the latter period included an extra year, and for the cholera epidemic in 1879, which carried off

probably 5,000 or 6,000 people, the 1881 total appears to me distinctly too low. There is practically no immigration into the district and no emigration from it, so these factors may be disregarded."

"(2) I am unable to give the precise number of births and deaths registered in the district from 17th February 1881 to 26th February 1891, but the figures from 1st January 1881 to 31st December 1890 will for my purposes do just as well. I find that in these ten years, 127,297 births were recorded in the district and 84,222 deaths. The natural increase of population thus disclosed is 43,075, but the increase as shown by the census is 62,189 or a difference of 19,114. This difference (19,114) is divided fairly equally between males and females (8,885 males and 10,229 females). Thus:—

"Total of males enumerated in 1881	170,755
"Add number of male children whose births were reported from 1st January 1881 to 31st December 1890	64,607
	<hr/>
	235,362
"Deduct number of males whose deaths were reported in the same period	43,928
	<hr/>
	191,434
	<hr/>

"Deduct this from 200,319, the number of males returned at this census, and the difference is 8,885, while for females we have—

"Total of females enumerated in 1881	174,874
"Add number of female children whose births were reported from 1st January 1881 to 31st December 1890	62,690
	<hr/>
	237,564
"Deduct number of females whose deaths were reported in the same period	40,294
	<hr/>
	197,270
	<hr/>

"Deduct this from 207,499, the number of females returned at this census, and the difference is 10,229.

"The method in which in my opinion this difference of 19,114 should be accounted for is as follows:—

"I should put down some 8,000 to 10,000 of it to defective enumeration at last census, that number of human items having been omitted then, (a) of which the greater number were children under 5 and (b) in which the majority were of the female sex. The balance I should put down to defective registration in the last 10 years. I am quite prepared to admit that the birth and death registration returns are to some extent defective, but I cannot believe that anything like 19,000 births remained unregistered."

"Therefore, though the increase in population in the last ten years has doubtless been very large, it is not in my opinion as great as the difference between the 1891 and 1881 totals."

"It is clear that the population in this district has a tendency to increase rapidly. This natural tendency was assisted between 1881 and 1891 by a succession of good or at any rate very fair harvests (larring of course the year 1890) and by an absence of epidemic diseases."

I may, in continuation of these remarks, point out that Mr. Partridge should have taken into account only the comparative inaccuracy of the annual

vital statistics, and that, therefore, the omissions at last census are probably larger than he suggests. If the death-rate in Garhwál is at all up to the provincial average, and the age classification would indicate that it was above average, the omissions in 1881 would amount to about 20,000 persons.

For Kumaun, with a lower increase and a considerable amount of immigration, the omissions are not proved to have been so large. The population estimated from that of 1881 by adding births and deducting deaths is much lower than the present census figures show it to be, but there can be no doubt that these figures over-estimate the deficit in 1881 and that in Kumaun deaths are better reported than births. With an average death-rate, at least 10,000 possibly 15,000 persons must have been omitted in Kumaun at last census.

This still leaves for Kumaun and Garhwál a rate of increase of 12 per cent. or more. There is reason to believe this is correct. The population of the Himalayan tracts, although in small areas they have recently suffered from scarcity, are comparatively well-to-do; wages are high and prices in the villages by no means comparatively so high. There has been a large extension of cultivation of late years and land is still available. There is no reason to believe that population in the Himalayas has as yet reached its limit. On similar considerations the present census of Tehri-Garhwál shows a deficit of at least 19,000 in the last. It is probably more. The next area of increase which calls for notice is Dehra Dún. The immigration is here so large as sufficiently to explain the rise in population. Similarly in Jhānsi the large apparent rise is due to the extension of a portion of Scindia's territory in the district.

120. **Reasons to believe that the Oudh figures of 1881 were too low.**—The Oudh figures next call for notice. Mr. White considered that the results of the 1881 Census showed that the Oudh Census of 1869 overstated the population. There appears to me to be some reason to believe that the 1881 Census understated it. The proportion of emigrants and immigrants is nearly normal, emigrants being of late years certainly in excess. The death-rate also is normal as both the Sanitary Commissioner's returns and the age tables (see Chapter III) show. All things considered, the ratio borne by the 1881 population to the adult population of 1891 should have been normal. It is however below normal for every district except Partábgarh and Unao. The conclusion to which, after careful consideration, I have been forced to come is, that 250,000 or about 19·8 per cent. of the increase in population in Oudh is due to better enumeration at the present census. It might have been expected. Oudh officers were in 1881 new to the management of an elaborate census, whilst in the North-Western Provinces the experience of 1872 was a guide.

121. **Low enumeration in 1881 in Bijnor.**—The only other district in which there is reason to believe enumeration in 1881 was not full is Bijnor. Here the large comparative increase in females at once indicates better work in 1891. Other reasons incline me to believe that the 1881 figures were about 15,000 short, two-thirds of the difference being in females. In regard to

Bijnor the Sanitary Commissioner's figures with the figures of 1881 show a population 2,213 males more and 5,208 females less than the present census. The comparative agreement of these figures with those of the census in spite of the mistake estimated is easily explained by a comparative excess in the birth-rate for Bijnor. The proportion of minors to total population in Bijnor would indicate a normal birth-rate, whereas that reported is 42 per thousand against 39·5 for the provinces. The Sanitary Commissioner's figures founded on this birth-rate are, therefore, too high, although the birth rate itself is more than usually correct.

The districts in which a great fall from the 1881 figures in those for adults in 1891 attract notice are Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Etah, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Balha and Bareilly. In all of these districts either a high recorded death-rate or ascertained emigration, or both, explain the high excess, so that so far as comparison with last census goes, there is no reason to believe that in any district the present census has been defective.

122. The real increase allowing for differences in enumeration—Taking into account the extension of area in the Jhansi district the total effect of this examination has been to show that the population of the provinces was understated by 343,000 in 1881 and that the real increase for both sexes has been 5·52 per cent. instead of the 6·34 per cent indicated by the rough comparison.

123. The causes of the variations—These corrections affect only to a slight extent the large variations in the movement of population already indicated in the different parts of the provinces, and it is now necessary to examine in detail the causes, which led to these variations.

The "natural increment" as referred to in connection with movement of population in European countries is a fairly fixed quantity, the causes which lead to abnormally high or low increases in different parts of a country being generally unconnected with the natural increment. It is very different in India where both birth and death-rates vary from year to year and district to district to an extent unknown in Europe. The vessel so to speak answers more freely to her helm. A check in the prosperity of the country implies almost at once a check in the natural increment, an increase in prosperity similarly implies an increase in the natural growth of population.

The other factor in the movement of population, migration, is also though perhaps smaller in extent, small areas being considered, than in England, more variable than in that country. Emigration in an ordinary plain district almost invariably follows a bad season and is checked by a good one. The reason is obvious, the margin of preparation for bad seasons is far lower than in England and the effect which follows such seasons is, therefore, more sudden.

We have already seen that the principal characteristics, from a vital point of view of the past decade, has been a succession of wet seasons and steady sustained and increasing high prices of food. To these two factors the exceptional variations in population shown by the present census are almost entirely to be attributed. They consist of first, a decrease or low rate of increase in those tracts in which failure of the harvests or injury to public

health was induced by excessive moisture ; second, a rapid rate of increase in those tracts in which a high rainfall was advantageous and amongst those classes to whom high prices are beneficial ; third, a movement on the part of those labouring classes whose wages are paid in cash from country tracts and small towns where customary wages are slow to rise to the larger towns or to other provinces where wages are higher. Besides these we have variations due to more permanent causes : first, the movement from the more congested districts into those in which land is still available for cultivation ; second, the movement, due to the decay of certain ancient industries, towards the centres of new industries. These causes explain all the variations noted.

124. The causes of the decrease and slow increase in certain districts and tahsils—Etawah.—To take the centre of decrease first, the main reason operative was the unhealthiness and decrease of cultivation due to flooding and spread of jungle grasses, the growth of which is promoted by excessive moisture. The variations in Etawah, varying from just below average to a considerable decrease, is explained as follows by Mr. Alexander, the Collector :—

“ The decrease in the population of the Pachar or lowlying tract in the centre and north of the district is quite in accordance with what I should have expected from my knowledge of the extent to which this tract has suffered from flooding during the last ten years. Previously it had reaped the full advantage of the great facilities from irrigation afforded by the Etawah and Cawnpore branches of the Ganges Canal, and I have no doubt but that in the previous decade its population had considerably increased, whilst that of the comparatively unirrigated country along and across the Jamna had either remained stationary or actually diminished ”

“ A cycle of heavy rainfalls has suited the latter tract admirably and its population has consequently increased rapidly. If a cycle of dry years succeeds, the process will, I have no doubt, be again reversed ”

125. Etah —The report from Etah, the district which shows the largest decrease in the provinces, gives the following full account of the causes of the fall —

“ During the ten years which have elapsed between the 1881 and 1891 Census there has been a falling off in the population of this district by a little over 7 per cent. Several causes have been at work during this period to retard progress. The mortality from cholera and malarious fevers has been on the increase.”

“ The retrograde state must be ascribed chiefly to the waterlogged state of a large portion of the district. The two tahsils that suffered acutely are those of Kānganj and Aīlganj. The cause of these misfortunes were, firstly, some five or six years of abnormally heavy rainfall, and, secondly a disastrous flood that swept down the Kali nadi valley in 1886. At first it was the valley of the Kali nadi as also that of the Burhanga further north, which attracted attention. It was clear that the heavy rainfall had done damage, and it was also naturally concluded that a great portion of the run water, which had fallen on the uplands, must of necessity have found its way down into the valleys, thereby aggravating the evil which already existed down below. The formerly cultivated lands in the Kali nadi valley showed to view a *tabula rasa* for years subsequently, indeed, it was not till the cold weather of last year, 1891, that cultivation was again undertaken.”

“ To the north in the Burhanga valley the ground had become saturated and waterlogged, the excess run water that had come down from above only intensified the evil.

Added to this was the fact that the Burhanga stream, an ancient bed of the Ganges as its name discloses, is a tortuous and sluggish one. It had been left very much to itself during past years; the stream had in places silted up, bunds had been in places formed for purposes of irrigation and not been properly removed. The result was natural. The stream was barely able to carry off normal rainfall, and when the abnormally heavy falls came it could not do its appointed work. The valley lands that used to grow excellent cane and fine rice crops fell bit by bit out of cultivation, mango groves even died off from excess of moisture, and the scene, a couple of years ago, was indeed one of desolation."

"It had, however, been imagined that these evils were confined to the valley lands. Fortunately an officer had been deputed on special duty in the end of 1887, and he discovered that not alone had the valley lands suffered, the uplands also that lay between the two streams had also become desolate. Here, again, heavy rainfall was the primary cause of the trouble, aided by faulty drainage. It was at first assumed on all sides that the canals had brought about the evil. Calmer consideration, however, showed the people's complaints against the canal were grossly exaggerated, canals or their many minor branches had done damage in places by obstructing drainage; but to put down, as had been done, all the damage to the canals was preposterous. Heavy rainfall was the cause and the effect was the springing of the deadly káns grass. Once it has begun, it spreads rapidly and eats up field after field, throwing acre after acre out of cultivation. It is difficult to eradicate, to do so requires great energy, good strong plough cattle, and capital. Unfortunately it is not an unknown but a recurrent calamity in some parts of this country—in this district, for example, parganas Sirghuma, Sahawar, Patiali and Azamgarh are apt to suffer from it. The people know well what it means, they have little energy, bad cattle and no capital. Government presses for its revenue, the landlord in turn for his rent, tenants lose heart, become apathetic, desert or die, and eventually the evil state of the country presses for consideration. Eventually measures for relief are undertaken, but in the meantime the greater portion of the damage has been done. Villages have broken down, tenants have departed for pastures new, or have become listless and apathetic or have died; cattle too have died off in numbers and the damage has been done. When it is pointed out that the present census shows a decrease of nearly 25,000 in the Kásganj tahsil or over 11 per cent, and a decrease of nearly 32,000 in the Alganj tahsil or over 16 per cent, the above remarks obtain force. The large flood which I have mentioned came down in 1855 was the greatest on record. It came suddenly down the Káli nadi river, which runs through the heart of the district from north-west to south-east. It swept away the Nadrai aqueduct on the Lower Ganges Canal, the masonry bridge on the metalled road between Etah and Kásganj, and the railway bridge at Nadrai. It carried away houses, cattle and property of all kinds. All the villages bordering this river suffered heavily. Next in order of importance among the natural calamities which befell the district was the abnormal increase of cholera and small-pox in 1884 and 1889. The district suffered terribly from both these scourges in those years. The Nadrai aqueduct has been rebuilt and is perhaps the finest in India. It afforded employment, I may add, to thousands of persons about the country who were suffering from want; wages, moreover, were liberal and high, and this large work counteracted and compensated for the evils caused by the flood that carried away its predecessor."

126. **Mainpuri.**—The causes noted in the Mainpuri report are similar. Fever, floods, the spread of káns, the temporary loss of canal-irrigation from the Nadrai aqueduct having been swept away, the isolation of the district from the line of traffic and consequent loss of trade it formerly possessed, led to people being "driven by force of circumstances to seek abroad for the means of sustenance they can no longer find at home. The increasing dearth of the necessaries of life," it is remarked at another part of the

report, "causes much distress to the large classes who live by regular or customary wages on which as yet little impression has been made "

The remarks on the subject are summed up as follows :—

"The decrease of population is largest in tahsils Mainpuri and Bhongaon, where the stress of the bad seasons and injury from floods and káns has been most severely felt, as also the loss of traffic along the roads. The town of Mainpuri which formerly possessed considerable trade in cotton, oleseeds, cloth and iron has at present absolutely no trade worthy of the name. The Shikohabad tahsil exhibits the lowest decrease. This has the advantage of the East Indian Railway passing through it and contains the only two markets with any considerable trade. Even here, however, population has not been able to hold its own. Karhal has fared better than any tahsil in the district, owing to a comparatively light assessment and having been more free from the misfortunes which have affected its neighbours. The revenue is collected with greater ease than in any other tahsil indicating a less severe struggle for existence. All that can be said of it, however, is that population has not actually fallen off, the increase of 286 being too insignificant to merit notice "

127 **Farukhabad.**—The Farukhabad district report gives a history of the district year by year too lengthy to extract. Damage by floods, a high rate of mortality due to several visits of cholera and constant fever epidemic, and the decay in the trade and manufactures of Farukhabad itself are the reasons given to explain a decrease in all the tahsils of the district except Kunauij, and a low rate of increase there.

128 **Bundelkhand.**—From Jalaun, another of the group of districts in which the decrease all over was greatest, the following explanation has been received —

"The trade of Kalpi and Madhogarh has almost died out and, as a consequence, those engaged in it have in many cases gone elsewhere. There has been a succession of bad seasons and the pressure of high prices thus created has scattered the poorer classes into other districts where the conditions of life were less hard "

"In the tahsil of Jalaun many mufássils have been resumed, and owing to this there has been a large exodus of the families of the mufássils Dakhni Pandits, who have immigrated into Gwalior. Lastly, I am informed that three years ago cholera, and last year influenza, raged here with great violence and made many victims."

"The result of all these untoward influences has been to leest the normal rise of the population and turn it into a decrease "

It is noticeable that whilst the recorded death-rate in the Agra districts was not above normal, it was throughout Bundelkhand, including Jalaun, particularly high during the ten years in question.

In the remainder of Bundelkhand, which showed a decrease, the circumstances were similar. In Hamirpur the decrease was somewhat unexpected and part of it was believed to be due to temporary migration to native states or the northern tahsils of the district. The Bundelkhandies are said to move about in large masses during harvest time from tahsils in which crops are late to tahsils where they are early and *vice versa*. The movement was enquired into particularly by a late Collector, Mr Twigg. The extreme inequality of the variations in Hamirpur makes it probable that the northern tahsils gained in this way at the expense of the southern. In Banda some variations are noticeable and the cause

is probably the same. The district had suffered considerably from the spread of káns, and alleviating measures had to be undertaken in remission of revenue.

129. *Agra*.—The Agra report gives the following account of the decrease in Fatehpur Sikri and low increase elsewhere in the tahsils south of the Jamna :—

“The population of the Agra tahsil and of Kersoli has fallen off. The falling off in the former tahsil is said to be due partly to the prevalence of fever in the villages bordering on the banks of the canal and partly to the diminution of cultivated area occasioned by the ravages of wild pigs, which has driven tenants to migrate to tracts less exposed to such disadvantages. In the Kersoli tahsil, in addition to the above causes, the ravages of wild cattle and pigs from the Bharatpur territory reduced the cultivation and consequently the agricultural population to such an extent that Government had to come forward to their assistance in granting remissions and reduction of revenue. A barbed wire fence has now been put up along part of the frontier of the pargana, and this protected line is to be extended. It is hoped that the next census will show an increase both in cultivation and population.”

130. *The Jamna parganas in the Upper Doab*.—There remain three tracts of low increase to be mentioned. That to the west may be taken first, a strip along the Jamna from Saháranpur to Muttra, the northern part of which is irrigated by the Eastern Jamna Canal and the southern by branches of the Ganges Canal. A great part of this tract is lowlying khadir of the Jamna, and it is everywhere subject to flooding from excessive rainfall. The death-rate from fever in part of it was so high some years ago as to attract special attention and procure remedial measures to some extent. The late series of wet years was both as regards health and agricultural prosperity most unfavourable for this tract, and a decrease in population was everywhere anticipated. The decrease has been added to by the decay of a series of towns formerly of importance along the west of Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur, but now shut out from all trade, which has been attracted to the tract traversed by the Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway. The greater part of the Muzaffarnagar district is included in the unhealthy tract in which population is at a standstill.

131. *Rohilkhand*.—The decrease in the Rohilkhand tract appears to have been something of a surprise to District Officers and is not satisfactorily accounted for. The greater part of the districts affected are subject to fever and the death rate for the ten wet years was everywhere abnormally high, 37 in Bareilly and Budaun, 44 in Moradabad, and 53 in the Taráí, the population in which is only sustained at its present level by constant and extensive immigration. The Rohilkhand districts appear to have been fairly prosperous during the decade, and the high death-rate appears to be the sole explanation of the fall in population.

132. *The Eastern districts*.—Eastwards from these tahsils in Cawnpore, which are similarly circumstanced to Mainpuri and Etáwah, the areas of actual decrease are few. The part of Cawnpore and Fatehpur near the Ganges has suffered both from flooding and fever epidemic. Further east the only area of extensive decrease is in pargana Mirzapur, where it is due to the decay of the city of Mirzapur, and in Ballia, where it is due to floods from

the Ghogra and to the emigration caused by the great pressure of population on the area. Elsewhere the rate of increase in the eastern districts was almost invariably low, but as reason will be given to believe further on, a low increase is normal and requires neither a want of prosperity nor bad health to explain. It is reduced in the present census by a rise in the emigration to other provinces which, as will be shown in Chapter XI, amounts to 278,642, and of which, as proved by the age figures referred to on page 130 a great proportion comes from the eastern districts. The one point in the low rate of increase in the Benares districts of the North-Western Provinces which calls for particular explanation is the contrast afforded by the low rise in their population to the uniformly large rise in Oudh. The death-rate on the whole was lower and the general health no worse in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh. The seasons too were such as suited both tracts.

The district reports treating of the rise in the North-Western Provinces as normal afford me little assistance in arriving at a conclusion on the subject, and the only explanations I can suggest are (1) that as high density of population in Oudh is more recent than in the North-West, the population of the latter province has more completely adapted itself to circumstances in which a large rise in population is likely to be a source of future distress and mortality; (2) the constitution of the population of both tracts as regards division between urban and rural not altogether the same; Oudh is distinctly less urban than the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and, as will be seen in the remarks on towns, it is the town population which has felt the rise in prices most acutely. It is unfortunate that the figures for foreign emigration cannot be ascertained by districts, otherwise the difference between the rate of natural increment in Oudh and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces could probably be proved to be less.

133. *The areas of large increase. The Himalayas.*—Passing to the figures showing large increase, the Himalayan increase has already been alluded to. There were two occasions during the past ten years on which it was considered necessary to assist the population in certain parts of Kumaun and Garhwal by the importation and sale at rates lower than those prevailing in the localities at the time. The distress was, however, absolutely temporary, and the relief measures made necessary, not by the poverty of the population, but by the inaccessibility of their homes and entire absence of centres of trade, owing to which no sudden demand for food-grains can be met by private enterprise. On the whole, the population of the Himalayas has been prosperous, and except during one eruption of cholera healthy throughout the past ten years. The increase in population has been accompanied by an increase in cultivation, and the area still available is so extensive that it is not likely that the present rate of increase will be checked by natural and ordinary causes for some time.

134. *The sub-Himalayan districts.*—In the sub-Himalayan districts the rise is due to causes easily explained. To the north of all these districts there is still a considerable area available for extension of cultivation, to which emigration from the more crowded parts takes place. South of this

forest area comes a second tract in which the density of population has not yet risen to the figure normal in the more crowded parts of the province and which apparently can ordinarily be maintained with the standard of comfort, if it can be called comfort, to which the low caste cultivator is accustomed. Everywhere in these districts the rental is comparatively low and the proportion of actual cultivators high, so that the recent high prices have allowed a comparatively large margin of profit to the great majority of the people. The large rise in these districts was, therefore, to be expected and it is probable that failing some great calamity it will continue for several decades to come. Basti has, more than any other, been fully settled, but, even here the density has not yet risen to the standard of eastern districts, and rents owing to the proximity of large waste areas in Nepal have kept markedly lower than in the neighbouring districts on this side of the Ghogra. Dehra Dûn may be specially mentioned. The comparatively cool climate and its freedom from the feverishness of the other sub-Himalayan tracts have made it a favorite settlement for European planters. The area, till lately almost entirely forest, is being rapidly brought under cultivation, an important tea industry has sprung up, and the population unrestrained by the excessive death rate of other forest tracts is rising rapidly and steadily.

135. Oudh.—There remains for mention Oudh, *cis-Sarju*, throughout the whole of which except in a pargana or two on the Ghogra and in the Baiswara parganas on the Ganges, the rise has been, even taking into account the under-estimate at last census already referred to much above average. The exceptions mentioned are, in the Ghogra parganas, due to the action of that river, which is apt to alter its bed by several miles in a single season. In Baiswara the ordinary rise is restrained by the large proportion of high caste cultivators amongst whom marriage is late. They have been until very recently suspected of infanticide, and not even now are they free from the suspicion. The parganas too, supply a larger proportion of emigrants than any other part of the Rae Bareilly district and have suffered more than usual from the fever epidemic of 1890. The general large rise in Oudh must be attributed in the main to the comparatively favorable seasons and to the high prices which have prevailed. Nearly the whole of Oudh benefits by a wet season, and 75 per cent. of the population are either cultivators or get paid in kind, so that they are either independent or benefit from a rise in prices. I have no doubt, further, that the recent change in the permanency of Oudh tenures has had to do with the rise. For the whole of the decade now passed the particular attention of District Officers has been directed to prevent arbitrary ejectment of tenants, and even before the Rent Act of 1886 was passed, oppressive action on the part of landlords was minimized by the certainty that such action would tell against them in the provisions of the Bill which was under consideration. The Act when passed has to some extent secured tenants, so far, in the enjoyment of their holdings, and it has, therefore, had on population the same effect as if it were likely to do so in permanency. An inspection of the age and civil condition figures show that Oudh has during the past ten years had some advantage over the North-West as regards both fecundity and longevity. The excess of young people

Abstract No. 43, showing the variations of population in the Districts since 1848

Serial number	Districts.	Census of 1948	Percentage on present population.	Census of 1883	Percentage on present population	Census of 1856	Percentage on present population	North-Western Census of 1872 and Oudh Census of 1869	Percentage on present population.	Census of 1881.	Percentage on present population.
1	Delwa Dîn ..	547,353	64.05	501,325	102,881	102,881	61.27	116,845	69.55	144,070	95.88
2	Saharapur ..	537,664	69.55	672,861	89.03	89,03	89.03	88,033	88.28	979,444	97.98
3	Meerut ..	587,986	81.86	1,185,072	81.87	1,185,072	86.20	1,270,104	97.79	758,444	98.13
4	Bulandshahr ..	889,456	67.80	1,041,134	99.88	99,88	84.36	920,667	98.00	1,818,777	94.87
5	Aligarh ..	686,439	67.80	1,041,134	99.88	99,88	84.36	920,667	98.00	1,818,777	94.87
6	Total, Meerut Division ..	3,381,513	65.54	4,493,134	63.15	4,477,083	68.72	4,977,173	107.88	10,221,187	97.89
7	Mittha ..	688,705	81.81	718,612	100.71	718,612	100.71	887,689	128.43	671,600	96.81
8	Mathura ..	828,229	82.90	1,001,941	99.81	1,001,941	100.71	1,001,941	100.71	974,658	97.09
9	Farrukhabad ..	475,599	89.04	924,594	107.68	924,594	107.68	918,650	107.01	874,658	97.09
10	Meerut ..	481,234	68.13	610,865	83.95	610,865	83.95	718,546	100.48	801,211	103.98
11	Etawah ..	864,268	60.37	740,861	100.74	740,861	87.40	706,521	91.89	723,271	99.27
12	Total, Agra Division ..	3,900,743	77.41	4,648,480	99.11	4,653,533	99.28	5,043,919	108.71	7,96,323	107.76
13	Bacilly ..	866,262	82.28	1,048,086	100.79	1,048,086	100.79	1,013,041	107.15	1,330,906	101.40
14	Buzurg ..	866,262	82.28	1,048,086	100.79	1,048,086	100.79	1,013,041	107.15	1,330,906	101.40
15	Bohara ..	608,687	74.08	856,821	87.89	856,821	87.89	737,153	92.68	737,153	92.68
16	Bohara ..	597,382	96.77	1,138,461	96.83	1,138,461	96.83	1,534,848	100.94	968,451	97.86
17	Shahjahanpur ..	760,401	81.70	908,059	98.85	923,070	101.68	1,547,579	105.77	1,155,173	97.94
18	Faizabad ..	467,459	79.87	467,459	83.93	467,459	90.27	401,028	101.86	451,401	93.29
19	Total, Rohilkhand Division ..	4,597,790	79.87	5,043,214	94.40	5,000,480	93.37	5,250,056	98.26	6,122,557	93.14
20	Cawnpore ..	598,031	83.05	1,001,941	97.09	1,188,868	98.27	1,166,055	98.03	1,181,398	98.89
21	Faizpur ..	811,122	73.10	729,757	97.09	729,757	97.09	729,757	97.09	729,757	97.09
22	Shahjahanpur ..	882,626	76.27	1,001,941	97.09	1,188,868	98.27	1,166,055	98.03	1,181,398	98.89
23	Almora ..	875,711	89.04	1,001,941	100.79	1,001,941	100.79	1,001,941	100.79	1,001,941	100.79
24	Jhansi ..	710,286	89.04	856,004	106.78	856,004	106.78	856,004	106.78	856,004	106.78
25	Almora ..	875,711	89.04	1,001,941	100.79	1,001,941	100.79	1,001,941	100.79	1,001,941	100.79
26	Lalpur ..	875,711	89.04	1,001,941	100.79	1,001,941	100.79	1,001,941	100.79	1,001,941	100.79
27	Total, Allahabad Division ..	3,819,943	68.82	4,836,007	68.78	4,836,007	68.78	5,277,926	108.41	6,546,609	98.83
28	Benares ..	710,286	89.04	856,004	106.78	856,004	106.78	856,004	106.78	856,004	106.78
29	Mirzapur ..	831,265	71.66	1,001,941	97.09	1,001,941	97.09	1,001,941	97.09	1,001,941	97.09
30	Jaunpur ..	798,608	63.13	1,147,449	90.41	1,147,449	90.41	1,147,449	90.41	1,147,449	90.41
31	Ballia ..	720,653	67.40	1,001,941	97.09	1,001,941	97.09	1,001,941	97.09	1,001,941	97.09
32	Total, Benares Division ..	3,633,872	67.60	4,396,961	91.00	4,396,961	91.00	4,836,007	108.41	5,176,006	96.45

THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

[Chap. IV.]

33	Goakulgar
----	--------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

is most marked in the period 10 to 19 indicating that the Oudh population suffered comparatively far less from the famine and fever of 1877 and 1879 than those of the North-Western Provinces. Oudh shows a slight advance in the proportion of married amongst the population as compared with 1881 and with the North-Western Provinces. Judging from these figures, I would conclude that the rapid increase during the past decade is due not only to present prosperity but to comparative prosperity in the previous decade also.

136. *Movement of population in earlier intercensal periods.*—A statement of great interest is given in the statement accompanying, in which the population of the districts of the province according to earlier census enumerations is compared with that ascertained by the Census of 1891; against each district is given the population enumerated at each census and the proportion borne by that population to the population of 1891. The Census of 1848 gave results undoubtedly far lower than the real population; as already remarked, it was less accurate than the estimate which preceded it in 1826: as for the later enumerations, it may be taken as certain that what error there was, was probably due rather to understatement than to overstatement.

The Census of 1853 showed on the area then enumerated 88 per cent. of the population now on the same area. During the interval between this and the next census in 1865 the country "suffered from terrible calamities; there had been a grievous civil war, a destructive famine, and large portions of the land had been visited by pestilence." The population enumerated in 1865 was less than in 1853 and only 86·45 per cent. of that now on the same area. Between 1865 and 1872 the great famine of 1868 intervened, but the result of a census better in general but very clearly deficient in the Benares Division was to show on the present districts of the North-Western Provinces 89·86 of a the present population. In the meantime the first census of Oudh had been taken showing 88·52 per cent. of the present population than in the Province. The Census of 1881, separated from that preceding by a severe famine and a severe pestilence, showed in the whole of the provinces 94 per cent. of the present population. These figures tend to show a gradual and general rise, but on examining more closely into the details of the figures we find reason to alter this opinion to some extent.

The sub-Himalayan districts and in especial those beyond the Ghogra show a steady increase from census to census. In Oudh the number of enumerations being only three and the period included only twenty-two years, an inference can with less confidence be drawn; but there too there appears to be so far on the whole a slow general increase, except perhaps in the largely urban districts of Lucknow and Fyzabad. The 1869 Census I may remark was considered by Mr. White too high. Elsewhere, it is certain that the population is in a state of fluctuation and that the general rate of increase is very small. Thus in 1853 there were six districts—Muttra, Farukhabad, Etah, Bareilly, Hamirpur, Allahabad—the population in which was then higher than it is now. In 1865 there were seven such districts, three of those last named and Agra, Sháhjahánpur, Bánda and Jalaun. In 1872 no less than eleven districts in the North-Western Provinces had a population higher than they have now. Aligarh had 102·88 per cent. of its present population, the

Agra Division as a whole had a higher population. The districts of Benares Division were in this and probably all preceding censuses greatly underestimated. The first complete enumeration was in 1881, when the population was 96·4 of that now in them. Mr. White demonstrated that the population of the whole of the provinces had not increased during the ten years preceding 1881. It is clear that even including the districts in which there is ample room for increase, the total increase since 1872 has not exceeded 6 per cent. If any trust whatsoever is to be reposed on enumerations elaborately organized and carefully made in previous years, it is more than probable that in the western and Allahabad districts there has been only a trifling increase since the Mutiny, and that the general increase is almost entirely due to the steady increase in the sub-Himalayan districts.

137. The effect of the variations on the food-supply.—These facts have a most important bearing on the question which has of late years agitated economic thinkers in India in regard to the sufficiency of the food-supply. It was considered after the most exhaustive examination of the subject which has been made since the report of the Famine Commission that population had increased of late years to such an extent compared with the increase in the cultivated area and productive powers of the soil, that the available surplus of food in an ordinary year was only sufficient for the whole population for the consumption of ten days.

The estimate of the available supply of food for each person of the population was made by writers who are recognized authorities in regard to Agricultural statistics, but the facts just indicated appear to make it certain that there is a mistake somewhere. The increase in the area cultivated and the increase in the area irrigated are more or less accurately calculated, and from them it is known that the gross production has increased largely. On the other hand, it appears to me fairly certain that the population is not increasing at all at the rate it is usually supposed, and that in a period of fifty years, with an average share of epidemics and failures of harvests thrown in, the all-over increase in the population from Benares to Bulandshahr would be trifling. If this is so, it is certain that the average inhabitant of the country is wealthier and better fed than he was fifty years ago, and that the available surplus is larger. Exact enquiries as to the means of subsistence of the lower classes have only been made within comparatively recent times. The information they have elicited shows that for certain classes the supply of food is slender in the extreme, but it is now in my opinion less slender than in former decades. It is the labourer, and not the employer of labour, who now rejects the customary system of payment of wages in kind at rates which have prevailed from time immemorial, and his reason must be that he finds he can do better with the newly-instituted wages in cash, that, therefore, he is better off now than when the rates of payment in kind were instituted.

138. The movement of population in towns.—The crisis through which wages in cash are just now, owing to the high price of grain, passing, has, I have no doubt, much to do with the aspect in which the movement of population has next to be considered, *viz.*, the movement in towns as contrasted with

that in the general population. The figures for variations of population in towns given in Table No. IV were prepared as far as possible to show the 1881 population of the present town areas. The definition of town given at last census was different from that now adopted, the number of towns then shown was much smaller and the areas of a large proportion of the towns different. Comparison with the figures in the 1881 report would, therefore, be futile, but the 1881 urban population on the present definition can be obtained from the present table. The total urban population of 1881 according to the table was 5,132,723 or 11·6 per cent. of the whole population. It was in 1891 5,314,328 or 11·3 per cent. The increase was 181,605 in total town population 112,566 in males and 69,039 in females. Some alterations have, however, to be made in these figures before they can be used for purposes of exact comparison, owing to the fact that the 1881 population could not in certain towns be exactly ascertained for the present areas. The most important is in regard to Jhānsi town, which was in Scindia's territory at last census. The population at last census as reported by the Darbār and with the Cantonments and Civil Station included was 32,987. This gives the impossibly large rise in ten years of 20,792, so that it is certain that the statement for 1881 is too low. In comparing 1881 and present figures I propose to exclude Jhānsi. Other towns of which the 1881 population on the present area has not been ascertained are Basti, Balrāmpur, Jigna Bazār and Sultānpur, all of which for purposes of consideration of movement I exclude. These exclusions show a total increase of town population of 2·956 per cent. against an increase in the general population of 6·54 per cent.

This result of a much lower increase in towns than in general population has been contributed to by almost every district in the provinces except in Oudh, where 5 out of 12 districts show a considerable increase in towns a detailed examination of the reasons town by town and district by district is unnecessary because they are everywhere so much the same. Large towns as a rule show an increase. There are in every district one or two of the smaller towns in general favourably situated with regard to the railway, which have shown a considerable increase, whilst the great majority of the others have either decreased or remained absolutely at a standstill. The reasons are—

- 1st.—The decay of certain native industries and in particular those connected with cotton weaving, the persons carrying on which formed a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of small towns
- 2nd.—The decay of old trade marts now losing their importance owing to their being isolated from the railway.
- 3rd.—A general movement of the labouring classes away from the small towns in which cash payments for labour are slow to rise in proportion to the rise in the price of food-grains.

139. Remarks on the movement of town population in certain districts.—The variations in the urban population are shown for all districts in Appendix No. XVII: some of the figures for those districts in which they are noteworthy may be referred to—

Dehra Dún.—The large proportionate rise in town population partly due to the increase in the winter population of Mussoorie, an increase more or less accidental and due to the mildness of the cold weather of 1891. Dehra (population 25,684) itself also shows a large rise. It is more extensively than any other town of its size in the provinces a European settlement, and its importance is rising with that of the Dún.

Sahāranpur.—Is as regards the movement of town population typical. Sahāranpur itself (population 63,194) shows the considerable rise of 4,000 persons. It is the headquarters of the district; it is situated at the junction of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and North-Western Railways with a large railway settlement and workshops; it is the winter headquarters of the remount department, &c., and the site of the principal remount stud in Northern India. There is a steam cotton screw and some iron manufactures in the European style. Hardwār, the population in which varies from time to time with the number of pilgrims who may happen to be there, also shows a rise, and so does Roorkee, a small military cantonment and the site of a Government engineering college and workshops. Two towns, Manglaur and Libarheri, are stationary, and the rest of the towns in the district, 15 of them, show a decrease; the grain and cotton trade on which they formerly flourished having concentrated itself in Sahāranpur.

Muzaffarnagar.—Figures are similar. The headquarters town Muzaffarnagar (population 18,166) shows a rise of 3,086. It is now a very flourishing grain and cotton mart, having drawn to itself all the trade of the district. The west of the district in former years contained a number of flourishing marts of which Shamli, now shrunk to a population of 6,403, was the principal. They are now owing to loss of trade, emigration of cotton weavers and the feverishness of the tract in which they are situated all decaying, so much so that several of them can barely sustain the expensive honor of being ranked amongst towns.

In *Merrut*, the city itself (population 119,390) originally important only because the site of a large cantonment is now becoming an important manufacturing and trading centre. It is the capital of the Upper Doab and the only city in it now of more than district importance. It shows the large rise of 19,825, larger than any other town in the provinces except Cawnpore. One other small town in the district shows an increase, and the rest along with all the Bulandshahr that towns are either at a standstill or decreasing, Khurja is believed to be still a thriving mart and the decrease is somewhat astonishing.

Hāthras (population 39,181) is the only town in the Aligarh district which is increasing. It is situated close to a railway junction and owes its rising importance to its being the centre for the local cotton and grain trade.

The rise in the *Muttra* towns is accidental, owing to the presence of an extra regiment in Muttra Cantonment and an assemblage of pilgrims at Brindaban.

In *Agra*, the city (population 168,662) which was formerly the great emporium of trade between Upper India and the Dakkan, appears of late

years, since the opening of the Rájputána-Malwa Railway, to be recovering from the stagnation into which the through trade with Calcutta and Bombay had plunged it. It is an important centre of certain native manufactures which have clung to it since it was the Moghal capital.

In *Mainpuri*, all the towns in which have been left on one side by the railway, the urban population is everywhere decreasing. The remark on the subject by the Collector may be quoted.

"The district being a purely agricultural one has been generally declining owing to the loss of traffic along the Grand Trunk Road. The trade of the towns has fallen off from there being no railway communication."

Farukhabad (population 78,032) though recently connected with Cawnpore and Bombay by a branch of the Rájputána-Malwa line, continues to show a decrease in population. It was a well known centre for cotton weaving and printing, but its weavers and printers are now largely scattered in search of other employment.

Etdwah (population 38,793) is the only other town west of Cawnpore which has increased of late years to any considerable extent. It has attracted all the trade of the district and of Mainpuri to itself and is now a depôt of increasing importance for the trade in grain, cotton and ghi.

In *Etah* the loss of the saltpetre manufacture and of trade is noted as a cause of decrease for the towns there.

In *Rohilkhand* the largest increase is as usual shown by the principal city, Bareilly (population 121,039), which has important sugar manufactories as well as the usual grain trade. Moradabad and Sháhjahánpur, the only other important towns in this part of the province, also show some increase along with Dhampur, Tílihar, Katra, Sambhal and a few other trading towns generally on the railway. The considerable increase in the Bijnor towns has not been explained by the District Officer. It is probable that a considerable part of it is due to better enumeration. Pilibhit is one of the few districts in which the towns are nearly all prosperous and show a considerable increase. It has only very recently been traversed by a railway, and it remains to be seen whether this change will have the effect of injuring the majority of towns to the advantage of Pilibhit and one or two others.

Cawnpore the next town which attracts notice, shows a far larger increase than any other town in the provinces. It has risen from the fifth to the third place amongst the towns of the province during the decade. Its importance as the trading and manufacturing capital of Northern India requires no mention.

The towns of *Bundlekhand* without any exception of importance except Jhánsi and Lalitpur, are decreasing, some of them rapidly. Bánda (population 23,071) a town of former importance as the capital of a native state, has lost its cantonment and is otherwise like the rest of the district in a depressed state, though now that it is traversed by the railway, it may recover. Jhánsi alone has had an important rise. Its extent as already mentioned is uncertain, but it is certain that even excluding the greatly increased cantonment it has been considerable.

In the east of the provinces the only rise of importance is that in Allahabad 15,128, thereby raising the population to 175,246. A part of this increase is due to there having been still a number of pilgrims who had attended the Mâgh bathing fair in the town, but the city is undoubtedly well-to-do. Besides being the headquarters of Government, it has some resources of its own as a trading and railway centre. Benares (population 219,467) the only city in the provinces which as a centre of native manufactures can rival Lucknow, shows the very small proportional rise of 4,709. There can, I believe, be little doubt that the city is far from being as prosperous as it has been and that high prices have had the effect of causing considerable distress amongst the artizan classes. Mirzapur (population 84,130) formerly the headquarters of the cotton trade with Central India, has, since the direct communication with Bombay deprived it of this trade, been in a decaying state. It has still command of the trade in lac, but, as the fall in population indicates, is in a depressed state. Jaunpur is even more stagnant, its well-known manufacture of rosewater and other scents having been seriously injured by the importation of foreign scents, and the large resident population which depends on "naukri" for a livelihood having found the rise in prices a severe tax. Badshahpur in Jaunpur may be mentioned as a decidedly thriving little town, the census returns for which showing a decrease are believed to be inaccurate owing to the carelessness of the charge Superintendent.

Beyond the Ghogra the towns on the new Bengal and North-Western Railway are all flourishing. Gorakhpur (population 63,620) shows a rise of 3,712; Basti a considerable rise not properly ascertained; Uska in the Basti district, formerly a small bazar, has sprung into importance at the expense of Mehndawal, the old emporium for the trade with Nepâl. The latter is separated from the railway by the Rapti and ten miles of as bad a road as any in Asia and is fighting for its spice trade at a great disadvantage.

Turning to Oudh we find over all a rise in town population of 7 per cent. against 2·7 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces. The majority of Oudh towns, comparatively very much less numerous than in the North-West, appear to be fairly prosperous. Lucknow, the capital, shows a rise of only 11,725 or 4·49 per cent. Like Benares, it is a great centre of native manufactures, silverware, cotton printing, embroidery, pottery and even spectacles, but as in Benares these manufactures, except perhaps that of the silver-smiths are not prosperous. A considerable proportion of the population of Lucknow consists of families of comparatively well-born Muhammadans who were hangers-on of the ex-royal family. Amongst these, too proud either to work or to beg, and deprived to a great extent of their former means of livelihood, there is a considerable distress. Lucknow has, however, to some extent changed from the old order to the new, and owns paper mills, printing presses, a brewery and some other manufactures in the European style. The large cantonment and civil station also do much to preserve it from decay.

Fyzabad is the only other town of importance in Oudh. In constitution it (excluding Ajudhiya which is purely Hindu) closely resembles Lucknow, but the comparatively large rise of 10·53 per cent. shows that it is in more flourishing circumstances.

140. **Summary of remarks as to movement in towns.**—This brief mention of the principal towns has made clear that, as abovementioned, trade and manufactures are being attracted into a few centres, whilst the majority of small towns are decaying. The sudden decay within the last decade is no doubt due to the great rise in prices consequent on the fall of the rupee, and it cannot be doubted that the effect, temporarily at least, has been to cause great distress in the houses of native artisans and labourers.

The extent to which the rise in population in towns is monopolized by the large trade centres and a few of the smaller towns is made clear by ascertaining what part of the rise has to be allotted to each. The seventeen largest towns in the province (all those above 50,000 except Jhānsi) with a total population of 1,857,611 in 1881 rose to 1,984,297 in 1891, an increase of 126,686 or 6·819 per cent. On a population of 3,237,374 all the other towns during the present decade, showed arise of only 23,262 or ·72 per cent. A considerable number of towns of the second size show large rises whilst the vast majority show either an increase proportionately very low or an actual decrease. In all 256 towns in the provinces show an increase and 234 towns a decrease.

141. **Movement of population in Hill stations.**—A statement appended

Abstract No. 44, showing the population of Hill stations.

Town.	Population.	Percentage of increase since 1880.
1. Naini Tal	18,197	+ 15·83
2. Mussoorie	10,086	+ 80·80
3. Rāmkhet	7,287	+ 11·88
4. Chakráta	4,837	+ 164·61
5. Lansdow	4,190	— 5·37

to table IV shows the movement of summer population in the hill stations of the provinces according to special censuses taken in the season in 1880 and 1890, and a similar appendix to table V shows the constitution of the population of these towns when they are most inhabited. The present population of each and percentage of variation are given in the marginal statement. The variation in Chakráta is accidental, connected with the movement of troops on the dates of the different censuses. Of the other towns, Mussoorie shows much the largest rise, Naini Tal comes next with a rise considerable when it is considered that by far the greater part of the visitors are those who reside there on duty and that there was little change in the departments permitted to reside there in the different years. The appendix to table V is of some interest in connection with the remarks already made as to the density of population in the Naini Tal Bazar.

Abstract No. 45, showing the proportion of Europeans in Hill stations.

Town.	Percentage of Europeans to total population	Percentage of others than Europeans to total population.
1. Mussoorie	25·7	74·3
2. Chakráta	33·7	66·3
3. Lansdow	30·8	79·2
4. Naini Tal	15·8	84·2
5. Rāmkhet	30·4	69·6

Mussoorie with a far larger number of European residents than Naini Tal has a considerably smaller native population. The percentages of Europeans including Eurasians (the returns for whom are separate only in Naini Tal and Chakráta and altogether incomplete in both of these) and of others than Europeans for

the different towns are given in the margin. The cold weather population of those towns as ascertained by the ordinary Census is compared with the hot weather population in the following statement.

Abstract No. 46, comparing the cold-weather and hot-weather population of Hill stations.

Town.				Population in February	Population in September.	Increase.	Percentage of increase
Mussoorie	...	...	"	5,142	10,086	4,944	96.1
Clakrida	"	"	"	1,509	4,837	3,328	220.5
Landsar	...	...	"	2,083	4,190	2,107	101.1
Naini Tal	"	"	"	8,458	13,107	4,748	56.1
Banikhet	...	...	"	2,338	7,487	5,054	216.6

The cold weather population varies largely from year to year owing to the mildness or severity of the winter. That of 1891 is reported from Dehra Dún to have been comparatively mild. In Naini Tal it was certainly the reverse.

Chapter V.—THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DECADE.

142. The vital statistics as collected by the Sanitary Commissioner.—A test of the correctness of the vital statistics of the province as recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner is afforded by a comparison of the figures for the present and the last census, and I propose to remark briefly on the subject in the present chapter. I have already expressed an opinion that it is futile to expect an absolute test of the accuracy of the census figures from the recorded vital statistics, owing to the very much larger percentage of error to which the latter are exposed from the way in which they are collected. Except in a few towns all such statistics are collected by village or other watchmen, who report occurrences at their fortnightly visits to the police stations to which they are attached. The watchmen are themselves, I suppose almost without exception, absolutely illiterate. They are instructed when they hear of a birth or death to have an entry made by the patwari or some other literate person in a book furnished to them for the purpose. As a matter of fact, the entries in the watchman's book are usually dictated from memory to the police muharri, who has to enter them in the station mortuary registers; the memorandum book serves only as a means of testing the watchman's work. It may be regarded as certain that a large proportion of error is introduced into these statistics from the first, owing to the watchman's not having received notice of a birth or death or from his having forgotten or neglected to report it. The subsequent totalling of the statistics in the police stations are rarely fully tested and compared with the watchmen's books and the periodical returns submitted, so that an extra percentage of error is here again introduced. The facility with which a native statistician, who is blamed for providing statistics not agreeing with a standard supposed to be correct, can supply statistics that do agree with the standard, makes it very possible that the omissions likely to occur in the watchman's record may be more than provided against in the station returns, and that therefore overstatement is far from impossible. The care taken in all details of the census enumeration and tabulation and the infrequency of cases in which omissions or mistakes in gross numbers are detected is a complete contrast to the procedure in collecting vital statistics, and makes it absolutely certain that the census where it is worst is more correct in regard to resultant numbers than the vital statistics where they are best.

143. The comparative accuracy of these statistics.—Vital statistics are however of nearly as much value to indicate the movement of population when they are comparatively correct as when they are absolutely so.

By comparatively correct I mean that the error is so regulated in births and deaths, that the difference is the same as if there had been no mistake. Thus if out of 90 births 82 are reported and eight omitted, and out of 70 deaths 62 are reported and eight omitted, the resultant addition to the population is correct in spite of the mistakes. A comparison of the reported vital

statistics for the past ten years with the census figures tends to show that this comparative accuracy has been attained to an extent which enables the sanitary authorities to give in an average district almost as entirely correct a statement of the population existing in any intercensal year as if their figures were absolutely correct. In appendix No. XVIII is given a detailed comparison of the population as calculated from that of 1881, by adding births and deducting deaths with that ascertained by the present census.

The net result is as follows :—

Population calculated by vital statistics.			Population ascertained by census.			Excess by vital statistics.			Percentage of excess.		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1,063,023	543,063	520,060	46,006,063	24,308,001	22,001,484	158,848	11,422	87,250	15	277	208

The Sanitary Commissioner's figures do not of course allow for excess of emigration during the decade, so that the excess of 158,848 shown implies that the results by vital statistics are about 100,000 short of entire resultant accuracy; that is, that on the whole deaths are better reported than births. The correctness of the result in itself implies that the error in the record of births is one-sixth less correct than that of deaths, as the number of births being larger than those of deaths, an exactly proportionate error would show an excess in population. For the province as a whole no greater accuracy so far as this special purpose is concerned can be considered possible than that now attained.

144. Reasons for the variation from census figures in certain districts.—In regard to individual districts also the emigration and immigration being taken into account, the accuracy of the Sanitary Commissioner's results is no less marked. To take a few instances;—the following are the districts in the North-Western Provinces which show the largest deficit in the Sanitary Commissioner's figures as compared with those of census, a deficit explained in each case by the fact that the census included a considerable immigrant population.—

District	Males.	Females.
Dehra Dûn	16,682	6,700
Maitra " " "	15,515	14,510
Cawnpore " " "	15,843	8,022
Jhânsi " " "	34,048	26,813
Tarai " " "	18,574	12,088

In Jhânsi 42,638 persons were transferred from Gwalior with Jhânsi city, and a number of villages and the large cantonment is almost entirely new.

In Muttra as we have seen there was a considerable influx of pilgrims on the census night. The migration into Dehra Dún, Cawnpore and the Tará is well known. Again, the districts in the North-Western Provinces showing the largest excess in the Sanitary Commissioner's figures are those in the Agra Division and Bundelkhand, from which as we have seen there must from agricultural distress have been a considerable emigration, and those in the eastern districts in which it is known emigration to a great percentage does exist.

The figures for the Himalayan districts are less correct; the registration there, as the extremely low birth and death-rates show, is very far out indeed. The age tables for those districts show that they should be fully as high as, if not higher than, for the rest of the province. In Oudh, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Gonda and Bahraich are probably correct in showing excess of immigration, but as shown it is probably too large. The death registration in these and all other Oudh districts, except Unao and Partábgarh, is probably better than that for births. Partábgarh in showing emigration 19,843 men and immigration of 1,563 women is probably very near entire correctness. The result, as a whole, of the comparison has been to show that calculations requiring an estimate of population for intercensal years may safely, and should, be based on the Sanitary Commissioner's returns: allowances for migration can in general be made with comparative accuracy when it is necessary.

145. The death rate as shown by comparison of Census figures.—The construction from the census returns of a life table to show the death-rate and expectation of life accurately for each year of life requires the application of statistical processes so elaborate as to require an expert to employ them. I am indebted to Mr. E. J. Kitts for the suggestion of the following simple method of calculating an approximate death-rate for periods of ten years.

The method employed is founded on the hypothesis quoted at page 464 of Farr's vital statistics, under which it is assumed that if s deaths occur during a given period they take place at s equal intervals. The periods adopted must necessarily be decades as the imperfections of the census age tables prevent any deductions of value from being made on quinquennial periods. Deduction of the death-rates on the method suggested by Mr. Kitts begins with the age period 10—19; for the earlier period reference must be made to the recorded deaths of male children registered under the Infanticide Act. The totals of the population so recorded, the deaths and the percentages of deaths on population for all years for which figures have been published and for the first decade of life are given in the Appendix No. XIX. It was overlooked by Mr. E. White at last census in dealing with these figures, but pointed out by the author of the life table published in the Census Report for India, that the relations between the registered population and the deaths for a given age-period are unusual. The births during a given year are considered to be the population under one for that year, and the whole of the children surviving at the end of the official year are passed on into the next age-period without reference to what their exact ages are; similarly all children

surviving at the end of the second official year are passed into the third age-period. The result is that the deaths shown against the population for the age-period under one are not the deaths during a life-period of a year but during an average life-period of six months, children on an average passing into the second age-period at that age. Under the hypothesis quoted the death-rate for the first year of life would be calculated on the deaths shown against the age-period 0 and half the deaths for the age-period 1 year. Similarly the death-rate for the second year of life could be half that shown for age-period 1 year and half that for age-period 2 years, and so on. The errors so introduced would be considerable in the first year of life but gradually less in later years. For our present purpose, to find the death rate for the age-period 0—9, the addition of half the deaths shown against age 10 to that for the first ten years of life will give a death-rate practically accurate. It is therefore 66·39 as shown in the appendix plus an allowance for half the deaths shown in age-period 10 to 11, in all 66·9. For later age-periods I transcribe Mr. Kitts' suggestions to show the method employed in obtaining the death rates to be quoted —

"Deduct from 0—9 males (1881) the 10—19 males (1891) this will give the total number of 0—9 males living at the last census and who have died in ten years. These deaths are spread over a life-period of 20 years, *e.g.*, a child born on 18th February 1881 and who died on 18th February 1891 would be in the 1881 census and not in the 1891 census his age would be 0 also a child born on 18th February 1871 and who died on 25th February 1891, *i.e.*, age 20, would be in the 0—9 children of 1881 census, and would not be in the 1891 census. If these deaths (which we may call D₁) are distributed equally according to the hypothesis on page 464, half will belong to the 0—9 age-period and half to the 10—19 age-period." "Then deduct from 10—19 males 1881 the 20—29 males 1891, and call the remainder (deaths) D₂ of D₂ half will belong to the 10—19 age-period and half to the 20—29 age-period, and so on from 40—49 males 1881 deduct the 50—59 males 1891 and the remainder D₃ will be half deaths belonging to 40—49 age-period and half to 50—59 age-period. From 60 and upwards 1881 deduct 60 and upwards 1891 = D₄ all belonging to 60 and upward age-period"

Hence mortality for 10—19 age-period = $\frac{1}{2} (D_1 + D_2)$

" " 20—29 " = $\frac{1}{2} (D_2 + D_3)$

" " 30—39 " = $\frac{1}{2} (D_3 + D_4)$

" " 40—49 " = $\frac{1}{2} (D_4 + D_5)$

" " 50 and upwards " = $\frac{1}{2} D_5 + D_6$

The rate of mortality for each period is calculated on the average population living in that age-period between the two census years, that is, half the sum of the population of the age-period at both censuses. In this way the figures for the North-Western Provinces only give the death-rates compared in the following table with those calculated from the Sanitary Commissioner's returns for the past ten years on the average population. The figures for Oudh have not been included, because, as the age tables show, the disturbing effect of emigration on certain age-periods is much greater than in the North-Western Provinces, and because, as already pointed out, there is reason to believe there were omissions in the returns for Oudh at last census.

Age-periods.	Male Death rate per thousand deduced as above.	Male Death-rate by Sanitary Commissioner's returns.
0—9	66.9	62.67
10—19	16.73	9.2
20—29	11.21	14.4
30—39	21.86	18.03
40—49	34.97	29.79
50 and over . . .	69.60	55.18
All ages	27.38	32.4

The life-rates now deducted are higher to a considerable extent than those calculated from the Sanitary Commissioner's figures for every life-period except one; that one 20—29 is the one in which they differ most from the rates in Hardie's life table, which shows 21.1 as the death-rate for the mean age of the period. The death-rates for the age-periods are liable to disturbance by accidental causes, but are accurate enough to indicate the probable deficiency in the Sanitary Commissioner's rates. The resultant death-rate for all males is derived from statistics in which the disturbing causes counter-balance to a considerable extent, and the result is therefore probably a nearly correct estimate of the actual death-rate of the province. It is five per thousand higher than that which appears from the Sanitary Commissioner's figures.

The disturbances in the female age-periods are so great and the omissions from those age-periods so irregular that it would be absolutely useless to attempt to work out death-rates for females in this rough way from the census returns. The infanticide figures, too, here cease to be of value, as the death-rate shown is admitted to be too high for the province as a whole. The elaborate calculations made at last census tend to show that the death rate for females bears to that for males very nearly the relations shown by the rates shown in the Sanitary Commissioner's returns; that is, they are higher at the periods in which females begin to bear children and lower at other age periods.

146. *The birth-rate.*—The minimum average birth-rate may be deducted from the death-rate. It is higher than the death-rate by the annual proportion of increase per 1,000, that is, for the North-West Provinces 4.4. This would make the all-over birth-rate 41.78 against 38.1 shown by the Sanitary Commissioner's figures. 41.78 is, however, as much below the mark as the increase in population has been decreased by means of emigration. Probably a safer estimate of the birth-rate may be obtained by assuming that it is as much higher than the Sanitary Commissioner's birth-rate as the deducted death-rate is above his death-rates at this rate the actual birth-rate would be 43 per 1,000.

Chapter VI.—THE RELIGIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

147. The distribution by religion.—With the exception of 22 persons

Abstract No 47.

Religion	Total.	Males	Females
Hindu	40,380,108	20,951,923	10,125,215
Muslim	6,316,521	3,211,922	3,102,729
Jain	84,601	15,021	38,977
Christian	58,111	27,214	21,117
Arva	22,054	12,104	9,880
Sikh	11,444	8,080	3,263
Buddhist	1,387	1,259	68
Parsi	242	209	131
Jew	60	33	27
Brahmo	14	9	5
Drat	9	1	2
Unspecified	22	13	9
Total	46,902,085	21,303,601	22,001,484

for whom the column for religion was left blank, the population of the province was according to the census distributed between 11 religions; of these four were professed by less than 1,000 persons, of whom none except the three doists are natives of these provinces.

148. Religions entirely foreign.—The Parsis consist entirely of immigrants from Bombay employed as shop-

keepers or traders of sorts in most of the districts of the provinces.

The Jews, few or none of them European, are also shopkeepers, less widely spread throughout the provinces, and most of them in the two districts of Fyzabad and Gorakhpur where they have to some degree settled down

Brahmos are entirely Bengalis. The movement has never had any disciples amongst the natives of these provinces, and neither now nor at last census has it apparently been important even amongst the Bengali immigrants.

149. Buddhists.—Two more of the religions enumerated, though professed by a few persons permanently resident in the provinces, can be briefly disposed of. Buddhists number 1,387 persons in British districts and 107 in Tehsil Garhwál, all, except 112 are men and all except the comparatively small numbers shown in Kumaun Garhwál, Tehsil Garhwál and possibly a few of those in Lucknow, are Burmese convicts imprisoned in the jails of the province. The remainder are Bhotiyas, residents either of Tibet or of the upper valleys of the Himalayas in which some trace of Buddhism still lingers. A considerable proportion of the persons who enjoy the monopoly of Indian trade with Tibet are permanent residents of the districts of Kumaun and Garhwál and the Garhwál State. They are considerably more numerous than the Buddhists shown as enumerated in these districts, as for the most part whilst on the Indian side of the passes they profess to be Hindus and Rájput in caste, whilst in Tibet they are strict Buddhists. In the Hindu sect lists 1,649 of them (558 males and 1,091 females) all in Kumaun and Garhwál, appear as worshippers of Buddha (Baudh) or as Lámdists. The mixed form of Buddhism professed by these persons is described by Atkinson in the Himalayan Gazetteer as existing in Nipal, but as the returns show and, as is, I believe, well known to District

Officers in Kumaun, it is well recognized in British districts also, although there is not a single Buddhist temple within their area. Their religion is described as a curious admixture of the Buddhist doctrines of the Mahayāna and the worship of those Brahmanical deities to whom the later Tantras are devoted (Devi in her more horrible forms) and of indigenous and other Saivite deities. In Buddhist temples in Nipal, images of Kālī, Hanuman, Ganesh and Ravana are found side by side with those dedicated to Sakya and other Budhas and Bodhi-sattwas. In this mixed religion it is to be found the only trace of Buddhism now left in the sacred country of the Buddhists.

150. **Sikhs.**—Sikhs or persons who call themselves Sikhs enumerated in these provinces number 11,343, of whom 8,080 are men and 3,263 women. The great majority of the genuine Sikhs in the provinces are employed in the army or in the police force. In the western districts, Hinduism of the Nanakshahi sect is prevalent, and it is probable that many adherents of this sect have recorded themselves as Sikhs, although in fact they are altogether outside the Sikh community. Sikhs are to some extent settlers in these provinces as grantees or immigrants, but Sikhism is in no sense a religion of the province and requires no further reference.

151. **Hinduism.**—There remain as religions which have to a greater or less extent a hold upon the province, Hinduism, Muhammadanism, Jainism, Christianity and Arya Samājism. The proportions borne by the adherents of each of these religions to the total population are shown in the marginal Statement. Hinduism, the indigenous religion of the provinces, still has a

Abstract No. 48, Showing the distribution of 10,000 persons according to religion

Religion.	Per 10,000 of total population	Per 10,000 males	Per 10,000 females
Hinduism ..	8,809	8,022	8,595
Muhammadanism ...	1,853	1,335	1,871
Jainism ..	18	10	17
Christianity ..	12	15	9
Arya Samājism ..	5	5	1

firm hold over the vast majority of the residents. Whether all the persons recorded as Hindus in these provinces are really so, in the strictest sense of the word, is not a question to which the census classification gives any answer.

It was considered inexpedient

to attempt any definition of Hinduism, and the instructions to enumerators simply directed that all persons should be recorded as of the religion to which they themselves stated they belonged. The result has been to show that the antagonism with which the animistic religions regard certain of the leading tenets of Hinduism in those parts of India in which they still have a firm hold, has disappeared even from the wildest parts of these provinces, and that all who do not belong to the well defined folds of the other religions already named, consider themselves Hindus. This result is no doubt due in the main to the facility with which Hinduism includes or at least tolerates all beliefs which do not directly deny Hinduism, but it is to some extent also due to the unconcealed antagonism of monotheistic to idolatrous religions. The Chamās of the Gangetic plain and the wild tribes of Mirzapur alike preserve themselves free from the influence of perhaps the most universal feature of Hinduism—reverence for the cow, but in the presence of Muhammadanism and Christianity, which condemn with equal freedom the cow worship—

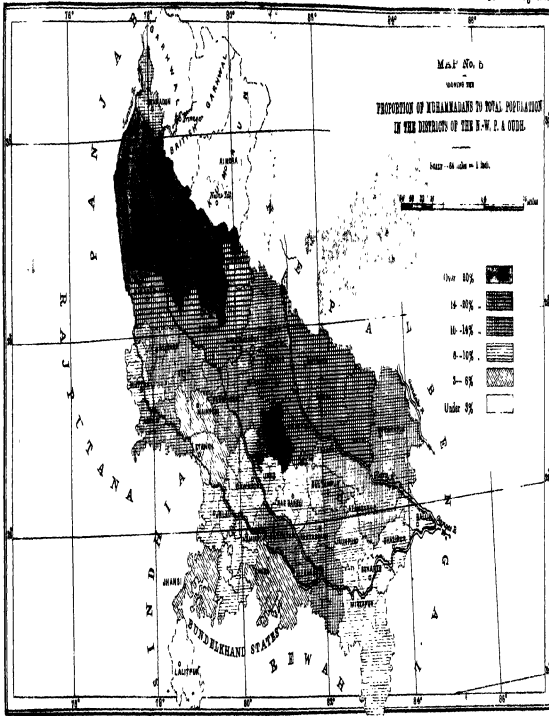
per and the 'ghost worshipper, they consider themselves Hindus and are admitted by strict Hindus to be within the pale of Hinduism. Hinduism as manifested in the sect columns of the census schedules is the subject of a separate chapter. The features in which Hinduism in regard to the proportion of the sexes or conjugal condition presents peculiarities, are referred to in the chapters on these subjects.

It is unnecessary to refer in any great detail to the distribution of Hinduism in the provinces. It includes the majority of the population of every district and in Garhwāl and Tehri Garhwāl includes over 99 per cent. It is strongest in the Himalayas, Bundelkhand and the Agra and Benares Divisions. It is weakest in Meerut and Rohilkhand and along the foot of the Himalayas. As Hinduism and Muhammadanism include between them over 99 per cent. of the population in almost all the districts of the provinces, its comparative strength may be inferred from the map giving the distribution of Muhammadanism.

152. **Muhammadanism.**—Muhammadanism has been in contact and in conflict with Hinduism in these provinces for 900 years. Its progress has been considerable, in that there are now 6,346,651 Muhammadans in the provinces, of whom probably not more than one-third have a claim in any way valid to be descended from the immigrant Muhammadan conquerors. As compared, however, with the progress made by either Christianity or Muhammadanism in any other country, where in similar circumstances they were in contact with polytheistic religions, it has been altogether inconsiderable. In other countries the monotheistic and proselytizing religions have within a far shorter time altogether obliterated the idolatrous or animistic religions which preceded them. In the North-Western Provinces they still, in spite of considerable assistance from immigration, include less than 14 per cent. of the total population. This difference must, I believe, be attributed partly to the tolerant principles of Hinduism and partly to the influence of the caste system. Hinduism, unlike the Paganism of Europe, offers no direct and intolerant opposition to other religions. It accepts them as true and suitable for people who were born to profess them, and in this way averts from itself the added intensity of attack which is attracted by religions which give condemnation for condemnation and persecution for persecution. The influence of the caste system has probably been still greater. Conversion to another religion implies in general caste-death and the severing of all social relations with the closest relatives of the convert. In a few castes this has not been entirely so. There is much reason to believe that amongst the lower classes of Hindus the caste system as at present constituted, is a comparatively late institution, and that in all probability its influence was far less when first these classes were exposed to the influence of Muhammadanism. Amongst these lower classes therefore Muhammadanism has had its greatest success. Again, amongst Rājputs, Gujars and several other western castes, conversion to Muhammadanism has never implied such absolute rejection from the caste system as in other castes, and as a consequence each of these castes shows an important proportion of Muhammadans.

Abstract No. 49, Showing for each district the distribution of 10,000 persons by religion.

District	10,000 total population.			
	Hindu.	Muslims.	Jain.	Christian.
1 Dehra Dûn	8,547	1,184	14	163
2 Saharanpur	6,968	2,241	61	19
3 Muzaffarnagar	7,020	2,633	121	2
4 Meerut	7,527	2,278	116	40
5 Bulandshahr	8,053	1,864	18	2
6 Aligarh	8,201	1,159	24	4
Total, Meerut Division	7,073	2,214	67	20
7 Muttra	9,060	778	39	12
8 Agra	8,773	1,045	184	47
9 Farnkhalad	8,908	1,188	12	10
10 Mainpuri	5,375	645	75	2
11 Etawah	9,384	683	29	2
12 Etah	8,872	1,040	70	7
Total, Agra Division	9,032	868	62	15
13 Bareilly	7,592	2,566	...	60
14 Bijnor	6,663	3,373	12	11
15 Budann	8,353	1,601	...	27
16 Moradabad	6,557	3,598	8	28
17 Shikhpur	8,569	1,467	...	14
18 Phibhit	8,285	1,700	...	8
Total, Rohilkhand Division	7,074	2,840	1	23
19 Cawnpore	6,127	819	3	25
20 Fatehpur	8,295	1,102	1	1
21 Binda	9,416	576	4	1
22 Hamirpur	9,318	643	2	...
23 Allahabad	8,868	1,290	4	38
24 Jhansi	9,302	563	61	40
25 Jabua	9,351	643	4	...
26 Lalitpur	9,411	217	949	2
Total, Allahabad Division	9,071	881	24	10
27 Benares	9,021	669	1	15
28 Mirzapur	9,312	648	2	4
29 Jaunpur	9,070	919	...	1
30 Ghazipur	9,041	953	...	5
31 Ballia	9,251	704	...	...
Total, Benares Division	9,158	832	1	5
32 Gorakhpur	8,968	1,007	...	4
33 Basti	8,465	1,544	...	...
34 Azamgarh	8,035	1,205	...	1
Total, Gorakhpur Division	8,764	1,284	...	2
35 Kumam	9,767	212	...	28
36 Gohwal	9,867	88	...	14
37 Tatal	6,417	3,573	2	1
Total, Kumaon Division	8,209	768	...	19
Total, N.-W. Province	8,572	1,380	24	19
38 Lucknow	7,816	2,084	10	75
39 Unao	9,301	790	...	1
40 Bae Haroi	9,172	830	...	1
41 Sitapur	2,627	1,400	2	7
42 Raedoi	8,080	1,031	...	1
43 Kheri	8,085	1,306	...	6
Total, Lucknow Division	8,764	1,218	2	13
44 Fyzabad	8,941	1,187	1	10
45 Gonda	8,682	1,468	...	2
46 Bahrsach	8,297	1,698	...	1
47 Naitapur	8,612	1,085	...	...
48 Fardiganh	9,000	907	1	1
49 Bare Janki	8,844	1,644	9	...
Total, Fyzabad Division	8,658	1,336	2	3
Total, Oudh	8,704	1,281	2	7
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh	8,610	1,368	18	12
50 Bampur	5,628	4,374	8	1
51 Tolar Gachwal	5,938	59	1	...
Total, Native States	6,984	2,860	3	1



153.—The distribution of Muhammadanism.—The distribution of Muhammadanism throughout the provinces is shown in the accompanying map, and in the abstract number 49 on the opposite page showing the proportion to the total population of the adherents of each religion. Its strength varies from 44 per cent. of the total population in Rāmpur State to 6 per cent. in the Garhwāl State. It, as the map will show, is far stronger in the half of the provinces which lies nearest the Himalayas. It is weak in the districts on the Ganges to the east, in Bundelkhand and in a central strip from Rae Bareilly to Muttra. It is unimportant in the hills.

The reason for these differences one has not to go far to seek. The strong hold of Muhammadanism is in the upper Doab and Rohilkhand, where the invaders settled down not only as conquering rulers but as, to a large extent proprietors of the conquered soil. Further east than Rohilkhand the population of the sub-Himalayan districts is largely new; the migrating population, cut adrift from home ties and home influences, was greatly exposed to the influence of Muhammadanism, which accordingly has made unusual progress amongst them, even where as in Basti the ruling power has always remained Hindu. Elsewhere the progress made by Muhammadanism varies with the extent of their influence when they ruled the country. Into the Himalayas they never penetrated. In Bundelkhand the intractable Bundelas, aided by the unattractive nature of their country, kept Muhammadan power at a minimum, until in late years the Bānda Nawābs established themselves in that district. From Rae Bareilly to Muttra strong and united Rājput clans the proudest and purest in race in the provinces, presented a firm and successful front against Muhammadan encroachment.

154 Local features of Muhammadanism.—Certain local features of Muhammadanism which attracted attention in the census deserve notice. They are, 1st the comparative absence of any genuine knowledge of what Muhammadanism is in the lowest class of the population which has called itself Muhammadan, and 2nd the influence still exerted by Hinduism on converts of those classes in which forcible conversion was most common.

Almost all the wandering outcast tribes Nats, Banjaras, Bengalis, Bawariys, &c., and the impure castes of sweepers and Doms,—show a considerable proportion of Muhammadans, but it may be stated with confidence that their Muhammadanism is altogether nominal. They are circumcised and they have ceased to intermarry with Hindus of their castes, but in all other respects they are ignorant of the Muhammadan creed and conform to the precepts of the Muhammadan social law only in refusing the use of the flesh of the pig as food. Many of them continue to worship and sacrifice to Debi or their former low-caste gods, whilst most of them are so ignorant of Muhammadanism as to imagine that in worshipping the five Pirs or some other Muhammadan saint, they are conforming to Muhammadanism. Such Muhammadans, asked to what sect they belonged were of course unable to reply. The less instructed enumerator proceeded to question him as directed for Hindus as to what deity he worshipped, and hence in every district we have entered a list of Muhammadan deities inconsistent with any knowledge of their faith by the persons enumerated.

The list for one tahsil of Gorakhpur may be quoted in illustration. It is as follows, omitting correct entries or those in which the column was mistaken. —

Imam Hussain.	Chausatti.	Kalka.
Mian Sahib.	Ghazi Mian.	Kalka Phulmati.
Baropir	Satnam.	Muhammad Sahib.
Panchpur.	Sahja Bi.	

The leaning towards Hinduism amongst converts of a higher class is most marked amongst Rájputs. The great majority of Rájput Muhammadans, though forcibly converted by the threat of ejection from their land, are now genuine members of their new faith and only acknowledge their Hindu origin by keeping up on certain social occasions some intercourse with their unconverted relatives. Others, however, there are who, though Muhammadan in name, strive to preserve as far as possible the forms and customs of Hinduism. They keep their Hindu names, only substituting the Muhammadan title of Khán for that of Singh. They shave off the beard, cut the hair of the head in the Hindu fashion leaving the top-knot untouched and bathe and cook in conformity with Hindu custom. In matters of creed they are probably to some extent Muhammadan, in matters of form they are Hindus.

155. Muhammadan sects. Shias and Sunnis.—The list of genuine Muhammadan sects (omitting entry of all entries made through ignorance and

Abstract No 50

	Total	Males	Females
Sunni	6,049,502	3,095,526	2,954,466
Shia	212,873	103,105	109,448
And i Hindus	312	174	138
Ward	11	9	2
Unspecified	83,563	44,964	38,620
Total	6,346,651	3,248,722	3,102,729

above referred to) is not an extensive one. The detailed figures are given on the margin and the district figures in Appendix No XX.

Sunnis are everywhere most numerous, the numbers of Shias being considerable only in Lucknow, where the Oudh

royal family and their relatives and dependents were Shias, and in those districts in which Sayyids are most common. The essential differences between the two sects and the methods of manifesting these differences which make the clashing of sects a danger to the public peace are surely but vividly expressed by a Sunni in the following extract from the Kanoon-i-Islam.

"The Shuhs are likewise termed Tushuh, Muxhubi, Eerani and Teen-Eareni."

"The Sunnis are also called Sunnat-Jama-at, Tussunun, and Char-Eari. Between these two sects exists the most inveterate enmity."

"The Shuhs, out of hatred, call the Sunnis Kharji (i.e., Schismatic), because, as they opprobriously affirm, they reject His High Excellency, Amir-ul-Mommin Ali, the son of Abu-talib (may God reward him!) So far is this from being the case that all the Sunnis place the utmost faith in His Excellency Ali-un-Murtuza. It is from pure motives of enmity and reproach that they assert such a thing. Moreover, they call them Kafirs or infidels. Independently of the Tassununs being unjustly denominated Kharjis (or Schismatics), there are some real ones of that description, which may be classed under a third head, and unfortunately they are so from their mother's womb, and they utterly abhor His Excellency Ali-un-Murtuza. Therefore, to nickname Sunnis Kharjis, clearly evinces a spirit of ill-will, and a wish to slander. The Sunnis, on the other hand,

maliciously term the Shiabs, Rafzis, (*i.e.*, heretics, rejectors or abusers) ; because they reject the following three companions of the prophet, *vis.*—

"*First.*—His Highness Amir-ul-Muminin Abu Bakar Siddiq, the son of Quhafa (may God reward him !), His Highness the Prophet's (the blessing and peace of God, &c.) father-in-law, the father of Bilu A-ay-sha (may God reward her !).

"*Second.*—His Highness Amir-ul-Muminin Omar son of Khuttab (may God reward them !), also the prophet's (the blessing, &c.) father-in-law, and the father of Bibi Hufsa.

"*Third.*—His Highness Amir-ul-Muminin Usman, the son of Afan (may God reward them), His Highness the Prophet's (the blessing, &c.) son-in-law, and the husband of Bibi Rugia. On the demise of Rugia, the prophet gave him in marriage a second daughter named Oom-e-Kulsum ; and owing to this circumstance, Muhammad Mustafa (the blessing, &c.) named Usman, Zan Nur-ram, signifying be thou master of two lights (*i.e.*, lights of his eyes) *alas* daughters."

"The Shiabs consider the three abovementioned worthies, and many of the other companions of the prophet, as wicked men, and hold them in the utmost contempt ; and in speaking of them, make use of such mean expressions as does not become me to mention. Some of them, in their arithmetical calculations, never utter the number four ; and others ; instead of using a country cot (or bed) with four legs (called charpai, which means literally four-legged), have one with six, and named it *ch'hay-pai* (or six legged). Others again, should they ever have allowed the word four inadvertently to escape their tongue, instantly go and gargle their throats ; or in meeting a Sunni, should they have kissed his hands (which they do agreeably to their mode of saluting a friend), they perform *wazu* (or ablutions) immediately after. In some countries they write the names of the three companions on a piece of paper and wear it on the soles of their feet, as the most marked token of disrespect and contempt that they can show towards them."

"Real Rafzis and Kharjis are guilty of many base acts." Among various others, it is customary with the former to celebrate in the month Baqrid, a feast called Gudir, on which occasion they form three hollow images of dough composed of wheaten flour, and fill their cavities with honey ; then, using severe terms of abuse, they thrust a knife, first into the body of the one they have named Abu Bakar Siddiq ; and, in like manner they stab the second, called Umar ; and lastly, poor Usman suffers the same fate, and while the honey flows from the wounded bodies of these dolls, the Shiabs sip a little of it as emblematic of drinking the blood of their enemies ; and cut a small bit of the paste, in allusion to the devouring their flesh in rage. The fact is, the Shiabs assert that His Highness Muhammad Mustafa (the blessing ! &c., before his death bestowed the Khilafat (or sovereignty) on Ali, but that immediately after his demise, the other three companions convened a meeting of the nobles and grandees, and with the aid and assistance of men of talents and worth among the Arabs, assigned the right of succession, first, to Siddiq-e-Akbar ; then to Umar-e-Adil ; next to Usman-e-Gunni ; and lastly, to His Highness Ali. Whereas, His Highness Ali was the first legal successor to the royal dignity, and it is for this reason that the Tashahs hold the three usurpers (as they call them) in such abhorrence."

For the less instructed of Muhammadans and especially amongst Sunnis, the difference between the two sects is little understood, and the enumerator had in general to ascertain the sect by a question as to how the hands were placed in prayer. Sunnis pray with one hand placed over the other on the front of the body, Shiabs with both hands depressed by the sides.

156. *Ahl-i-Hadis.*—Of the remaining two entries in the abstract above, that of the *Ahl-i-Hadis* is separate from both Sunnis and Shiabs. The earlier instructions referred to them by the name of Wahabis by which, after the name of the father of their founder, they are more generally known,

Certain members of the sect in the North-Western Provinces petitioned that the use of the name was not recognized by them and that they should be described as Ahl-i-Hadis or the people of the traditions. This name accordingly appears in general in the schedules. The sect is not now, so far as can be gathered from the schedules, of importance in these provinces, although it was from the North-Western Provinces that Sayyid Ahmad Sháh, of Rae Bareilly, the founder of the colony of Wahabi fanatics on the North-West frontier, led his following.

It is more than probable that, as some suspicion of disloyalty to the ruling power popularly attached to certain communities in which the principles of the sect prevail, many adherents of the sect have preferred to conceal the fact, and that the few entries made in the schedules are by leading and well-instructed men who have declared their recognition of the fact that the Government, as not denying them full religious liberty, is one which may lawfully be obeyed by Musalmáns.

The following account of the tenets of the Ahl-i-Hadis is given in the Panjáb Census Report of 1881.

"The Wahabis are Musalmán purists. They accept the six books of traditions as collected by the Sunnis, but reject the subsequent glosses of the father's and the voice of the church, and claim liberty of conscience and the right of private interpretation. They insist strongly upon the unity of God, which doctrine they say has been endangered by the reverence paid by the ordinary Musalmán to Mahomet, to the Imams and to Saints, and forbid the offering of prayer to any prophet, priest or saint, even as a mediator with the Almighty. They condemn the sepulchral honours paid to holy men, and illumination of, visits to, and prostration before, their shrines, and even go so far as to destroy the domes erected over their remains. They call the rest of the Muhammadans *Mashruk*, or those who associate another with God, and strenuously proclaim that Mahomet was a mere mortal man. They disallow the smoking of tobacco as lawful, and discountenance the use of rosaries or beads. Apparently they insist much upon the approaching appearance of the last Imam Mahdi preparatory to the dissolution of the world. Politically their most important and obvious opinion is that they are bound to wage war against all infidels; but it is doubtful whether the Wahabis within the British territory are as fanatical in this respect as their brethren elsewhere. The orthodox deny them the title of Musalmáns."

It may be noted that the opinion just quoted has been expressly repudiated by the modern leaders of the Ahl-i-Hadis. It has been declared by them that they are bound to wage war only against infidels who refuse liberty of conscience to Muhammadans.

The remaining sect entry for Muhammadans is that of one of the great Sunni Schools of doctrine, that founded by Abu Hanifa, known throughout India as the Imam-Azam. Sunnis of the province where they do belong to any particular school are in general Hanafites, but as in general only the main sect was entered, record of adherence to the school is rare.

157. Increase in Muhammadans—Muhammadans in the provinces have increased by 7·15 per cent during the past decade, Hindus, including Aryans, by only 6·17 per cent. This higher rate of increase or lower rate of decrease has extended throughout every division in the provinces except Kumaon and Benares and through thirty-two out of forty-nine districts. Details as to districts are given in the statement showing proportions of variation of each religion on the following pages.

Abstract No. 51, Showing the percentage of variation by religion.

Serial number	District.	Percentage of variation in				Remarks.
		Hindus	Muslims.	Jams.	Christians	
1		2	3	4	5	
1	Dohra Dún ...	+ 14 77	+ 20 98	+ 74 03	+ 35 46	
2	Saharanpur ...	+ 2 18	+ 2 17	- 8 83	+ 10 09	
3	Musaffarnagar ...	+ 1 41	+ 2 41	+ 86	+ 135 19	
4	Meerut ...	+ 4 09	+ 7 87	- 44	+ 34 77	
5	Bulandshahr ...	+ 2 23	+ 2 03	+ 32 78	+ 82 60	
6	Aligarh ...	+ 1 96	+ 2 56	+ 5 47	+ 60 80	
	Total, Meerut Division ...	+ 2 14	+ 3 90	- 09	+ 31 36	
7	Muttra ...	+ 5 68	+ 7 87	+ 50 76	+ 160 29	
8	Agra ...	+ 2 49	+ 4 63	+ 17 30	+ 4 78	
9	Farukhabad ...	- 0 02	- 1 79	+ 38 73	+ 35	
10	Mathura ...	- 6 05	- 7 85	- 16 05	- 9 69	
11	Etawah ...	+ 53	+ 2 14	+ 38 73	- 15 19	
12	Etah ...	- 7 68	- 4 08	- 4 02	+ 341 44	
	Total, Agra Division ...	- 1 72	+ 22	+ 8 44	+ 9 06	
13	Bareilly ...	+ 00	+ 2 90	∞	+ 130 27	
14	Bijnor ...	+ 7 75	+ 13 89	+ 37 06	+ 20 37	
15	Rudauli ...	+ 77	+ 6 92	+ 12 13	+ 735 28	
16	Moradabad ...	- 07	+ 4 16	+ 76 38	+ 70 19	
17	Shahjahanpur ...	+ 7 06	+ 7 53	∞	- 5 68	
18	Faizabad ...	+ 6 06	+ 10 00	∞	+ 1927 78	
	Total, Rohilkhand Division ...	+ 8 16	+ 6 77	+ 66 70	+ 118 27	
19	Cawnpore ...	+ 1 78	+ 9 09	+ 264 04	- 5 13	
20	Fatehpur ...	+ 2 06	+ 3 83	+ 43 21	- 19 32	
21	Randa ...	+ 1 10	+ 00	+ 6 68	- 73 38	
22	Hamirpur ...	+ 1 29	+ 10	∞	+ 194 12	
23	Allahabad ...	+ 5 46	+ 2 38	+ 68 75	- 2 10	
24	Jhansi ...	- 23 24	+ 07 60	+ 10 18	+ 178 07	
25	Jalaun ...	- 5 61	- 01	+ 29 23	+ 178 57	
26	Lalitpur ...	+ 10 68	+ 10 77	- 4 83	+ 152 00	
	Total, Allahabad Division ...	+ 8 61	+ 5 30	+ 8 53	+ 7 66	
27	Banaras ...	+ 3 70	- 1 00	+ 1871 43	- 22 85	
28	Mirzapur ...	+ 2 19	+ 2 35	+ 40 5	- 33 10	
29	Jaunpur ...	+ 4 79	+ 2 10	∞	- 22 5	
30	Ghazipur ...	+ 6 03	+ 3 15	∞	- 11 11	
31	Balla ...	+ 2 12	- 4 28	∞	- 53 13	
	Total, Banaras Division ...	+ 2 06	+ 82	+ 118 36	- 24 13	
32	Gorakhpur ...	+ 14 28	+ 15 48	∞	+ 20 05	
33	Basti ...	+ 9 56	+ 9 47	∞	- 15 38	
34	Amangarh ...	+ 7 86	+ 6 84	∞	- 3 89	
	Total, Gorakhpur Division ...	+ 11 26	+ 10 81	∞	+ 20 06	
35	Kannan ...	+ 14 51	+ 6 29	∞	- 23 09	
36	Gachawal ...	+ 17 61	+ 73 67	- 07 10	+ 136 78	
37	Tanda ...	+ 2 42	+ 109	+ 14 70	+ 109 00	
	Total, Kannan Division ...	+ 18 95	+ 2 79	- 55 34	- 16 97	
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	+ 4 46	+ 5 28	+ 4 86	+ 27 20	

Abstract No. 51—(concluded.)

Serial number.	Districts.	Percentage of variation in				Remarks.
		Hindus.	Muslimans.	Jains.	Christians.	
	1	2	3	4	5	
39	Lucknow	+12 08	+ 7 84	+ 135 10	— 8 14	
39	Unao	+ 5 88	+10 85	—	+ 118 88	
40	Bae Bareilly	+ 8 71	+11 03	+ 78 63	+ 17 89	
41	Etahpur	+11 96	+18 80	— 11 08	+ 61 86	
42	Hardoi	+13 81	+11 79	+1300 00	+ 123 67	
43	Kheri	+ 7 84	+13 78	—	+ 27 80	
	Total, Lucknow Division	+ 9 77	+11 22	+ 78 14	+ 57	
44	Fyzabad	+12 70	+11 18	+8985 00	— 8 01	
45	Gonda	+13 78	+21 98	—	+ 56 97	
46	Baherach	+18 00	+18 53	+ 29 73	+ 110 17	
47	Sultánpur	+11 90	+16 09	— 100 00	— 8 64	
48	Parádgárah	+ 7 44	+ 8 21	—	+ 60 43	
48	Dara Banki	+10 36	+ 9 03	+ 9 63	+ 88 46	
	Total, Fyzabad Division	+11 69	+14 50	+ 37 34	+ 12 41	
	Total, Outh	+10 79	+13 08	+ 52 00	+ 2 78	
	Total, N.-W. P. & Outh	+ 6 11	+ 7 15	+ 5 81	+ 22 61	
50	Bámpur	+ 2 27	+ 91	—	—	
51	Tahri Garhiwál	+30 89	+30 95	—	+ 65 66	
	Total, Native States	+ 9 54	+ 1 06	—	+ 755 63	

The same phenomenon occurred at last census and attracted attention then. It has been commented upon in several district reports. The usual explanation is the proselytizing character of the Muhammadan religion. The following extract from the Sultánpur report may be quoted as an example of the reasons usually alleged. It is written as may be inferred by a Hindu Deputy Collector,

"This increase is attributed to the following causes—"

"(a) Hindu women of loose character often abandoned their religion and accepted Islam."

"(b) Persons of low castes when reduced to poverty converted themselves as Muhammadans in the pang of hunger."

"(c) Natural increase by birth."

"(d) Adopting orphans as domestic slaves (ghulam)."

"(e) Hindus serving with rich Muhammadans are often induced by their masters to embrace the Muhammadan religion."

"(f) Hindus in Muhammadan society often accept Islam."

On the other hand a far more thorough examination of the subject by the Collector of Moradabad (Mr. Hardy) leads him to an entirely different conclusion:—

"The Hindus, though nearly double in numbers to the Muhammadans, show an actual increase of less than a third as compared with the latter. I have made many and careful enquiries on the subject, but cannot say that the increase has been satisfactorily explained. It is true that Hinduism is not an actively proselytizing religion and that Muhammadanism is. But the number of converts in the true sense of the word to Muhammadanism is practically nil, and though it is true that many outcaste Hindus, especially in the lower castes, drift into Islam as their only refuge from social ostracism, the number of these is not sufficiently large to account satisfactorily for the large Muhammadan increase. Poverty, the eating of alien bread and association with Muhammadan prostitutes and consequent loss of caste, only very partially explain the problem. I endeavoured to find out whether the increase was general or local and the following table gives the results —"

				Increase as compared with 1881 in Muham- māns.	Decrease.
Moradabad City and Cantonment				4,903	...
Ditto Tahsil	...	...	...	2,121	...
Riari ditto	...	...	...	842	...
Chandauli Municipality	...	...	...	759	...
Sambhal Tahsil	...	...	...	...	5
Ditto Municipality	...	...	...	1,895	...
Amroha Tahsil	...	...	...	3,908	...
Ditto Municipality	...	...	...	...	253
Hasanpur Tahsil	...	...	...	...	1,886
Thakurdwara	...	...	...	4,004	...
Not Increase				18,078	2,684
				16,008	

"The increase, it will be seen, is generally distributed. Hasanpur shows a diminution, but it is common to Hindus whose numbers in that pargana are 6,809 less than in 1881. The Amroha town decrease is due as already explained to cholera. Against the slight decrease in Sambhal tahsil, a Hindu decrease of 4,972 must be set."

"I think the true fact is that more Muhammadan children are born than Hindus, and probably that a larger proportion survives. Our knowledge of the two races would lead us to this supposition." "The Muhammadan is as a rule a stronger man than a Hindu, and his diet is more generous. Marriage is easier for him and less expensive than for his Hindu neighbour, a Muhammadan girl's marriage takes place as a rule later than a Hindu girl's, and no unnatural caste rules compel cohabitation at an age when she is physically immature. The probabilities of her becoming a mother and of her having healthy children are therefore greater." "Should she become a widow she is not debarred from remarriage, as are Hindu widows of the higher castes. The Muhammadan, again, if a widower, finds it easier to remarry than does a Hindu; all the circumstances are in favour of more Muhammadan children being born, and the fact already noted of their mother's being more fit to bear children is in favour of Muhammadan infant life, to say nothing of the better treatment the Muhammadan girl child as a rule gets in comparison with the Hindu, who, if no longer murdered as was formerly the case among many castes, is still neglected."

"The returns of births and deaths registered are too imperfect to show the actual birth and death-rate percentage among Hindus and Muhammadans, but the following figures are of some value."

"Of the 778,001 Hindus there are 108,045 children under 4, of the 400,705 Muhammadans there are 57,962 children under 4. In other words, there are 137·18 children under 4 to every thousand Hindus to 144 children under 4 amongst as many Muhammadans. Put in another way, there are 57,962 children under 4 living to 400,705 Muhammadans. Given the same number of Hindus, there would only be 54,971 children of the same age. These figures confirm the antecedent theory that the marked Muhammadan increase is due less to proselytism than to the Muhammadans being a more fertile race than the Hindu and to the mortality among their children being less."

158. Reasons for the increase in Muhammadans.—These remarks *mutatis mutandis* apply to the province as a whole, and there can be no doubt of the correctness of the conclusion arrived at. A small number of Hindus become Muhammadans owing to their being outcasted, to the influence of Muhammadan women of bad character or to adoption by Muhammadans in times of famine, but the number of such is so small as not materially to affect the religion totals. Of active proselytism by Muhammadans, we have no evidence, although in the present strained state of feeling between the religions owing to the cow-killing question, it is certain that any such proselytism would at once attract notice. On the other hand, the census vital and marriage statistics show a decided tendency on the part of Muhammadans to increase faster than Hindus :—

(1) Owing to the absence of the prohibition of the remarriage of widows, Muhammadans have a slight advantage over Hindus in the proportion of married women of child-bearing age (between fifteen and forty). The number of such women in 10,000 Hindus is 1,708 in 10,000 Muhammadans 1,726.

(2) Muhammadan women are either decidedly more prolific than Hindu women, or the chances of life for both boys and girls are better amongst Muhammadans than Hindus. The proportion of children under 10 amongst Hindus is 2,677 to 10,000 total population and amongst Muhammadans 2,708.

(3) Muhammadans are, on the whole, longer lived than Hindus. There are amongst 10,000 Hindus, 1,207 persons over 50 and amongst Muhammadans 1,294.

These differences, small as they may appear, are sufficient in 10 years to account for the higher proportion of rise amongst Muhammadans. They might have been expected from *a priori* considerations. Muhammadans permit widow remarriage. They are, on the whole, better off than Hindus, the proportion of the lowest class for whom prosperity means no more than a bare sufficiency of food being greatly less amongst them than amongst Hindus. The waste of female life which undoubtedly still takes place amongst certain classes of Hindus is entirely absent amongst Muhammadans.

159. Jainism.—The religion next in the provinces in point of numbers but at a vast distance from Muhammadanism is Jainism, which in the census numbered 84,601 adherents of both sexes. Popularly and as contrasted with Muhammadans and Christians, Jains rank amongst Hindus and as a consequence we have in the population enumerated as Hindus 100 males and 84 females who entered in the sect column Jains, Saraogi or worshippers of Parasnath. These are in fact ordinary Jains, making the total strength of the religion 84,785 persons or 18 in 10,000 for the whole population.

A very elaborate examination of the Jain philosophy which has earned them a well-deserved claim to the title of Syadvadi, or assertors of impossibilities, is contained in Wilson's sects of the Hindus. The origin of Jainism is universally believed to be connected with Buddhism, the chief tenets of which have been adopted and grotesquely elaborated. The leading principle of Jainism is the reverence paid to holy men who by long and painful preparation have raised themselves to a state of divine perfection and are known as Jinās, conquerors, or Tirthakaras, those who have made the pilgrimage and attained Nirvana. The "gems" by which the soul's liberation is effected, are stated to be (a) right intuition, (b) right knowledge, (c) right conduct, the latter consisting in obedience to five rules.

"(1) Do not kill or injure. Strict Jains carry this to so preposterous an extreme that they strain water before drinking it, sweep the ground with a brush before treading on it, never eat or drink in the dark, and sometimes wear muslin before their mouths to prevent the risk of swallowing minute insects. Moreover, they never eat figs or any fruit containing seed, nor will they even touch flesh meat with their hands."

"(2) Do not tell lies."

"(3) Steal not."

"(4) Be chaste and temperate in thought, word and deed."

"(5) Desire nothing immoderately."

The two Jinās who are now chiefly worshipped are Parasnath the twenty-third and Mahavira the twenty-fourth of those who have attained perfection in the present cycle.

160. Connection with Hinduism.—The Jains of the province are almost entirely traders in the principal towns. Their connection with Hinduism in the present day is close. They acknowledge as divine beings subordinate in dignity to the Jinās, Asuras, Nagas, Pisachas, Bhūtas, Gandharvas and other gods of present and past ages.

Of this acknowledgment of the Hindu deities we have some proof in the census schedules in which Basdeo, Debi (or Janni Debi), Siva, Nagesh, Ganpat Nath and Gorakh Nath appear as gods worshipped by Jains. Jains recognize a caste system to some extent modified amongst themselves, but admit Hindu converts into one or other of their "Sachehas," and as are similarly admitted into the Hindu system on renouncing the Jain faith. The conversion of one of the great family of Muthra Seths to Vaishnavism not long ago created some stir in the Jain community whilst conversions from Hinduism to Jainism in the Mainpuri district created some disturbances amongst Hindus by the great body of whom, as Groves remarks, the "Sky-clad" gods are regarded with unconcealed abhorrence.

161. Jain sects.—The Jains recognize two important sects, Svetāmbara and Digāmbara, but the community in these provinces practically belongs entirely to the latter. The points in which a difference exists between the two sects are stated to be 700 in number, of which 84 are of infinite importance. Amongst the latter the following are noted by Wilson.—

"The Svetāmbaras decorate the images of the Tirthankaras with earrings, necklaces, armlets, and tiaras of gold and jewels: the Digambaras leave their images without the foreign aid of ornament."

"The Svetāmbaras assert that there are twelve heavens and sixty-four Indras: the Digambaras maintain that there are sixteen heavens and one hundred Olympian monarchs."

"The Svetāmbaras permit their Gurus to eat out of vessels: the Digambaras receive the food in their open hands from their disciples."

"The Svetāmbaras consider the accompaniments of the brush, waterpot, &c., as essential to the character of an ascetic: the Digambaras deny their importance. The Svetāmbaras assert that the Angas, or scriptures, are the work of the immediate disciples of the Tirthankaras. The Digambaras, with more reason, maintain that the leading authorities of the Jain religion are the composition of subsequent teachers or Achāryas. The advantage gained by the Digambaras in the last debatable matter, they lose, it is to be apprehended, in the next, when they assert that no women can obtain Nirvana, in opposition to the more gallant doctrine of their rivals, which admits the fair sex to the enjoyment of final annihilation."

The sectarian divisions of the faith are little known to the majority of Jains in these provinces to whom the Svetāmbara, though they have temples in Ajudhia and possibly elsewhere, are practically unknown. The entries in the sect column were therefore in general the names of the principal Jinas, Adi Nath, Ajit Nath, Paras Nath, Mahavira or Nim Nath, or the word Saraogi, that by which a secular Jain is distinguished from a Yati (Jati) or member of an ascetic order. The total number of Svetāmbaras shown in the provinces was 2,235. It may be assumed that the others are Digambaras.

162. **Increase in Jains.**—Jains especially in Oudh show a considerable increase since last census. It may be readily assumed from the account Mr. White gives of the methods in which Jains were enumerated at last census that the increase is mainly due to better enumeration.

163. **Jain castes.**—The Jain caste lists show that the adherents of the religion are almost entirely Banyas, 83,976 persons out of the total 84,601 entered originally as Jain in religion being of that caste. The Agarwala, Jaiswar, Khandelwal, Purwar, Palliwal and Oswal sub-castes are the most important. Four hundred and forty-one Rājputs appear, possibly converts but more probably as mostly shown of the Jaiswar sub-caste really belong ing to the trading community. There are 32 Brahmins, Gaur being more numerous represented than any other sub-caste. Gaur Brahmins even though Hindus are employed by Jains as temple attendants and sometimes join the faith of their patrons. The actual conduct of Jain worship is as already stated in the hands of the Jain ascetics or Jati.

164. **Christians.**—Christians show an increase of 10,768 persons or 22·58 per cent. on the figures of last census. The details of variation by race are given in the margin.

Abstract No 52

	1881	1891.	Variation
Foreign	26,683	27,965	+1,312
Europeans	7,726	7,640	- 86
Natives	18,957	20,300	+1,342
Total	47,673	68,441	10,768

165. **Europeans and Eurasians.**—The figures for Europeans vary so largely, owing

to accidental causes connected with the garrison of British regiments in the

province, and those for Eurasians owing to their being largely recorded as Europeans, that little information can be drawn from the figures showing the variation of the race entries. As regards sect, Europeans and Eurasians belong most numerously to the Church of England, Roman Catholics being more numerous than any other Protestant body.

The table below gives the numbers of Europeans and Eurasians of each of the leading sectarian classes without distinction of churches, the figures for which owing to faults in the enumeration records are very incomplete.

Abstract No. 53.

										Total population.
Church of England	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	21,618
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	8,430
Presbyterians	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	2,170
Methodists	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
Others	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	529
Unspecified or insufficiently specified	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	679
Total										35,035

The table showing Christians by race and age gives the following totals —

Abstract No. 54.

Race.	All ages			0 to 14 years		15 to 34 years		35 to 49 years		50 years and over	
	Total	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Foreign (including Armenians)	27,005	21,426	6,569	2,464	2,302	14,011	2,824	1,686	1,002	1,035	141
Eurasians	7,040	3,685	3,555	1,538	1,547	1,253	1,271	275	507	309	130
Natives of India	23,406	12,383	11,023	4,988	4,483	4,507	1,011	1,001	1,113	1,224	1,087
Total	57,451	37,204	21,147	8,720	8,132	21,801	4,109	1,445	2,022	2,568	1,351

Of Europeans and Eurasians there were 19,775 males between the ages of 15 and 49, of whom 14,628 were enumerated within military lines and are therefore presumably soldiers or officers in the British army, and 5,147 are, so far as can be judged from the place of enumeration, civilians or employed in civil capacities. The number of volunteers in 1890-91 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 4,181, so that all the available European and Eurasian population has been enrolled except 966, a large part of which must be accounted for in officers and others whose temporary connection with the province or official position prevent their being connected with the volunteer force.

166. **British-born and Foreign European Christians.**—Certain information regarding the ages, occupations and civil condition of British-born and

foreign Christians were prepared in connection with English and foreign Census Operations. They are shown as appendices XXI and XXII. The total number of British-born persons was 17,739 and of persons of foreign nationality 504. Details of the latter are given in Abstract No. 55.

Abstract No. 55, Showing the number of foreigners of non-British nationality in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Nationality	Total population.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
Americans	122	57	65
Austro-Hungarian	10	8	2
Dane	2	1	1
Dutch	14	7	7
French	86	48	38
German	148	71	77
Greek	6	6	1
Italian	38	20	9
Norwegian	1	1	...
Portuguese	53	23	30
Roumanian	1	1	...
Russian	4	2	2
Spanish	7	3	4
Swede	4	2	2
Swiss	8	2	6
Turkish Armenian	1	...	1
Total	504	260	244

167. **Native Christians.**—The figures for Native Christians require more detailed comment. They show an increase of no less than 10,142 persons or 76 per cent

VARIATION BY SECT OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

Abstract No. 56.

	1881.	1901.	Variation.	Percentage of variation
Church of England	4,006	5,433	+827	+89.09
Roman Catholic	1,782	1,901	+122	+5.13
Presbyterian	1,347	1,370	+23	+1.01
Methodists	2,071	13,209	+11,138	+537.80
Others	860	764	-97	-11.15
Unspecified	2,708	731	-1,977	-73.00
Total	13,204	23,106	+10,142	+76.46

An examination of the detailed figures in Table A, Part II, shows that nearly the whole of this large comparative increase has taken place in the adherents of the Episcopal Methodist Church in Rohilkhand. Mr. G. R. C. Williams,

Collector of Budaun, remarks on the subject—

"The increase in the Christians has been enormous and I attribute it to the three following causes—"

"(a) Births amongst the Christian population already existing at the time of last census and enlisted since"

"(b) A keener appreciation on the part of low caste people of the social and material advantages to be obtained by professing Christianity."

"(c) Greater energy on the part of the missionaries, whose exertions will probably bring Government face to face with a very serious social problem before many years are over."

The increase as recorded by the census amongst the adherents of this church is 11,138 persons or 537.8 per cent., showing that a sudden and a

considerable start has been made in missionary work. It is claimed by the pastors of the church that the increase has been larger than the census figures show. Statistics prepared up to the end of 1891 for the Northern India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church show, so far as I can follow their classification, that the Native Christian community attached to that church numbered 32,992 persons, the increase within the year having been 13,500 and the community at the end of 1890, that is, near the date of the census, 19,499. By more than one missionary enumerators were accused of refusing to record persons as Christians. I believe it possible that instances of this kind may have happened. Enumerators may have refused to enter a sweeper as a Christian, for the same reason that they would have refused to enter him as a Shaikh; that is, that he was arrogating to himself a position and title which it was believed was not his due. Such instances cannot however have been numerous and were certainly not due to any desire to conceal the number of Christians, as enumerators in general regard the acceptance on a large scale of sweepers into the Christian church as a blot on it which if inimical they would be glad to evidence.

Out of the 25,000 persons shown at the end of 1891 as *members* of the Methodist Episcopal Church, no less than 16,000 were probationers. It is certain, therefore, that the Christian community is in a transition stage and more than probable that the missionaries have got ahead of their enquiries in including them amongst the Christian community.

Returns for other churches are less sensational. The Church of England has comparatively large numbers of Native Christians in Dehra, Sahānpur, Meerut, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Kumaun and Lucknow. Roman Catholics are numerous only in Meerut, where the preponderance of males is remarkable and probably due to the excess of boys in the Sardhana orphanage, and in Agra where this church has had a small body of adherents since the days of Akbar. As will appear from a later chapter the Native Christians are, as a whole, the best educated body of natives in the province. The standard of education has somewhat fallen owing to the late low caste additions, and it may be hoped that the position amongst the community which the Native Christians especially of the Anglican Church were, by their superior intelligence and education as well as by more essential qualities, beginning to make for themselves will not be injuriously affected by late accessions. The fact that the American Methodist Church has 6,373 Christian children in their Vernacular Schools and 834 in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools shows that the importance of the subject has not been overlooked. In the Sunday Schools of this church the number of Christians was no less than 15,000, a number which must nearly include the whole minor population.

168. **Aryas.**—Aryas appear for the first time as of a separate religion in the returns of the present census, although for the last eighteen years its influence as a reformed Hindu sect has been extending. Their separate appearance on the present occasion is due to the almost universal desire of the various branches of the Arya Samāj that they should not be recorded as

Hindus, a name which they asserted implied the present degeneracy and the idolatrous beliefs of the representatives of the Arya race.

The number of persons recorded as Aryas in the column for religion was 22,053 of whom 12,164 were males and 9,889 females. To this we have to add, for an estimate of the full strength of the Samáj, 3,405 persons 1,398 males and 2,007 females who were recorded as Hindus in religion and Aryas in sect. This makes the strength of the Samáj as recorded at census 25,458. This total is a mere fraction of the strength in the provinces of each of the older reformed sects of the Hindus and of many of the later. The Arya Samáj has, however, acquired an importance disproportionate to its present members from the high standard of intelligence of the majority of its adherents and the active methods of propagandism adopted.

169. The history and principles of the Arya Samáj.—The Samáj was founded by Dayanand Swami, by birth a Bráhmaṇ of Gujrat, a man undoubtedly entitled to be reckoned amongst the great teachers who have been produced by a sense of the need for action against the gross idolatry of the masses of the Hindu people. A sense of his mission appears to have been impressed on his mind from his boyhood as he relates of himself that, at the age of fourteen while engaged in service at a shrine of Siva, the idea flashed into his mind on seeing the mice carry away the holy offerings, that the shapeless idol of Siva unable to shake off the rats playing on its head, could be neither the omnipotent and the omniscient Supreme Being, nor a medium of the knowledge of the deity; and, consequently, that it was wholly useless as far as the good of its votaries was concerned.

In 1856, when twenty years of age, he devoted himself to the mission of a religious enquirer and teacher and spent the remaining twenty-seven years of his life travelling over the greater part of Northern India disputing and teaching. He died in 1883 constituting by his will a committee of twenty-three members, of whom the Mahrana of Udepur was president, whose duty was —

- (1) to publish and disseminate the Veda and Vedangas;
- (2) to send missionaries to different countries and by their means persuade every one to accept truth and abandon error;
- (3) to educate poor people in India (Aryavarta) in the principles of the Arya Samáj as founded by himself. He also left money to be spent in promoting these objects.

The creed of the Arya Samáj is authoritatively embodied in the following ten propositions:—

- (1) God is the fountain of all true knowledge, and the primeval cause of all things knowable.
- (2) Worship is alone due to God who is All-truth, All-knowledge, All-beatitude, Incorporeal, Almighty, Just, Merciful, Unbegotten, Infinite, Unchangeable, Without a Beginning, Incomparable, the Support and the Lord of all, All-pervading, Omniscient, Imperishable, Immortal, Exempt from Fear, Eternal, Holy and the Cause of the Universe.

- (3) The Vedas are the books of true knowledge, and it is the paramount duty of every Arya to read or hear them read ; to teach and preach them to others.
- (4) An Arya should always be ready to accept truth and renounce untruth when discovered.
- (5) Truth arrived at, after consummate deliberation, should be his guiding principle in all actions.
- (6) The primary object of the Samáj is to do good to the world by improving the physical, intellectual, spiritual, moral and social condition of mankind.
- (7) Due love for all and appreciation of justice an Arya should manifest in his behaviour towards others.
- (8) He should endeavour to diffuse knowledge and dispel ignorance.
- (9) He should not be content with his own improvement but look for it in that of others.
- (10) In matters which affect the general social well-being of our race he ought to discard all differences and not allow his individuality to interfere, but in strictly personal matters every one may have his own way.

These propositions are of so indefinite a character that some further elucidation of the subject is required. Daya Nand taught that the four Samhita Vedas are the only true divine revelation ; that the Bráhmans, Upanishads and other later Vedic commentaries are to be accepted as authoritative in expounding the meaning of the Vedas ; that the Vedas taught that there was only one god of whom Agni, Aditya, Surya and the other deities named were the servants and instruments, and that adoration was to be offered to one God only, abstracted from all idea of shape and form.

The teachings of science are accepted as facts but all superstitious beliefs regarding the influence of the heavenly bodies or other natural phenomena on the course of events are condemned. Socially the Aryas condemn infant marriage and endeavour to promote education and in especial female education. They acknowledge the existence of caste and the social relations dependent on it, but deny the superiority of one caste to another in religious matters. They are strict vegetarians in theory and practice and condemn taking the life of any animal for the purpose of food. Cow-killing is condemned in especial, not on account of any special reverence due to the cow but on account of its usefulness being more than ordinary. Theoretically the Samáj keeps itself apart from all political movements, but it is doubtful whether individual preachers have adhered to the spirit of the rules of the society on the subject.

170. The distribution of Arya Samajists in the province.—The extent to which the principles of the Arya Samáj have been adopted in the different districts of the provinces varies very extensively. In general the adherents of the Samáj are numbered almost entirely amongst those who have received

an English or superior vernacular education; most of them are in Government service or amongst the trading classes. Bulandshahr is the only district in which Aryanism has taken hold to any extent amongst the rural population. This is accounted for by the fact that the headquarters of one of the original Samāj Schools is at Chalesar on the borders of the Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts, and that Daya Nand himself lived for some weeks at Karanbas, a village near Anūpsahr, and met with considerable success in obtaining disciples amongst the Rājputs of the neighbouring villages.

171. *The future of the Samaj.*—Whether the separation between Hindus and Aryas is to be a definite and lasting one is a question on which very different opinions are presented in the district reports. So far, it has not extended to any social separation; caste rules and caste observances are still observed by all Aryas, and though a tendency to intermarry amongst themselves is alleged, there appears to be no inclination to condemn intermarriage with orthodox Hindus. The following remarks are made on the subject by a Hindu, the writer of the Jhānsi district report.

"The separation of Aryas from the rest of the Hindu community, from a religious point of view, is not, on the whole, quite definite. I may safely say that at present Aryanism is an individualistic creed, and, generally speaking, does not extend to entire families or communities. I can assert from personal observation that it is not uncommon that a certain member of a joint Hindu family is an Arya, while his father and uncles, perhaps his brothers and cousins, and certainly his mother, wife, aunts and sisters, still adhere to the orthodox faith. There are but few families in which the ladies have really embraced Aryan doctrines. On the other hand, there are hundreds of Hindus, who, while they repudiate the Arya appellation, entertain doubts with regard to those questions of doctrine, belief, and ritual which constitute the "fundamental division" of Aryas from Hindus. For these reasons I am inclined to think that separation of Aryas from their Hindu brethren is not very well marked."

"The total Arya population of the district consists of" —

Males.	Females.	Total.
85	46	131

"I cannot help remarking that the number of females, at least, must have been over-stated here as elsewhere. It is a truism to say that women are more conservative than men all the world over, but the saying has special force in the case of native ladies. Native gentlemen might discard old beliefs and customs, and adopt new ideas, but native ladies will be very slow in alienating themselves from time-honoured customs or superstitions. Now at the time of enumeration it must have happened in a number of cases that the Arya members of families must, from a sense of variety or shame, have stated not only themselves as Aryas but every other member of the family, male or female, as well. If every individual of such family were asked to state conscientiously, his or her personal belief, I am sure the number of females could not have borne that ratio to the number of males which it does in the present returns."

It is evidently unsafe, on the basis of the statistics at present available, to predict whether the Arya subdivision is or is not likely to be permanent. As I have already remarked the faith of the Arya reformers, at present, bears the character of a personal or individualistic creed and that, roughly speaking, it does not embrace whole families, or classes of community. On the other hand, the faith is more or less confined to cities and towns and has been received by people who have had more or less of education, and brought up in a certain atmosphere, and the faith has not yet made its way to the masses of the populace in the country.

Judging, however, from the tendency of the times, the general direction of the current in which the thought of the rising generation is drifting and the growing tendency to repudiate the restrictions enforced by the older beliefs, it may be safely said that the Arya subdivision has a fair chance of proving lasting.

All things considered, though Aryanism has, in rejecting idolatry and inculcating observance of a high standard of morals, and at the same time refraining from elevating its founder into an object of worship, advanced beyond most of the Hindu reformed sects in the direction to which religious thought amongst educated Hindus now universally tends, there is reason to believe that in its present form it is not likely to elevate itself into a position different from that of many other Hindu sects. Its organization and the spread of its doctrines through paid propagandists have attracted to it for the present a certain amount of what may turn out to be supposititious interest and importance.

The history of religions, however, contains so many surprises that it may be grossly wrong to predict that this religion is not likely to endure, although it is founded on the divine authority of books which do not bear the interpretation attached to them by it, although it revives in the worship of a Supreme Creator the long forgotten ritual of a tribe of worshippers of the forces of nature, and although it has incorporated or is in a fair way to incorporate in its creed the Hindu notion of the sacredness of the cow for reasons which are of interest solely because it seems incredible that they should affect the beliefs of reasoning and educated men.*

172. The distribution of religions between town and country.—The

Abstract No. 57, Showing the distribution of town population by religion.

Religions	Persons.	Percentage of total town population	Percentage of total religion
Hindu	3,415,798	64.27	8.40
Muslims	1,796,908	33.86	26.34
Jain	36,694	6.9	43.47
Christian	46,280	8.6	78.37
Arya	10,552	2.0	47.84
Sikh	6,206	1.2	64.71
Others	895	0.2	48.96
Total	5,314,328	100.00	11.33

marginal table gives the provincial totals of Table VI showing the urban population by religion. Appendix No. XXIII gives the corresponding figures by districts. Hindus are by far more largely dwellers in rural tracts than in towns. The Muhammadans, who are descendants of immigrant non-Indian races, are as already indicated to a large extent dwellers in towns,

and the artizan classes amongst whom the spread of Muhammadanism has been greatest are urban to a still greater extent. The account already given of Jains and Aryas indicates the reasons for their excess in towns. Amongst Christians and Sikhs, the proportion of imported Government servants resident in headquarters towns and cantonment is disproportionately large.

* Dayn Nand's Gokarna Nidhi devotes a considerable part of its contents to prove that whereas the flesh of one cow appeases the appetites of only 80 carnivorous persons, it would, if preserved, feed with milk and corn 410,440 persons. A commentator on the same book adds that since a single cow gives a man a profit of Rs 2.317-8-0, India for want of faith in mathematics loses £ 832,221,316 annually by keeping up the barbarous habit contracted in the days of ignorance. The protection of this species made the ancient kings so rich and consequently so powerful, that the occidental nations consider them to be merely fabulous beings.

Chapter VII.—HINDUISM AND ITS SECTS.

173. **Hinduism.**—The present chapter will give as brief as possible an account of Hinduism in these provinces, as analyzed by the enquiries made in the recent census. The exact definition of what constitutes Hinduism is a task which has proved too much for the most learned and inventive enquirers on the subject. "Hinduism" in the words of Monier Williams "presents for our investigation a complex congeries of creeds and doctrines which in its gradual accumulation may be compared to the gathering together of the mighty volume of the Ganges, swollen by a continual influx of tributary rivers and rivulets, spreading itself over an ever-increasing area of country and finally resolving itself into an intricate Delta of tortuous streams and jungly marshes. Nor is it difficult to account for this complexity. The Hindu religion is a reflection of the composite character of the Hindus, who are not one people, but many. It is based on the idea of universal receptivity. It has ever aimed at accommodating itself to circumstances, and has carried on the process of adaptation through more than three thousand years. It has first borne with and then, so to speak, swallowed, digested and assimilated something from all creeds; or, like a vast hospitable mansion, it has opened its doors to all comers; it has not refused a welcome to applicants of every grade from the highest to the lowest, if only willing to acknowledge the spiritual headship of the Brāhmins and adopt caste rules. In this manner it has held out the right hand of brotherhood to the Fetish-worshipping aborigines of India; it has stooped to the demonolatory of various savage tribes; it has not scrupled to encourage the adoration of the fish, the boar, the serpent, trees, plants, stones and devils; it has permitted a descent to the most degrading cults of the Dravidian races; while at the same time it has ventured to rise from the most grovelling practices to the loftiest heights of philosophical speculation; it has not hesitated to drink in thoughts from the very fountain of truth, and owes not a little to Christianity itself. Strangest of all, it has dissipated the formidable organization which for a long period confronted Brāhmanism, and introduced doctrines subversive to sacerdotalism. It has artfully appropriated Buddhism, and gradually superseded that competing system by drawing its adherents within the pale of its own communion."

The consequence of such a development is that Hinduism includes "a fluctuating mass of beliefs, opinions, usages, observances, social and religious ideas" * the exact details of which it is impossible to reduce to anything like order and in the most diverse aspects of which it is difficult to recognize anything that is common. A belief in the religious superiority of Brāhmins, veneration for the cow and respect for the distinctions of castes are the elements of Hinduism which are most generally recognized as fundamental, but each and all of these has been rejected or is rejected by tribes, castes or sects whose title to be included amongst Hindus is not denied.

174. **The origin of modern Hinduism.**—The uncertainty which attaches to the details of the present condition of Hinduism extends in an intensified

* Barth, *Religions of India*, page 153.

from to the question of its origin. We have distinct and authentic accounts of the religion of the Aryans when first they entered India. It was that of a nomad and primitive people, a veneration for the personified powers of nature,—Agni, the fire god, Varuna, the sky god, Indra, the rain god, Surya, the sun god, Rudra, the storm god, accompanied by a somewhat elaborate ritual of sacrificial and other observances. The development, from the Vedic beliefs, of Brāhmanism, a purely philosophical religion embodying an elaborate social scheme for the exaltation of the persons whose speculations formulated its beliefs, can be traced; but, when the long successful reaction against Brāhmanism led by the reformer Buddha had at length been vanquished in the country of its birth, we find fully armed and fully developed, in entire possession of the country, the most elaborate and most extraordinary system of inconsistent and grotesque beliefs which the world has seen. The authority of the Vedic Hymns and of the philosophical speculations of the Brāhmins are still acknowledged, but the real beliefs of the new faith as embodied in the Puranas are entirely new, not even the names of the gods now exalted as Supreme occurring in the Vedic Hymns. The new faith was shadowed forth in the epic poems and fully embodied in the Puranas in all those aspects which the Brāhman admits to belong to it. Monier Williams believes that Hinduism—

“Sprung from the later Brāhmanism, because something more was needed for vast populations naturally craving for personal objects of faith and devotion, than the merely spiritual pantheistic creed of Brāhmanism. The chief point which characterizes Hinduism and distinguishes it from Brāhmanism is that it subordinates the purely spiritual Brāhman (non-Brāhma) with its first manifestation Brāhma to the personal deities Siva and Vishnu or to some form of these deities, while it admits of numerous sects, each sect exalting its own god to the place of the Supreme. Yet we must guard against the idea that Hinduism has superseded Brāhmanism, or that they are mutually antagonistic. The latter system is pantheistic, whereas Hinduism is theistic; but in India forms of pantheism, theism and polytheism are ever interwoven with each other.”

175 The division of Hinduism into sects.—Of the Neo-Brāhmanic religions it is stated by Barth that the very essence is diversity and its proper manifestation “sect,” sect in constant mobility and reduced to such “a state of division that nothing similar to it was ever seen in any other religious system.” It is this characteristic of Hinduism which makes it possible to collect information so extensive as has been found to be the case by means of a simple enumeration in a census schedule. The common characteristic of all the so-called sects is the worship of some special divinity exalted above all others. The names of these special deities with some such particulars as are available regarding them and the extent to which they find special worshippers, is the information which in the late census it has been endeavoured to obtain.

The nature of Hinduism as traceable from the ancient texts and the writings of later commentators and leaders of Hindu sectarianism has been very fully dealt with by many European observers. Barth, Monier Williams and other writers have published works on the subject everywhere accessible and to which reference may be made. They trace the gradual development of the Hindu Trinity of Brāhma, Vishnu and Siva, the creator, the preserver

and the destroyer and the subsequent expansion of each person of the Trinity into two distinct natures, the passive and the active, the latter called the *Sakti* and personified as the wife of the person of the Trinity from which it was expanded. The subsequent obliteration of the impersonal *Brāhma* and the transfer of his attributes to the other gods, the attenuation of the female energy of *Vishnu* and the expansion of the female energy of *Siva* left as the leading gods of the present day so far as temple worship and ritual is concerned, *Vishnu* under one or other of his incarnations, *Siva* and the *Sakti* of the third person of the Trinity—*Parvati*, *Durga*, *Devi*, according to the aspect under which she is considered. Of these *Vishnu* alone preserves his attributes as a purely Aryan and *Brāhmanical* deity, *Siva* has from time to time been identified to some extent with local deities of *Dravidian* origin, whilst every *Dravidian* god or goddess adopted into the *Hindu* system is recognized as a manifestation or form of *Devi*. The adoption into the *Hindu* system of *Dravidian* and aboriginal deities and superstitions has been generally recognized by the writers on the subject. The figures in the following pages will give an idea of how great a hold these superstitions retain on the low class *Hindus* of the present day.

176. The instructions as to record of sects.—The instructions to enumerators and supervisors by which it was intended to obtain the desired record are as follows :—

"Column 3 (sect of religion) enter the sect of religion followed by each person as they return it, as *Vaishnava*, *Vallabhacharya*, *Kaluranthi*, &c., for *Hindus*, *Sunni*, *Shiah*, &c., for *Muslimans*, and for *Christians* enter whether *Church of England*, *Roman Catholic*, *Presbyterian*, *Lutheran*, *Baptist*, *American Episcopalian*, &c. If a *Hindu* cannot name his sect, the name of the divinity he especially worships should be entered. (The question will be *Ishta devata koun hai?* or *his devata se kante lete ho?*). For persons entered in column 2, as *Bhils*, *Gonds*, or of other forest tribes, the name of the *devata* will invariably be entered. If the sect or *devata* cannot be stated, enter "not returned" in this column, but do not leave it blank."

"The exercise of some intelligence will be necessary on the part of enumerators and supervisors to get this column properly filled up, owing to the ignorance of many *Hindus* as to the sects to which they belong, and to the fact that most *Hindus* pay homage to all deities, whether they belong to one particular class or not in paying especial homage to one deity. Of *Hindus* in general there are reckoned five classes—*Vaishnavas*, *Saivas*, *Saktas*, *Sauras* and *Gaupatijas*. The first three only are common in the North-Western Provinces, those who worship specially or receive the mantra of *Vishnu*, of *Siva* or of the *Sakti*. The boundaries of these systems are ill-defined, but inside the systems of *Vaishnavism* and *Saivism* there are various well-marked sects (*sampradaya* or *panth*) whose tenets differ from those of ordinary *Hindus* and a record of the members of which is desired. Such are amongst *Vaishnavas*, *Vallabhacharya*, *Ramanandi*, *Chaitanya*, *Bishnow*, *Kaluranthi*, &c., and amongst *Saivas*, *Languts*, *Pasupatas*, &c. There are also amongst *Hindus* outside the five classes members of various societies (*Samāij*) who reject the pantheism of ordinary *Hindu* worship and yet do not entirely reject the *Hindu* system, e.g., the *Arya Samāij* or *Dayanandis*. In the *Himalayan* districts, again, most *Hindus* are *Smartas*, followers of *Sankaracharya*, worshipping the leading five *Hindu* deities alike. It is probable that persons of this sect will also be found in the plains. Amongst *Jains* (*Sarag*) two sects are mentioned, *Svetambara* and *Digambara*. Amongst *Sikhs* also sects are numerous. There are *Nanakpanthi*, *Gobind Singh*, *Kuka* and other *Sikh* sects. Amongst *Muhammadans* the sectarian subdivision is well known, and the person enumerated can ordinarily determine at once whether he is a *Sunni*, a *Shia* or what."

"On the enumeration being begun, the difficulty of obtaining full details in this column will soon be apparent. This note on sect has been given to guide you as to what is wanted. You will probably find a tendency to enter caste details in this column amongst low caste Hindus. The difference between caste and sect must be clearly realized. The one relates to social status, the other to religious belief. Except in the case of religious ascetics or mendicants, there should be no fear of confusion."

"The enumerator should insert in column 3 the answer he gets from the person enumerated, whether the sect or the devata is mentioned, and not draw inferences from the answer, e.g., if the answer is that Mahadeo is the devata whose mantra is taken, Mahadeo should be entered, not Saiva. In this column it will be well if Christians who are able to write should themselves enter their sects. If the enumerator has to write the sect in vernacular, he must be careful to record the exact pronunciation."

The specimen questions proposed for the use of enumerators were—

"(If the person enumerated is a Hindu, Sikh or a Jain) *Tumhara kya panth hai?* (If he says he does not know) *Tum khas kis devate ko mante ho?* (or) *kis devate se tumhare gahan mantr liya jata hai?* (or) *Ishta devata koun hai?*

177. The meaning to be attached to the word sect.—The word "sect" used by Monier Williams, Barth and all other late writers on Hinduism, to denote the distinctions introduced by the special devotion of certain worshippers to certain gods was speedily found to be to a great extent a misnomer. It has no equivalent in this meaning in the current Hindi language. The words *sampradaya* or *panth*, the proper equivalents of the word *sect*, are not usually applied to distinguish those who profess themselves the special worshippers of Siva or the special worshippers of Vishnu, unless they belong to what is really a sect, a body of men professing beliefs to some extent different from those of orthodox Hindus in general. The great body of Hindus belong to no *sampradaya* or *panth*. They profess their belief in, and reverence for, Bráhma, Vishnu, Siva and all the millions of gods of the Hindu mythology, and worship many of them at their appropriate times and seasons. Of the higher classes a large proportion regard Vishnu or Siva as their "Ishta devata," that is, the god under whose special protection they consider themselves and to whom in consequence they pay special reverence. Of the lower classes many similarly look for special protection to a special form of Debi or to one of those innumerable minor gods which the Bráhmanic system has adopted or tolerated. The fact that this special reverence is paid to one god does not, however, prevent their joining in the worship of other deities or induce them to consider themselves as in any way separated by religious belief from the special worshippers of some other god. It does not even in perhaps the majority of cases imply a belief that their special god is the most powerful of the gods. A proverb quoted in the Panjál report represents a worshipper of Guga Pir as replying to a question as to who was greater, Mahadeo or Guga Pir, with a question as to what it would avail him to say who was greater if he were to be bitten by a snake. The obvious insinuation is that Mahadeo was greater, but that he, immediately subject to the power of Guga Pir, could not venture to say so. The special reverence of one god even to this extent is by no means universal. A considerable proportion of the population were found unable to say they specially revered any god, and a still larger proportion replied to the questions put to them,

in a way which implied their rejection of pantheism and polytheism, and their recognition only of one Supreme Being.

178 **The classification of the sect returns.**—The classification of the returns collected in regard to Hindu sects gave an infinity of trouble. The names returned were innumerable, and though enquiries were instituted in every district in the province, very little information was forthcoming in regard to a majority of the names. I have, however, with the information given by the district lists, and sometimes from the indication given by the form of the name itself, been able to classify all into a comparatively few groups, to each of which some reference will be made.

The classification adopted is as follows :—

Class A.—Hindus devoted to no particular deity or sect.

„ B.—Monotheistic.

„ C.—Groups in which Vedic or presectarian influence is apparent.

„ D.—Puranic Vaishnava.

„ E.—Puranic Saiva.

„ F.—Puranic Sakta.

„ G.—Miscellaneous developments and additions.

„ H.—Sectarian subdivisions.

179. **Non-sectarian and unspecified.**—Amongst class A have been placed all who to the question what god they worshipped, replied that they worshipped all the gods ; or who were unable to name any god they worshipped.

Unspecified, 1,486,984.—The class is in point of population shown in the census registers, 773,310 males, 713,674 females, a fairly extensive one ; but it does not from them appear by any means so extensive as might have been inferred from the district accounts of the difficulty with which these sect columns had been filled up for Hindus. In point of fact, I believe that the numbers shown under this head should have been greater ; that the questioning of the enumerators and the example of the better instructed Hindus has induced many who do not in point of fact know what Vaishnavism, Saism and Saktism is, to record themselves as worshippers of a special god

180 **The beliefs of the ordinary Hindu.**—The religious beliefs of this section of the Hindus are referred to by a writer who has closely observed the social circumstances of the Hindu peasantry.*

“ It is difficult to make out exactly the religious beliefs of the ordinary Hindu peasant. He has practically no belief in the transmigration of souls, but has a vague idea that there is a future life, in which those who are good in this world will be happy in a heaven (Surg), while those who are bad will be wretched in a hell (Narak). His devotional offerings to demons, saints and godlings are meant rather to avert temporal evils or secure temporal blessings than to improve his prospects of the life to come. He has an idea that sin (pap) will bring evil on him and his fellows in this life as well as after death. His instincts as to good and evil are much the same as the ordinary European moral distinctions, only they do not take so wide a range ; instead of extending to the whole human race, or to the whole nation or sect, they extend only to his own tribe, or village, or family. He thinks it wrong to tell a lie unless perhaps to benefit a relative or friend ; he thinks it wicked to

* Wilson, *Surn Settlement Report*, page 133.

injure a man unless he has been injured by him, or to cheat another unless he thinks that that other would cheat him if he got the chance; or to take a bribe without giving the promised consideration for it. He believes vaguely that it is good for him to meditate on the deity, and to show that he is not forgetting him, he mutters "Râm, Râm, Râm," or repeats the name of some other Hindu god when he gets up in the morning, and if he is piously inclined, at other times also, in season and out of season. Notwithstanding all the numerous saints and deities whom he endeavours to propitiate, he has a vague belief that above all there is one Supreme God whom he calls Narayan or Parmeswar, who knows all things and by whom all things were made, and who will reward the good and punish the bad both in this life and in the life to come. There are of course particular sects of Hindus who have developed one phase of these beliefs more strongly than another, some who believe in transmigration of souls; some who have devoted themselves to the worship of one godling more than that of the others; but so far as my experience goes, the moral and religious ideas of the great mass of the Hindu peasantry are as I have above described."

181. **Monotheistic non-sectarian Hindus.**—These remarks apply in part to the next class to be referred to—one which according to the census returns is considerably more extensive and in the future likely to become still more important and numerous, because to some extent indicative of the degree to which Hindu beliefs have been influenced by Muhammadanism and Christianity, an influence likely to increase.

Amongst all classes of the population, and more particularly amongst those castes which are highest and lowest in the Hindu system, the Brâhmins and the Châmars, a frequent answer to the question put to them as to whom they worshipped was "Eswar," "Parmeswar," "Bhagwan" or "Narayan," terms used for God in the abstract, removed from the idea of any special impersonation. It is possible that a few of the persons who entered "Eswar" meant to indicate Siva. It is probable that a few of those who recorded Narayan intended Krishna. It is, however, as certain as careful enquiries by officers in all parts of the provinces can make it, that such replies were intended in general to record belief in one impersonal God, "who made us both" one man added whom I questioned as to what he intended. The feeling which dictates such an entry is widespread amongst the most intelligent of the Hindus and amongst those who have derived their religious ideas from the teachings of Raidas, Kabir and other monotheistic teachers. To this feeling taking a more active form is due the origin of a large number of the numerous reformed sects, regarding some of which information will be collated in the last part of this chapter. Monotheistic belief is, there is reason to believe, gaining ground almost daily, and it is not too much to say that, few as the converts are whom Christian missionaries have gained to their faith, the influence of their belief has reacted upon that of thinking Hindus to an extent of which even the large numbers who have expressed their sole belief in one God is not an excessive indication. Along with the entries for Eswar, Bhagwan, or Narayan have also been included those for Kartâr, the Creator; Satnarayan, the true Narayan; Satdeo, the true God; Adjot, the Spirit that was from the beginning; Nirankar, the Formless One; Abnasi, the imperishable one. The name of *Brâhma*, the Creator, was not infrequently recorded with the same intention. The name though that of one of the gods of the Puranic Trinity has, owing to the worship of Brâhma having dropped out of general use, retained its theistic purity of meaning uncontaminated by any connection

with the grossly material superstitions which have grown up regarding the two persons now more generally worshipped. Bráhma, like Eswar, now conveys the meaning of the Supreme God.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Eswar	3,798,096	2,010,808	1,768,688
Bráhma	21,535	13,063	8,452
Total	3,810,231	2,023,871	1,777,340

The numbers of worshippers of Eswar or Bráhma are given in the margin. The total 3,810,231 is that of those I have classed as monotheistic.

182. *Pre-Puranic forms of worship.*—The next class, not a large one, consists of those whose tenets preserve at least the memory of Pre-Puranic religion, whilst they do not belong to any one of the modern reformed sects.

Smarta, 402,981.—The largest group in this class is that of the *Smartas*, followers of Sankarachariya, an early reformer, who, with a view to expound the tenets of the Vedanta philosophy, wandered from his birthplace in the Dakhan to the Himalayas “teaching and holding disputations with the professors of other religions wherever he went.” The following account of his tenets is given by Professor Wilson :—

“His leading tenet is the recognition of Bráhma Parabráhma as the sole cause and supreme ruler of the universe and as distinct from Siva, Vishnu, Bráhma or any individual member of the pantheon. With this admission, and having regard to the weakness of those human faculties which cannot elevate themselves to the conception of the inscrutable first cause, the observance of such rites and the worship of such deities as are either prescribed by the Vedas or the works not incompatible with their authority were left undisturbed by Sankara. They even received to a certain extent his particular sanction, and certain divisions of the Hindu faith were, by his express permission, taught by some of his disciples, and are, consequently, regarded by the learned Bráhmans in general as the only orthodox and allowable forms in the present day. For thus Sankara addressed his disciples :—“In the present impure age, the bud of wisdom being blighted in iniquity, men are inadequate to the apprehension of pure unity; they will be apt, therefore, again to follow the dictates of their own fancies, and it is necessary for the preservation of the world and the maintenance of civil and religious distinctions, to acknowledge those modifications of the divine spirit which are the work of the Supreme.”

The worship of special gods thus tolerated by Sankarachariya, himself a Vedantist, has become the main faith of the majority of those who in the present day call themselves his followers. They define their special faith as consisting in a belief in all the five principal gods, Siva, Vishnu, Suraj, Sakti, and Ganpati, to whose special worship separate sects of Hindus after Sankarachariya devoted themselves. The name *Smarta* is derived from *Smriti*, that which is remembered and handed down by tradition in the religious books subsequent to the Vedas to which Sankarachariya expressed his adherence.

Smartas are scattered over the provinces in small numbers except in Kumaun, the great temples in which are said to have been founded by Sankara, and where the influence of his teachings is extensive to the present day. The *Maháráshtra* and other imported Bráhmans of the Himalayas are probably *Smartas* in spirit as in name, but for the great majority of the

Khasiya Bráhmans and Rájputs, the entry was probably made in imitation of that made by their teachers. Their belief is probably little different from that of those who repose their prime trust in Goril or Chattarpal or any other of the gods of that curious blending of Animism, Bráhmanism and Buddhism which forms the Hinduism of the Himalayas and of which an interesting account is given in the second volume of the Himalayan Gazetteer.

Saura, 41,904.—*Sauras* or worshippers of the sun god, Suriya or Aditya, members of one of the sects said to be founded by Sankarachariya and now as a separate sect almost extinct in these provinces, are scattered in small numbers over the provinces, being proportionately more numerous in Kumaun and Oudh. Although worship of the sun as a special tutelary deity is so comparatively rare, Suraj Narayan is regularly worshipped by all high caste Hindus by fasting on Sundays (Adityawar) from sunrise to sunset.

Agni worshippers, 9,774.—Another Vedic deity remembered by the Vedic name is Agni, the fire god, who is worshipped by all Hindus along with other gods in marriage ceremonies and at other social events, but is regarded as a special presiding deity only by a few Agnihotri Bráhmans, whose worship of the fire god is described in the following extract from the Benares Gazetteer.—

"A Bráhman and his wife sit by the side of a hearth, face to face, having the hearth between them. This ceremony with hom (pouring ghee into the fire) and mantras three times a day continues till one of the pair dies. The fire is not allowed to die out, but if this accidentally happens, it is renewed with a certain ceremony."

The Agnihotra ceremony is also performed by Aryas. Other Vedic gods Vayu, Indra, &c., are remembered by Hindus at family festivals, but the occurrence of the special worship of such gods indicated by 550 persons is probably due to the reaction towards Vedic religion, of which we have the most visible proof in the figures for the Aryas. The entry in the schedules was mostly "Vedic gods."

Planet worshippers, 45,962.—We have the last remnant of Vedic worship to be mentioned in the worship of the planets, though the beliefs with which the special worship is connected are now distinctly Puranic. At the great festivals of the Hindus a small offering is made to all the planets at once, but, excepting on these occasions, they are never worshipped together. They are, however, frequently worshipped separately by the sick or unfortunate, who suppose themselves to be under the baneful influence of one or other of them. At these times they are worshipped one after the other in regular succession. Seven of the planets give names to the days of the week, the other two represent the ascending and descending nodes. Surya and Chandra (Soma) have already been noted as amongst the Vedic deities. Of special planet worshippers 45,962 have been shown at census.

183. The general distinctions between Vaishnavas and Saivas.—The classes of special worshippers so far referred to are merely isolated remnants scattered amongst the masses of the population. Our classification next brings up for consideration the cultus which is the essence of Puranic Hinduism, the special worship of Vishnu and of Siva, no longer regarded each as the comple-

ment of the other, but each by his own worshippers as including in his own person all the attributes of godhead and as the one Great God to whom all others are inferior. The essential difference between the two systems is well expressed by Monier Williams in the following remarks :—

"They represent different lines of religious thought; such lines expressing a contrast rather than an opposition. So far indeed from any necessary opposition between the systems, they are necessary complements of each other. For the worship of the composite deity Rudra-Siva is nothing but the expression of the awe felt by human beings in the presence of the two mutually complementary forces of disintegration and reintegration; while the worship of the personal god Vishnu in his descents upon earth in human form is nothing but the expression of the very natural interest felt by man in his own preservation and in the working of the physical forces which resist dissolution."

The outward distinctive signs of Vaishnavism and Saivism in the "tilak" or sectarian marks made on the forehead are for Vishnu an upright white mark of sandal wood and for Siva three horizontal marks made with ashes. A rosary of 108 beads of tulsi wood or lotus berries is worn by Vaishnavites, whilst Saivites wear 32 or 64 of the rough seeds of the Rudraksh. Vishnu is usually worshipped under the form of one of his incarnations represented by the complete image of a well-formed human being; Siva is almost invariably worshipped through the symbol of the *linga*. The offerings at the temples of the two gods are essentially different. The image of Krishna or Rāma is clothed, bathed, fed with offerings of cooked and uncooked grain. The food offered to Vishnu is eaten by all. To Siva, leaves, flowers, uncooked rice and water are offered and the remnants are eaten only by the attendant Goshains of the temple.

181. **Vaishnavism.**—The classification of worshippers of Vishnu in a scheme consistent in itself and such as to fit in with a combined account of Hinduism in general I have found difficult. I have determined to give in the first place the figures for those Vaishnavas who, so far as can be judged from the entries in the schedules, belong to none of the reformed Vaishnava sects but are Vaishnava rather from trust in Vishnu than from adherence to any special sectarian tenets. Such worshippers of Vishnu, as I take it, belong to the general system of orthodox Hinduism from which the reformed sects are to a considerable degree apart owing to their special beliefs.

The reformed Vaishnavite, as well as reformed Saivite sects, will be considered after conclusion of the general remarks on Hinduism. It is certain, however, that to some extent the entries for the members of reformed sects have been included under the general term Vaishnavite, so that the sectarian figures are probably much too low.

Vishnu's preserving and restoring power has been manifested to the world in a series of "Avatara" literally descents in which a portion of his divine essence was "embodied in a human or supernatural form possessed of superhuman powers. All these Avatara became manifest to correct some great evil or effect some great good in the world." It is in general the more personal form of Vishnu as embodied in one of these incarnations that receives the direct worship of his votaries.

"Nevertheless in his antecedent condition as Vishnu, this deity has a maternal character and individuality of his own quite irrespective of his incarnations. He is described as living in Vākuntha—a locality, as we have seen, more inaccessible and less easy to identify with any definite spot on earth than Siva's abode, Kailāsa. He has a wife, Lakshmi or Sri, the goddess of fortune and beauty, who is fabled to have sprung, with other precious things, from the froth of the ocean when churned by the gods and demons. And as Vishnu in his non-avatars condition lives a life which has fewer features in common with humanity than that of Siva, so is his wife Lakshmi less human than Siva's wife Pārvati. In fact, the more human side of both the god and goddess is reserved for their decentes in human form, Vishnu as Rāma and Kṛṣṇa, Lakshmi as Sita and Rukmini. Nevertheless some details of Vishnu's separate personality as distinct from his Avatars may be gathered from the Purānas. For example, we are told that he has a peculiar auspicious mark (Sri-vātes) on his breast. He has four arms, and holds a symbol in each of his four hands, namely a wheel or circular weapon (Chakra) called Sudarṣaṇa, a conch-shell (Sankha) called Pañchajanya, a club (Gāda) called Kaumodaki, and a lotus-flower (Padma). Of these the circular symbol may possibly have been borrowed from Buddhism. If so, it was originally significant of the wheel of the Buddhist law, or of the cosmical cycles peculiar to that system. Or bearing in mind Vishnu's connection with the sun, we may reasonably regard it as emblematical of the sun's circular course in the heavens. In the later mythology it is supposed to represent a missile weapon hurled by Vishnu, like a quail, at the demons who are ever plotting evil against gods and men, and with whom he is always at war. Similarly the conch-shell is blown by him like a trumpet in his battles, its miraculous sound filling his enemies with terror and helping him to secure victory. The club is also used in Vishnu's conflicts with his demon-foes. Moreover, he is armed with a wonderful bow called Śārṅga and a sword Nandaka. He has a jewel on his wrist named Syamantaka, and another on his breast called Kaustubha. When he has occasion to move through space he is borne on the mythical bird Garuda, closely related to the sun and compared to an eagle, but represented as semi-human in form and character, with a bird-like face. Possibly this Garuda may be a personification of the sky or ethereal element which supports Vishnu—identified with the sun—one of whose names is 'air-borne' (Vāyu-Vāhana). It is noteworthy that Garuda, like the Kṛṣṇa form of Vishnu, is the destroyer of serpents which typify destruction and evil. Yet serpents have also their contrary character, and even divine attributes, for at the dissolution of the Universe and between the intervals of creation, Vishnu, as the Supreme Being, reclines in profound repose on the thousand-headed serpent Śeṣha—typical of infinity—while his wife Lakshmi chafes his feet, and out of his navel grows the lotus which supports Brahma, the active agent in reproducing the world. Finally, Vishnu has the river Ganges issuing from one of his feet, whence it flows through the sky before it falls on the head of the god Siva."

Worshippers of Vishnu, 3,733,518 *Worshippers of Badrī Nath*, 6,910 — As worshippers of Vishnu specifying neither their adherence to a separate sect nor a separate incarnation 3,733,518 persons have been recorded at census, and 6,910 persons have recorded their faith in Vishnu as Badrī Nath, lord of Badrī, sacred to Vishnu in memory of the austerities performed by him there in his dual form of Nara and Narayana

Worshippers of Nara Sinha 164,555 — Special worshippers of nearly all of the recognized Avatars of Vishnu have occurred in the census schedules. For the following, which may be mentioned in the order in which they are said to have taken place, the numbers recorded are important. The first of importance was the fourth descent, that in the form of Nara Sinha, or, as it is called in the North-Western Provinces, Nar Singh, the man lion. It was undertaken to deliver the world from the

tyranny of a demon who by the favour of Bráhma had become invulnerable and who attempted to kill his son Práhlada for worshipping Vishnu. The demon whilst impiously scoffing at the idea of the omnipresence of the god and asking whether he was in a stone pillar of the hall, was suddenly confronted by the god, half-man and half-lion, and torn to pieces

Worshippers of Parasráma, 118,080.—The sixth incarnation, that of Paras Ráma, or Ráma with the axe, was born of Bráhma parentage to deliver the Bráhmans from the arrogant dominion of the Kshatriyas, from whom he twenty-one times cleared the earth and with whose blood he filled five huge lakes. Of "Parasráma" 118,080 worshippers have been recorded.

Worshippers of Ráma, 1,099,111.—The seventh incarnation was that of Ráma, or Rám Chándar, the Kshatriya hero, whose story is the subject of the Rámayan, and is enacted annually in one of the most popular of Hindu festivals, the Rámhla. The story is well known and need not be repeated. The hold which it still has over the country may be inferred from the fact that the name of Rám twice repeated is the ordinary form of salutation throughout Northern India, except amongst Bráhmans who salute each other with the word "Namaskar" and are saluted by others with "Palagan." "It is noteworthy," says Monier Williams, that the Ráma legends have always retained their purity, and, unlike those of Bráhma, Krishna, Siva and Durga, have never been mixed up with indecencies and licentiousness. In fact, the worship of Ráma has never degenerated to the same extent as that of some of these other deities." Ráma and his wife were pure, there was nothing in their characters suggestive of license, and if "the husband of one wife" and the devoted and affectionate wife had come to be associated with impure ideas, they must have lost all that gave them a title to veneration.

The Rámayan which celebrates the adventure of Ráma is to this day, in its modern recension by Tulsi Das, the most popular of the Hindu religious poems. The worship of the great-minded Ráma and the pure and gentle Sita still prevails to a great extent throughout the provinces and especially in the Oudh districts, but of the number of worshippers, outside the sects devoted to the worship of Ráma, 1,099,111 cannot be relied on as an accurate indication for two reasons. It is subject to a large deduction owing to the fact that the name Rám is, like Bhagwan, Ishwai or Narayan, used commonly to indicate the deity as one and supreme. A large number of the persons included here should, therefore, probably be included in the second class referred to on pages 197-198. In certain districts where the number of worshippers of Ráma is greatly in excess of that in the neighbours, this is almost certainly the case, and it is probably so elsewhere to some extent. On the other hand, no doubt a proportion of the worshippers of Rám Chándar have been included under the general term Vaishnava.

Hanuman worshippers, 937,493.—How innate in the Hindu character is the search for the grotesque and the impossible is exemplified by the great extent to which the worship of Ráma has been specially connected with the name of his ally Hanuman or Mahabir, the monkey chief, of whom no less than 937,493 special worshippers have been recorded.

"He was son of Pavana, 'the wind', by Arjuna, wife of a monkey named Kewari. He was able to fly, and is a conspicuous figure in the Rāmāyana. He and the other monkeys who assisted Rāma in his war against Ravana were of divine origin, and their powers were superhuman. Hanuman jumped from India to Ceylon in one bound, he tore up trees, carried away the Himalayas, seized the clouds, and performed many other wonderful exploits. His form is as vast as a mountain and as tall as a gigantic tower. His complexion is yellow and glowing like molten gold. His face is as red as the brightest ruby, while his enormous tail spreads out to an interminable length. He stands on a lofty rock and roars like thunder. He leaps into the air, and flies among the clouds with a rushing noise, whilst the ocean waves are roaring and splashing below. In one of his fights with Ravana and the Rakshasas, they greased his tail and set it on fire, but to their own great injury, for with it he burnt down their capital city, Lanka. This exploit obtained for him the name Lanka-daha. His services to Rāma were great and many. He acted as his spy and fought most valiantly. He flew to the Himalayas, from whence he brought medicinal herbs with which he restored the wounded and he killed the monster Kala Nemi and thousands of Gaudharvas who assailed him. He accompanied Rāma on his return to Ayodhya, and there he received from him the reward of perpetual life and youth. The exploits of Hanuman are favourite topics among Hindus from childhood to age, and paintings of them are common. He is called Marut putra, and he has the patronymics Amh, Marut, &c., and the metronymic Anjneya. He is also Yoga-Chara, from his power in magic or in the healing art, and Rājata-dyuti 'the brilliant.' Among his other accomplishments, Hanuman was a Grammarian, and the Rāmāyana says,—'The chief of monkeys is perfect, no one equals him in Sāstias, in learning, and in ascertaining the sense of the scriptures (or in moving at will). In all sciences, in the rules of austerity, he rivals the preceptor of the gods.'"

The worship of Hanuman is general throughout the provinces and in the eastern districts is very extensive. Monkeys are regarded as his representatives and food given to them is regarded as an offering to the god, and injury done to them as injury to the god. The worship of Hanuman is general amongst all classes, but is probably most general amongst the lower castes by whom his powers as a magician and as the great "Bā" are held in the greatest reverence.

Other companions of Rāma are specially worshipped to an inconsiderable extent. Lachhman, his faithful brother, who gave his life for the king, has 381 worshippers, whilst the other companions of Rāma, including the gentle Sita (Janaki) herself and his brother Bharat have 7,984.

Worshippers of Krishna, 684,372.—The eighth incarnation of Vishnu, that in which he descended to earth as Krishna, is that to which his worship is most generally directed. Under the name of Krishna in all probability a large proportion of the worshippers shown as Vaishnava unspecified should be included. The actual number of worshippers who wrote Krishna, Sri-Krishna or Krishan Narayan in the schedules was 684,372. Of the legendary adventures of Krishna the most interesting account available is that by the late Mr. F. S. Growse in his memoir on the Muttra district from which the following summary is extracted—

"It is certain that Krishna was celebrated as a gallant warrior prince for many ages before he was metamorphosed into the amatory swain who now, under the title of Kāshyapa, is worshipped throughout India. He is first mentioned in the Mahābhārat, the most voluminous of all Sanskrit poems, consisting in the printed edition of 91,000 couplets.

There he figures simply as the king of Dwarka and ally of the Pándavs; nor in the whole length of the poem, of which he is to a great extent the hero, is any allusion whatever made to his early life, except in one disputed passage. Hence it may be presumed that his boyish frolics at Muttra and Brindaban, which now alone dwell in popular memory, are all subsequent inventions. They are related at length in the Harivansa, which is a comparatively modern sequel to the Mahābhārata, and with still greater circumstantiality in some of the later Puranas, which probably in their present form date no further back than the tenth century after Christ. So rapid has been the development of the original idea when once planted in the congenial soil of the sensuous east, that, while in none of the more genuine Puranas, even those specially devoted to the inculcation of Vaiṣṇava doctrines, is so much as the name mentioned of his favourite mistress, Rādhā, she now is jointly enthroned with him in every shrine and claims a full half of popular devotion. Among ordinary Hindus the recognized authority for his life and exploits is the Bhāgavat Purāna, or rather its tenth book, which has been translated into every form of the modern vernacular. The Hindi version, entitled the Prem Sāgar, is the one held in most repute."

Worshippers of Balarām, 31,412.—Of the companions of Krishna the figures for worshippers, his brother and playmate Balarāma, have been separately compiled and show 31,412 persons.

Companions of Krishna, 101,570.—Of other companions of Krishna including his mistress Radha, with whom so much of the later Krishnavite literature is connected, 101,570 persons have been entered as special worshippers.

Worshippers of minor incarnations of Vishnu, 55,095.—The minor incarnations of Vishnu are worshipped by 55,095 persons. The incarnations, which find an important place in the census lists, are those of "the Varaha, the boar under which form Vishnu after a struggle of 1,000 years recovered the earth from the bottom of the sea to which it had been dragged by a demon and of the Vamana or dwarf by whom Bali the Daitya king was shorn of his dominion over the three worlds. Rāja Bali himself, to this day regarded as a model of devotion, austerity and generosity, and possibly in sympathy with the limitation of his kingdom by unfair means to the lower regions has separate worshippers, but owing to the similarity of name to that of an Aśvī god the number is unascertainable."

Worshippers of Saligrāma. 261,610.—The household worship of Vishnu is usually addressed to the Saligrāma an ammonite brought from Nipal and connected with the god by the following legend. —

"A reason for the sacredness of the Saligrāma is found in the Bhagvata Purāna. Sani commenced his reign with a request to Brāhma to become subject to him, Brāhma referred him to Vishnu, who asked him to call upon him the next day. When he called, finding that Vishnu had transformed himself into a mountain, he became a worm named Vajrakīta, and afflicted Vishnu for twelve years. At the expiration of that time Vishnu resumed his proper shape, and ordered that henceforth the stones of this mountain (Gandaki) should be worshipped as representatives of himself."

"The Brāhmins usually worship Vishnu in this form in their daily 'puja' at home. In the hot season a vessel of water is suspended over the Saligrāma, and the water continually dropping on it keeps it cool; another vessel is placed under it to catch the water, which is drunk in the evening by the worshipper. The marks of it are shown to men when dying, in the belief that the concentration of the mind on them at this time will ensure the soul a safe passage to Vishnu's heaven."

"The popular belief is that in this mountain there are multitudes of insects which perforate the stones; and they when perforated, falling into the river Gandak, are taken out by means of nets. The more common ones are about the size of a watch, and their price varies according to their size, hollowness, and inside colouring, according to which peculiarities special names are given. For the rarer kinds as much as Rs 2,000 are given, and when it is remembered that it is believed that the possessor of one of these ammonites, and a shell called *Dukshināvarī* (i.e., a shell whose convolutions are towards the right), can never be poor, it is not to be wondered at that large prices should be paid for them. As it is also believed that in parting with them they invite misfortune, it is natural that those possessing should wish to retain them; to sell them for gain is regarded as a most dishonourable deed."

Of Vishnu in the form of the *Saligrāma* 261,610 persons are worshippers.

Worshippers of Lakshmi, 1,458.—Amongst the other entries specially connected with the worship of Vishnu are those of 1,458 persons, worshippers of Lakshmi, the Sakti of Vishnu, but now held in universal honour as the goddess of abundance and fortune. In Griffith's *Rāmāyana* the following description of Lakshmi or Sri is given:—

"When many a year had fled,
 "Up floated, on her lotus bed,
 "A maiden fair and tender-eyed,
 "In the young flush of beauty's pride.
 "She shone with pearl and golden shoe,
 "And seals of glory stamped her queen:
 "On each round arm glowed many a gem,
 "On her smooth brows a diadem.
 "Rolling in waves beneath her crown
 "The glory of her hair rolled down.
 "Pearls on her neck of price untold,
 "The lady shone like burnished gold.
 "Queen of the gods, she leapt to land,
 "A lotus in her perfect hand,
 "And fondly, of the lotus sprung,
 "To lotus-bearing Vishnu clung.
 "Her, gods above and men below,
 "As Beauty's Queen and Fortune know."

Lakshmi, few as her special worshippers are, is numerously worshipped under the outward form of a rupee in the most attractive of the Hindu festivals, the *Diwali*, on which in every Hindu house in the provinces a larger or smaller number of lamps are illuminated in honour of Sri Lakshmi.

Worshippers of Mahābhārat Heroes, 3,957.—More closely connected with the worship of Vishnu than of Siva is that of the *Mahābhārat* heroes, the five Pandu warriors who waged a long war against the power and treachery of their rivals the Kurus. Of these the mighty Bhīsmen and the Apollo-like Arjan are the favourites, but the wise Yudhishthira also finds special worshippers. Altogether 3,957 persons worship the Pandu brothers.

Worshippers of Tulsi, 1,139—*Worshippers of Garur*, 163.—The tulsi a plant worshipped mostly by followers of Vishnu, and from the wood of which the beads worn by Vaishnavites are made, has 1,139 special worshippers,

probably as an embodiment of the god. The only remaining entry connected with Vishnu is that of 163 worshippers of Garur or Garuda, the mythical bird half-vulture half-man upon which Vishnu rides. He is the great enemy of snakes and bad men, both of whom he devours.

The total number of persons so far recorded as special worshippers of Vishnu, his incarnations or of gods specially connected with him is 7,208,808.

185. *Saivism, Saivas*, 8,101,617.—Worshippers of Siva form in every way a more compact body than those just referred to. 8,101,617 persons have recorded themselves simply as Saiva or as worshippers of Siva by one of the one thousand and eight general names which the devotion of his followers has attributed to him. He is Mahadeo or Maheswara, the Great God; Ishwar, the supreme lord; Chandra Shekara, he who wears a moon on his forehead; Bhuteswara, the lord of Ghosts; Nilkantha, the blue-necked; Gangadhara, he who holds the Ganges; Digambara, the clothed with space; Sambhu or Sankara (Shankar), the auspicious; Bhairava, the destroyer; Biswanath or Biseswara (Bisheshai), the lord of all; Hara, the seizer; Ugra, the fierce; Aghora, the horrible, Bhagwat, the divine. From these names may be gathered something as to the various characters attributed to the god. The essential difference between Vishnu and Siva has already been referred to. The former is the god of faith, taking an interest in and providing for the welfare of the universe. In his worship consists, as Monier Williams points out, the only approach in Hinduism to religion in the Western sense. Siva is the god of power, a god to be feared only, removed in all his characters from the weakness of an interest in mankind. Siva as depicted in the later Hindu writings assumes a "very bewildering variety of personalities, but in the words of the author just referred to, "there are really five chief characters of the god who stand out prominently from his general protaiture—

"1st. He is the universal destroyer, annihilating not only men and all created beings but good and evil demons and even Brahma, Vishnu and all the inferior gods. In this character he is called Bhairava, the terrible one, Smasana-Vasin, the dweller in burial grounds. Imps and demons are his ready servants, ferocity and unscrupulousness his normal condition of mind."

"2nd. In the second place, Siva is the impersonation of the eternal reproductive power of nature, perpetually reintegrating after disintegration. It is especially in this personality that he is called the eternally blessed one, 'the causer of blessings' (Siva, Sada Siva, Sankar and Sambhu), and it is in this character that he is now generally worshipped all over India under the well-known and often misunderstood symbol of the Langa."

"3rd.—In the third place, Siva is the great typical ascetic and self-mortifier (Yogi, Tapasvi), who has attained the highest perfection in meditation and "austerity (whence his names Mahatapah, Mahayogi). In this character he appears quite naked (Dig-Ambara) with only one face, like an ordinary human being, with ash-besmeared body and matted hair (whence his name Dhurjat) sitting in profound meditation under a Banyan tree (=Vata or Bar tree), and often, like the contemplative Buddha, under a canopy formed by a serpent's head. There he is supposed to remain passionless, motionless, immovable as the trunk of a tree (-Chanu), and perhaps rooted to the same spot for millions of years."

"It is in this character that he teaches men by his own example the power to be acquired by mortification of the body, suppression of the passions, and abstract contemplation, as

leading to the loftiest spiritual knowledge and ultimately effecting union with himself in Kailāsa."

"4th.—In the fourth place, the god Siva is a contemplative philosopher and learned sage, the revealer of grammar to the greatest of Indian grammarians, Panini. This, in fact, is one of many proofs that at least one form of Saivism is as much the peculiar system of Brāhmins, learned men, and the higher classes of the Hindu community. Siva is the god of the Brāhmins, Krishna (Vishnu) of the Kshatriyas, Brahma of the Vaisyas, and Ganesa of Sudras."

"5th.—In the fifth place, Siva is exactly the opposite of an ascetic and philosopher. He is a wild and jovial mountaineer (Kīrāta), addicted to hunting and wine-drinking, fond of dancing (Nṛtya-priya), also called Natesvara, 'lord of dancers', often dancing with his wife the Tāṇḍava dance, and surrounded by dwarfish, buffoon-like troops (Gana) of attendants, who, like their master, are fond of good living and occasionally inebriated by intoxicating liquors. The worshippers of Siva in this character usually (but not invariably) belong to the sect called Saktyas, who are devoted to the wife of the god, and are given to self-indulgence and sensual gratification. Their religious books are called Tantras, and their tenets will be explained under the head of Saktyism."

It might have been expected that so great a variety of character in the god would have led to a corresponding variety in Saivite sects, but as a matter of fact the absence of anything like abstract religious beliefs in the worship of Siva has preserved Saivism far more united than Vaishnavism, and the so-called Saivite sects are in reality more separate orders of ascetics than separate sects. They are separated from each other by matters of outward form not of inward faith. Saivism affords little foundation for a reformer, and hence almost all attempts at reform have sprung from Vaishnavism.

Worshippers of local Mahadeos, 16,128.—The only group of Siva worshippers which it has been considered necessary to show separately is that which evidences the inclusion to some extent in the character of Siva of the attributes of aboriginal gods or demons—16,128 are recorded as worshippers of local and special Mahadeos, the usurpers of the position formerly occupied by some aboriginal "deo" of fame. The contrast between this number and that shown for local Devis shows to how slight an extent Siva is, as compared with Devi, identified with local gods.

Worshippers of Bhairon, 173,679.—Worshippers of inferior gods connected with Siva form a separate class of some importance. By far the most generally worshipped is Bhairon. In the Purāṇas a Bhairava was an inferior manifestation of a terrible character, but the Bhairon of these days enjoys a perfectly separate entity as one of Siva's attendants and more particularly as the Kotwal of Benares, Siva's sacred city. He is usually represented as armed with a club and riding upon a dog, but there are at least five different forms of Bhairon known by the separate names of—(1) Kal Bhairon, (2) Bhut Bhairon, (3) Nand Bhairon, (4) Suth Bhairon, (5) Batuk Bhairon. His worshippers, chiefly amongst the lower classes of Saivites, are numerous in Benares and neighbouring districts.

Worshippers of Ganesa, 78,188.—Ganesa (Ganesh or Ganpat), the reputed son of Siva and Parvati, is another Saivite deity who has in late days

arrived at greater dignity than was allotted to him in the Puranas. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles.

He has, says Sir William Jones, "the same characteristics as Janus of the Latins. All sacrifices and religious ceremonies, all serious compositions in writing, and all worldly affairs of importance are begun by pious Hindus with an invocation to Ganesa; a word composed of Isa, the governor or leader, and Gana, a company (of deities). Instances of opening business auspiciously by an ejaculation to him might be multiplied with ease. Few books are begun without the words, 'salutation to Ganesa'; and he is first invoked by Brāhmans who conduct the trial by ordeal or perform the ceremony of the homa or sacrifice to fire."

His general appearance is well known. He is represented as a short fat man of a yellow colour with a protuberant belly, four hands and the head of an elephant. An invocation to Ganesha precedes all worship by high caste Hindus, and Bhadon Sudi 4th is held specially sacred in his honour.

Worshippers of Parvati, 8,584.—Worshippers of Parvati, although she has been identified with Durga, have been included here, as the goddesses know by the names of Uma and Parvati have nothing whatsoever in common with the dread Kali. Uma is the name by which the consort of Siva is first known. After she had for her husband's sake immolated herself by entering the sacrificial fire and earned the name of "Sati," a true and virtuous woman, she was born again as Parvati, the daughter of Himawati. In this form she is the constant companion of her husband, and but few independent actions are attributed to her. The number of her worshippers is 8,584 only.

Nandi-Worshippers, 137.—The last divinity to be mentioned in connection with Siva is Nandi, the bull on which Siva rides and whose image is familiar, waiting in reverence outside all Saiva temples. Nandi is credited with 137 special worshippers.

186. **Saktism.**—From Saivism we pass to the third great division of modern Hinduism—Saktism.

It is first met with in the Puranas as the worship of force (Sakti) personified as goddesses, the female counterparts of each of the gods of the Hindu Triad. In the later Puranas special laudation is accorded to the active power of the Sakti and especially of the Sakti of Siva, but Saktism in its present development is distinctly post-Puranic. The special scriptures of the Sakti worshippers are the Tantras which in the words of Monier Williams inculcate "an exclusive worship of Siva's wife as the source of every kind of supernatural faculty and mystic craft." The influence of the Tantras never appears to have been extensive in Hindustan amongst the mass of the people, and the grosser forms of Sakti worship in which the goddess is gratified by free course being allowed to all the sensual appetites, regardless of social rules and restrictions, have never attracted notice except as connected with a comparatively small number of professional devotees regarded with horror by the people in general. It is probably amongst these that 1,576 persons have been found to record themselves as Bami, Vama-Margi, followers of the left hand path, that is, persons who avowedly devote themselves to the worship of the female side of the deity in accordance with the teaching of the Tantras. For

Dani, 1,576.

the great mass of the people, however, the worship of Debi though conducted with oblations of blood and wine is unconnected with licentious orgies. The goddess worshipped as Debi (Devi) is in appearance the dread and blood-thirsty goddess of Tantras, black and hideous, of a terrible countenance dripping with blood, encircled with snakes hung round with skulls and human heads; but the aspect of Saktism most in evidence in these provinces is one which suggests an origin very different from the semi-philosophical development above referred to. The aspect of the goddess Debi, the number, location, and nature of her shrines, the form of worship usually adopted and the caste of the great mass of her worshippers all suggest that her worship is derived by uninterrupted descent from that of the non-Aryan and probably pre-Aryan demon gods. It is in this origin we have the explanation of the contrast between the various forms of Devi, and of the identification of this repulsive goddess with the loving Uma or the wise Parvati. The gradual acceptance of worshippers of these gods into the Hindu system made it necessary to find a place for them in the Hindu mythology and the various Dravidian Devis, unlike as they were to Parvati, were in consequence recognized as one with the wife of Siva. Legends regarding them were incorporated to some extent in the later Puranas. The worship has, however, as already remarked, retained much of its old form. Devi is worshipped not at the centres of Hinduism nor in celebrated shrines, but in lonely and defined spots hidden away in the northern forests, or at long-recognized shrines, scattered over the country, round which the preservation of a patch of jungle mimics the appearance of the place where a forest demon was worshipped there under her forest name. By her worshippers at each shrine she is known by the local name the Bhawani of Ahorwa, the Debi of Tarkulwa, the Debi of Patan, the Debi who lives on Nanda. Everything indicates that under the one name have been collected a large number of different deities. The worship of Debi is rarely conducted by Brāhmins or members of a recognized religious order. Like her worshippers, her priests are of low caste and non-Aryan ancestry—Malis, Ahirs, Pasis, Bhaïs, and the like. The offerings largely take the form of sacrifices of living animals, goats, pigs and buffaloes—the head of which along with as much of the forequarters as the executioner can slice away with the head being the perquisite of the attendants at the shrine, and the rest eaten by the persons who have made the offering.

The most celebrated of the Devis of this province is that of Bindhachal,

Bindhachal Devi ..	11,385
Jwalamata	116,769
Chandi Devi	1,420
Other local Devis	412,050

Total

a shrine on the Ganges near Mirzapur; Jwalamata, the Devi of Nagarkot in the Kangra Valley, the Devi of the Chandi hill which looks down from across the Ganges on Haridwar, and of Patan, a shrine in the Nepal Tarāi. Altogether

571,536 persons have recorded themselves as worshippers of Devi with the addition of some local name. Of Devi under that name or the general names of Bhawani, Kali, Durga, Chamunda (the slayer of Chand and Mund), Ashtbhuji (who rose from the foam), no less than 9,507,409 persons are recorded as special worshippers—a larger number than have declared for any other deity in the Hindu system. Devi worshippers under all names numbered 10,080,521, of whom 5,150,143 were males and 4,930,378 females.

187. *Miscellaneous divinities of modern Hinduism.*—In class VII have been collected a number of groups of worshippers of deities not so distinctly connected as those just mentioned with any of the great Puranic deities, but many of whom are regarded as forms of Devi.

188. *Gods of disease.*—Most closely connected with Devi of any of these groups are the gods of disease. The worship of these gods is common at all times and in especial when epidemic disease is prevalent in the neighbourhood.

Sitala worshippers, 119,139.—The principal, as the most dreaded, is Sitala or Mata, the goddess of Small-pox, represented as a woman riding on a dog or an ass. She is ordinarily worshipped in Asārā and Chet of every year, and when any one is ill of small-pox or after a recovery from it offerings are made to her. Amongst the lower classes she, as the most dreaded form of Devi, is likely to be recorded as specially worshipped with a view to her propitiation.

Cholera worshippers, 9,539.—*Hatthi*, the goddess of cholera, originally represented like Sitala as one of the seven daughters of Rājā Ben, is worshipped when the disease is prevalent. Another cholera goddess is Marimai, who is to be propitiated by the offering of (1) a pumpkin, (2) a cock, (3) a he-goat, (4) a ram, (5) a male buffalo, (6) a woman, or (7) a man.

Hardaul Rāja, 5,034.—The worship of Hardaul or Hardeo Rāja or Hardaul Lāla is frequent throughout the provinces for the purpose of averting epidemic disease and in especial cholera. It is mentioned in the Gonda Gazetteer as prevalent in that district. It is shown in the census returns as prevailing to some extent throughout Oudh and the districts of the Allahabad Division, the name being usually given as Hardeo. Elliot, Glossary vol. I, page 269, gives the following account of the worship :—

“Hardaur is the name given to the oblong mounds raised in villages, and studded with flags, for the purpose of averting epidemic diseases, and especially the cholera morbus. It is called after Hardaul Lāla, the son of Bir Singh Deo, from whom are descended the Rājas of Dattia. The natives have a firm persuasion that the cholera broke out in Lord Hastings' camp, in consequence of beef having been killed for the European soldiers within the grove where repose the ashes of this Bundelkhand Chief. So rapid has been the extension of this worship, that it now prevails throughout the upper and central Doāb, a great part of Rohilkhand, and to the banks of the Sutlej. To the eastward, the worship of Hulka Devi (the Goddess of Vomiting) has been prevalent since the same period.”

Agwan, 25,069.—Agwan, the return of whose worshippers is considerable in the eastern districts, has not been fully identified. The word simply means a leader and may apply to the pujari in any temple. One district note states that Agwan is a disease god, the son of Rājā Beti, and, therefore, brother to the seven small-pox sisters.

189. *Serpent worship.*—Serpent worship, one of the most widespread primitive cults, has without doubt been incorporated by Hinduism from the aboriginal tribes which it adopted into its system. The extent to which it has been interwoven into the Puranic legends is a proof of the great extent to which Hinduism is an offspring of the Indian soil and not derived from the

Aryan religion of the Vedas. Vishnu is represented as sleeping on the thousand-headed serpent, Sheshnág, the head of the serpent forming a canopy over him. The linga of Siva is often represented as protected with serpents coiled round it. The names which occur in the census schedules are many of them connected with the Mahábhárat legend which narrates how Manasa, the sister of Vasuki, the king of snakes, married an eminent sage and had by him a son, Astika, who saved the serpent race when menaced with extinction by Janamejaya offering up a sacrifice to procure the extinction of all snakes. Astik, the saviour of the snake race, has 41,351 worshippers. Farukhabad, where Janamejaya made his sacrifice, contributes 3,683 to this number; the rest are mostly in Oudh. The names of other serpent gods, Sheshnág, Vasuki, &c., also occurred in the schedules, but in the return are contained under the general name Nága or Nágadevta.

Naga worshippers, 25,366, *Guga Pir*, 122,991.—A large part of the entries under the above Puranic names are probably made by Agarwala Baniyas who claim descent from Vasuki, the Nága king, and who are specially devoted to serpent worship, calling themselves *Nága upashiki*. Serpent worship is, however, general amongst all classes on Nág Panchmi, the fifth day of Sawan, when in every house offerings of clarified butter and sugar are made to a rude "geru" drawing of a snake on the wall. The most generally worshipped of snake gods in the west and everywhere by Agarwala Baniyas is Guga Pir or as he is also called Zahir Pir or Zahir Diwan. An account of this divinity is given by Elliot (Glossary, I, 256). His connection with snake worship or claims to saintship are not very distinct. The most generally received accounts of his life represent him either a Chauhan Rájput as contemporary of Pirthi Rája and as having fought with desperate valour against the Muhammadans with that king or as having fallen with forty-five sons and sixty nephews opposing Mahmud Ghaznavi. The local Hissar tradition states that in a quarrel about land he killed his two brothers, and to avoid his mother's curse wished that the earth might open and swallow him up, horse and all. A voice from heaven declared that he could not have this satisfaction until he repeated the Kalima and became a Muhammadan. "He appears to have had no difficulty in doing this, upon which the earth opened and he leaped into its bosom." Be his origin what it may, it is neither as a suicide nor as an opponent of the Muhammadans that he is now worshipped, but as a god able and willing when propitiated to protect against snakes.

As Monier Williams points out, snakes are regarded in India as embodiments of the contradictory ideas of destruction and regeneration, malevolence and benevolence, demonism and divinity, death and immortality. The divinity worshipped on the Nág Panchmi is beneficent, but the idea mainly connected with the snake gods of the lower classes is fear. The gods regarded by the Agarwalas as ancestral and Guga Pir are probably often regarded as beneficent. The especial snake gods of the lower classes are, however, worshipped entirely through fear. The return of special worshippers for such gods was with one exception small, and as the name generally given was general, e.g., Sám pá devta, they have been included in *Nága*, a general term

for snake gods. *Ahiraṇ*, a snake god, worshipped in Sultānpur by daily offerings of red lead, water and rice, has also been so included

Sokha, 13,578.—An exceptionally large number of persons worshipping *Sokha*, stated to be the spirit of a Brāhman killed by a snake, which is now supposed to have the power of inflicting death by snakebite on persons who do not propitiate him. He is worshipped with this view largely in the Benare and Gorakhpur Divisions. The prejudice against killing snakes appears not to be so widely felt in the North-Western Provinces as elsewhere. Doing so is associated with a certain amount of fear, but it appears to be connected more especially with the snake attacked and his mate. If a snake is struck and not killed he is believed to be certain to return to bite his assailant.

190. *Animism in the Hindu system*.—We have seen that under the name of *Devi* most of the low caste gods of importance have been incorporated into the Hindu system and have to a great extent lost their identity in being so incorporated. In the next class we have mostly to deal with divinities or devils not so fully identified with *Devi*, who, though many of whom are of aboriginal or Dravidian origin, are in spite of Brāhmanical influence and absorptiveness still largely worshipped by the mass of the low caste people of the provinces as distinct from the great Hindu gods. These objects of worship belong to two markedly distinct classes—those regarded as superhuman in their origin, local, household, forest, and field gods, and those who owe their origin to the virtues, the vices, or the misfortunes of human beings, whose ghosts remain to bless or most generally to plague mankind after their death. The second class is as regards number of special worshippers far more important than the other and it may be dealt with first.

191. *Ghost worship*.—It owes its origin to a variety of superstitions regarding what follows after death. In general, persons who have died a violent or sudden death and have not received due funeral rites become ghosts for the most part malevolent. The spirits of persons noted for evil doing in their lives become after even a natural death the impersonations of the vices they practised in their lives. Men who have married become ghosts if they die without having begotten or adopted a son. On the other hand the ranks of benevolent spirits are very constantly recruited by the addition of the ghosts of men who have been eminent for holiness or well-doing in their lives. The list of those ghostly spirits which are specially worshipped to a noteworthy extent in these provinces is a somewhat lengthy one. I have divided the list into two groups according to their origin. The first is of purely Indian origin. In the second, the influence of Muhammadan reverence for the early martyrs of their faith was the originating principle.

Brāhm worshippers, 406,787.—Of spirits of Hindu origin the most important class as regards special worship are “Brāhms” or the spirits of Brāhmas who have died a violent death or who have committed suicide, in general to revenge themselves for some act of injustice committed against them. It is to the present day an act so common amongst Brāhms to attempt to attain any object particularly desired by gradually starving themselves that a section in the Penal Code had to be specially provided to punish

this form of unlawful influence. Bráhmns are worshipped at the spot where they died by all and sundry, but are especially feared by the families of the persons who are either actually or according to Hindu ideas responsible for their deaths, and are accordingly specially worshipped by them. Bráhm worshippers occur to some extent in western districts, but the main seat of such worship is in Oudh and the east of the North-Western Provinces. The Rájput occupation of the Bais parganas is said to have caused a large number of Bráhmán deaths, and the brickwork "chaura" or "asthan" raised over the spot where a Brahman died is very common in Bais villages. Rae Bareilly, Lucknow, and Unao, therefore, show the largest number of Bráhm worshippers in the provinces. The stories connected with the death of such Bráhmáns are in general so much alike that to quote one or two will be a sufficient indication of their nature. Perhaps of all such spirits that most worshipped in North-Eastern Oudh, is the Bráhm of Ratan Pande, whose story is told in the Gonda Gazetteer. The race referred to in the quotation is that of Kalháns Rájas of Gonda.

"The last of the race, Rája Achal Narain Singh, stands out clearly in tradition as an example of the divine vengeance which overtakes lust and tyranny. His last act in a career of unbridled oppression was to carry off to his fort at Lurha Ghát, near Khurasa, the virgin daughter of a small Bráhmán zamindár in the Barhapara pargana. The outraged father pleaded as vainly as the father of Chryseis for reparation, and his vengeance was as dramatic and more complete. For twenty-one days he sat under a tamarind tree at the door of the ravisher, refusing meat and drink, till death put an end to his sufferings. His wife, who had followed him, died at the same time from grief. Before his spirit fled, he pronounced a curse of utter extinction on the family of his oppressor, modifying it only in favour of the offspring of the younger Ráns, who alone had endeavoured to induce him to break his fast, and to whom he promised that her descendants, the present Rájas of Bahhupur, should succeed to a small ráj, but that as his eyes had fallen in from hunger, so should they be always blind. His ghost went to the river Sarju, and implored her assistance in avenging himself on the Rája, but she referred him to her elder sister, the Ganges, who said she was too distant to interfere effectually, and referred him back to the Sarju. At last that stream, the faithful friend of Bráhmáns, consented to help him, on the condition that he would get the Rája into his power by inducing him to accept some present. He went to the Rája's family priest, and gave him a sacred cord, with the direction that he was to invest his enemy with it. Achal Narain Singh put it on, and then asked where it had come from. When told from the hands of Ratan Pande, his conscience struck him, and he cast it away in terror. But it was too late, the present had been accepted, and a few days later, on the 13th of the light half of Aghan, a lofty wave rushed up from the Sarju through the Mahádeva pargana, and on its crest sat the angry wrath of Ratan Pande. When it reached Lurha Ghát it broke, and overthrew the Rája's fortress, carrying away everything in indiscriminate ruin, and leaving not a member of his household alive. A deep lake is still shown, under which it is said that in the hot weather the fisherman can strike with his punt-pole the ruined towers of the old palace, and all around the shore are large brick mounds, the remains of ancient mansions, and the palm and date trees of former gardens. Coins are occasionally disinterred by the rains, and I have myself found a copper piece there of a mint which I could not recognise myself or identify in Prinsep. It would of course be a vain task to attempt to disentangle the elements of fact from this singular tradition, but the story is told with a circumstantiality and vividness which render it hard to imagine that it is purely an invention or even an ordinary myth. The exact date is given, the descendants of the avenging Brahman are still in existence, and the scene of the asserted disaster was certainly at one time the site of a populous town. The Mahádeva pargana is scarcely all

over with the channels of rivers which have dried up or changed their course, and there is no difficulty in believing either that a Brahman did starve himself to death at the Rájá's gateway, or that the palace was destroyed by some extraordinary natural convulsion, possibly an earthquake, which drove the waters of the Tirhi into a new channel."

Another account of the death of a Bráhm, whose worship is spreading largely over the eastern districts, is given in the following note from *North-ern India Notes and Queries* for June 1892 :—

" In Chayanpur Bahua, in the Arrah district, there is a platform in honour of Harshu Bráhm. There was once a King Sahbaran there. He built a great palace Harshu Pánde was his family priest. He had four sons. They built a house higher than the Rájá's palace. One day the Rájá and Rám were asleep on the roof of the palace, and they saw a light high up on Harshu's house. The Rájá told the Rám that this was the house of their family priest. Next day the Rám got her courtiers to hunt to the Rájá that his family priest by building his house as high as that of the Rájá showed his intention of contending with his master. So the Rájá was angry and sent workmen, who knocked down Harshu's house. He was so grieved that he sat dharna at the palace door for twenty-two days without food or drink. No one could induce him to go away. Finally the king's daughter implored him to drink, and Harshu drank a little water from her hand. Sugar had been mixed in the water. When he drank this, Harshu said: You said you would give me only water, why did you give me sherbet? She said she gave it to him only to relieve his thirst. He blessed her, and told her that her progeny would increase and the Rájá be destroyed. Then Harshu died. When they went to take his corpse to Benares they saw him standing there with his wooden sandals on. He said he had become a Bráhm, and whoever worshipped him would get his desires fulfilled. Now his altar is worshipped with fire sacrifice, Bráhmanical cords, and sweets. If any one obtains his wish he offers a golden Bráhmanical cord and a silken waist string, and feeds Bráhmans in his name."

The legends are all more or less similar, and it is unnecessary to quote further. The names classified in the list of Bráhmns are almost innumerable. The information available about them varies from a full and circumstantial account like that given for Ratan Pande or which might be given for Hari Rám, the Ráj Bráhm of the Basti district, down to that derived from the name only, the Bráhmanical character of which was taken to show that the particular Baba referred to was a Bráhm. The total number of Bráhm worshippers according to the census statements was 406,787, large numbers of whom belong to the Rájput caste, the members of which are most likely to incur persecution from a murdered or injured Bráhman. The forms of death selected by suicide Bráhmns are diversified in the extreme. Of all I have heard the most horrible and most likely to impress the imagination of the persons against whom it was directed was that of a Bráhman in the Partábgarh district, who when turned out of his land, to avenge himself, gathered a heap of cowdung in the centre of one of the fields and lay down on it till he was eaten by worms. This happened sixty years ago, but his fields still stand a waste of jangal grass in the middle of rich cultivated land, and neither Hindu nor Muhammadan will put a hand to a plough to till them. Whether Bráhmns are to be classed amongst malevolent or beneficent spirits is a question which would probably be answered differently by different worshippers. Those families to whose account a Bráhman's death is due probably regarded him as malevolent but elsewhere a beneficent interest

is taken by Bráhm̐s in human affairs. Ratan Pande is said to be the tutelary deity of many Gonda villages.

Other ghosts, 394,830.—Spirits of persons of other castes are not known by distinctive names, but are for the most part known by the general names of Bhút or Pret. Spirits of low caste persons, especially Ahírs, are often called *Bir*, although this name also applies to beings of supernatural origin. Ghosts of low caste women become *churéis*, a particularly malevolent and active form of evil spirit physically distinguishable from living women only by the feet being turned backwards. Of such ghosts unspecified and most of them unidentified 394,830 persons have been shown as special worshippers. It is possible that a number of worshippers of local gods not ghosts have for want of information been included here. Under the head of Bir, 22,553 worshippers have been classed. The information on the subject of each is in general scanty, to the effect that this Bir is the ghost of a Nat and that of an Ahir, that this is honoured with offerings of ganja and that with offerings of food. Birs are, I believe, distinctly maleficent.

Burhe Baba, 54,849—Burhe Baba is a divinity largely worshipped in the western districts. He is said to have been a Gadariya, distinguished from other Gadariyas by a knowledge of Sanskrit. No trace of his education is visible in his conduct after death. He occupies himself in sending itch, ringworm, or boils to the children of those who offend him. He is, however, placable and contented with little.

Kashi Dass, 172,599.—Kashi Dass is reported to be another spirit god particularly worshipped by Ahírs throughout the eastern districts. It is uncertain whether he was a Bráhm̐n or an Ahir in life. His worshippers number 172,599.

Jokhaiya, 87,061.—A low caste spirit, extensively revered in Etáwah and neighbouring districts is Jokhaiya, of whom the following account is given in the District Gazetteer for Mainpuri—

“Pendhat is noted, however, for the large gatherings which take place there at the shrine of Jokhaiya and at the temple in Magh and Asárh. There is no fixed day, but the Sundays in the latter fortnights of those months called Jat are chosen. The story runs that during the war between Pithuráj and Jachand of Kannauj, an Ahir was bringing his wife from home, and with him were a Bráhm̐n and a low caste man, a Bhangí or Dhanak. The three men joined in the fight and were killed. The Bhangí fell first, and the other two fell at some distance from him. Even when dead their headless trunks (rudh) continued the fight. The Bhangí became a blut (or spirit) under the name Jokhaiya, and the place where he fell is called Jokhaiya to this day. Doves of pigs are grazed here, and at the time of the great gathering the swineherds will kill one of them for a trifle and let the blood flow on the spot. At the other place, where the Bráhm̐n and Ahir fell, there is a temple, and coconuts and the like are offered. People come in thousands from the surrounding districts, even from Farukhabad, which touches the opposite side of the district, to pay their devotions here. The great object of the journey is to obtain offspring and have an easy childbirth. The mela is also said to have a good influence on the winter rains or mahawat. The worship of Jokhaiya is also noticed under the Etáwah district.”

Worship of Ghosts of Magicians.—Of the remaining spirits worshipped, the most important class is that of the ghosts of sorcerers, fear of whose

malevolence has shown itself the predominating religious feeling of 174,304 people. The majority of the sorcerers are Muhammadans, and greatest of all is Sheikh Saddu, of Amroha fame, of whom the following account is given in the Moradabad Gazetteer —

" Sheikh Saddu or Sadr-ul-din was a former crier (Mu'azzin) of the mosque, and the popular explanation given of the renown attached to his memory is that he practised magic. What is said to be the tomb of Saddu is pointed out under the central arch, that of his mother, Ghassa, is under the northern, and that of a demon, Zen Khán, said to have assisted Saddu, is under the southern arch. The ceremonies observed consist in offering oblations to all three and in touching the chain (called Murads). The credulous worshippers believe that Sheikh Saddu had two demons in his service, who ministered to his lusts by bringing young and beautiful females to the magician. He is said to have finally been destroyed by these fiends, who dashed out his brains against the roof. Perhaps the legendary account may contain a glimmering of truth, and the so-called saint may have met his deserts for licentiousness not unknown among persons of his class "

The fear which the evil of his life inspired has led to his ghost being propitiated by large numbers of low caste Hindus throughout Rohilkhand. Worshippers of other Muhammadans reputed to be sorcerers are numerous in the eastern districts. In all the population so recorded amounts to 174,304.

Satti worship, 8,533 —The spirits of women who immolated themselves with their husbands are everywhere worshipped, and 8,533 persons have recorded themselves as regarding such spirits as tutelary deities. The cult appears from the returns to be spread throughout the province.

Bagaha, 7,784, *Sapaha*, 156.—Two small classes of worshippers remain for mention before we pass to the next group. They are the ghosts of persons killed by tigers and snakes, propitiation of whom is believed to protect from a similar death. Worship of the former is general throughout Oudh and the Gorakhpur districts. In Gorakhpur, Gonda, or Bahraich it might have been expected, but it seems extraordinary that such worship has retained its hold in Sultanpur. Probably the comparative rarity of such a death in the southern districts of late years made it appear the more impressive and preserved its memory the longer. The worship of persons killed by snakes appears in small numbers in several of the eastern and Bundelkhand districts.

192. *Worship of Muhammadan Saints*.—We now pass to the mention of the worship of a class of spirits who are amongst the last whom it might be supposed would be worshipped as beneficent deities by Hindus of these provinces.—I mean that of the Muhammadan "Shahids" who fell in battle against the Hindus whilst the country was being overrun. This cult has spread to an extent hardly credible amongst all classes in the eastern districts. Even the Bráhman makes his daily offerings of food and water to the spirits of the great Pir and his associates, and for the low caste man the household worship of the five Pirs is in many districts his sole religious trust. The adoption into the Hindu system as divinities considered beneficent of those men who were most instrumental in the overthrow of the Hindu kingdoms, the subjection of Hindus to an alien rule, and the conversion to Muhammadanism, forcibly in many instances, of large numbers of

Hindu worshippers is not the least bewildering of the many puzzles connected with Hinduism. The cult probably spread through its early adoption by low caste converts who, altogether uninstructed in the principles of Muhammadanism and searching for concrete objects of worship of the nature of those they had abandoned, found their gods in the dead heroes, whom genuine Muhammadans revered as martyrs who had fallen on behalf of the faith. Hinduism and especially low caste Hinduism is the least bigoted of religions as regards the objects of worship of other faiths, and it is easy to imagine how the worship of the low caste Muhammadans at shrines dotted all over the country and known by all extended to the low-caste and thence to all Hindus. The five Pirs are not the only Muhammadan martyrs who are worshipped. On the contrary all are esteemed worthy of worship. Every tomb reputed to be that of a "Shahid Mard" has its lamps burning on Fridays. The names of those who have been recorded in the census as specially worshipped are almost innumerable.

The cult is, however, far more extended and far more special in the case of five Pirs than of any other Muhammadan saints. Who the five were is a question variously answered by worshippers in every district. It would be useless to attempt to reproduce a description of the legends which have grown up in connection with the worship, a somewhat elaborate account of which has been recently published by Mr. R. Greco. It is sufficient to say that the worship centres in Sayyid Salar Masaud Ghazi or Ghazi Mian, sister's son to Mahmud Sabaktagin, who was defeated and killed in 1034 A.D., near Bahraich, whilst leading an expedition against Sohildeo, a Bhar, Tharu or Rájput Rája of Gonda. Of the other Pirs variously quoted from district to district as belonging to the five, some can be identified with companions of Sayyid Salar, whilst others have been introduced into the legends since the adoption of the worship by Hindus. Thus the names of well known Hindu gods, like Kalka and Bhairon, appear in some lists. Amongst the Pirs believed to be identified with the companions of Sayyid Salar are the Hatheli Pir said to be Ghazi Mian's sister's son, Mian Rajjab or Rajab Salar, and Sikandar Diwana the Bábna Pir, all buried at Bahraich, and Sabu Salar, father of the prince of martyrs, buried near Bara Banki. Amina Satti, a Hindu Ráni, Suthan and Palihar are connected with Ghazi Mian by almost all the legends connected with his story, but have not been identified with any of his historical associates.

The Musalmán origin of the worship even when adopted into the households of Hindus is never forgotten. The offerings to the Pirs are taken by Musalmán dafalis or drummers, who go about reciting the ballads regarding the Pirs, and the great annual pilgrimage to the Pirs' tombs in Bahraich brings profit only to the Muhammadan guardians of the tomb. The ceremonies observed in worshipping the Pirs are not materially different from those with which the Kare Gore deo or other low caste gods are worshipped, but there is a distinction of importance in the fact that whilst the worship of the Kare Gore Deo is ignored by high caste Hindus the sanctity of the Pirs is acknowledged.

The number of persons who recorded themselves as special worshippers of the five Pirs was 1,690,985, almost entirely in the Gorakhpur and Benares

Divisions. Most of the Pirs included in any list of the Panchon Pir have been shown also as separately worshipped. Those the number of whose worshippers was most important are given in the margin. Closely connected

Amina Basti	...	...	8,202	with the worship of the five Pirs is that of
Moham Pir	...	...	61,617	Sanwar or Kunwar Dhir, though his name is
Hastali Pir	...	...	2,777	not included in any lists of the five I have seen.
Fahar	...	...	39,954	

He is stated by a note from Gházipur to be worshipped like the five Pirs with the assistance of a Dafali. His worshippers are numerous in Gorakhpur, Basti, and Ballia.

Other Muhammadan saints are worshipped all over the provinces. A large number of the returns were made under the general names of Shahid Mard, Shahid Pir or the like, but the actual names which occur in the schedules are very numerous. Amongst them occur the names of Bibi Fatima and Bibi Zohra, the latter identified with the Amina Satti of the Pachpiriyas. She is said by the Bara Banki legend to have been cured of blindness by Saiyid Salar and after to have married and died with him at Bahraich. A brick of her tomb was carried to Rudauli in Bara Banki, and a bed is now annually offered to her by sweepers, who are her principal worshippers. The names of Muhammad and of Ali and Imam Husain, themselves "Shahids," occur frequently; all the leading Muhammadan saints of India find Hindu worshippers. Saiyid Abdul Kadir Jilani appears by the names of Miran Pir, Piran-i-Pir, Pir-i-azam, Pir-i-Dastgir, Kadiya Pir. Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chishti appears as the Khwaja Pir. Shah Bazi-ud-din buried at Makhanpur on the Ganges appears as Zinda Shah Madar or Shah Madar. He is a favourite object of worship amongst the lower classes of Hindus, as his worshippers are said to be secure against the bite of snakes and scorpions. Kahárs are in the habit of shouting his name "Dam madar" as an invocation for protection when passing through forest. Pir Jalil of Lucknow, Pir Muhammad of Jaunpur, Jalal-ud-din Bukhari *urf* Shah Makhdum Ashraf are amongst the other names of note. The total number of worshippers of Pirs not associated with Ghazi Mian is 501,571.

Sakhi Sarwar, 8,429.—Besides these 8,429 persons were recorded in the western districts as worshippers of the Sarwar Pir or Sakhi Sarwar, a Panjáb saint mostly worshipped by Jats. He appears with a very much slighter historical foundation to be the Panjáb Ghazi Mian, and legends are there current, like those of Saiyid Salar in those provinces, of the doings of his mare, his wife, and his friends and enemies. Bhairon appears to be associated with Sakhi Sarwar in the Panjáb as here with Ghazi Mian. Of Muhammadan saints of all kinds no less than 2,333,643 persons have professed themselves special worshippers—a number which shows that this branch of Hinduism in these provinces has reached an importance such that Ghazi Mian and his fellow saints can fairly be recognised as rivals to the greatest of the orthodox Hindu gods.

193. **Ancestral and caste gods.**—The next class of worshippers to be referred to are those of ancestral or caste gods, a group intermediate between the distinctly "Ghost deities" just mentioned and those of supernatural origin who follow.

Chitra Gupta, 1,967.—The best known of the ancestral gods is perhaps Chitra Gupta, the reputed ancestor, and hereditary deity, of the Kayasth caste. In the Puranas Chitra Gupta was the scribe of Yama, the Judge of the dead. He is worshipped by Kayasths daily as their ancestor, and especially three times a year after the Diwali, on the Holi, and on the Dasehra. The form of worship is described in the following extract :—

" Chitrugupta, according to the regular ritual, is invoked at meals. After grace is said each person places either four or five small mouthfuls (*grāsa*) of food on the ground on the right side of his place. These are called simply *ahuti* or offerings, or sometimes *Chitra-grāhuti* offerings to Chitr or Chitrugupta. While placing the mouthful he should say 'Homage to Chitra to Chitrugupta, to Yama, to Yamadharma, to *Bhur bhūwah swah*.' After the dinner is over these morsels are left to be eaten by cats, if there are any in the house, or together with the leaf plates and whatever is left in them, they are thrown out to dogs or other animals."

The number of special worshippers of Chitrugupta are few, as Kayasths are in general orthodox Saivites or Vaishnavites and worship Chitrugupta with simply a somewhat greater degree of reverence than other castes use to the spirits of their ancestors. Other ancestral gods occur rarely by special names, but under such names as Kuldeota or Bare Purakh, 7,575 persons have shown themselves as special worshippers of their ancestors. Special worship of ancestors is rare; the only form their worship ordinarily takes is in pouring out in the daily "puja" some water in their honour between the fingers and the thumb of the right hand, that for the recognised gods being poured down the palm of the hand.

Caste deities are in number not a few, but in general not to a great extent specially worshipped. One of the most important is Nathu, the special tutelary deity of the Guriya Kahlars, who is said to have been buried alive under the foundation of the fort at Akbarpur in Fyzabad, where a fair is held in his honour. Nathu has had 124,170 worshippers recorded. Chāk Deo, the god of the Wheel, has special worshippers amongst the Kumhārs. Bharbhujas have a special caste deity "Chanda Khartal," whom they worship to some extent, and in whose honour a fair is annually held at Shahabad in Hardoi, at which in the presence of the god the assembled Bhurjis settle their disputes for the year. All such minor caste gods with 4,862 worshippers have been shown together in the table.

Biskarma, 18,805.—Amongst the caste gods may be classed Visvakarma (Biskarma) the omniscient, the Puranic architect of the universe. The Mahabharata describes him as "the lord of the arts, executor of a thousand handicrafts, the carpenter of the gods, the fashioner of all ornaments, the most eminent of artizans, who formed the celestial chariots of the deities, on whose crafts men subsist, and whom, a great and immortal god, they continually worship."

This deity is regarded by Lohārs and Barhais as their especial god, and 18,805 persons have recorded themselves as devoted to his worship.

194. Low caste gods, *Kare-Gore Deo*, 756,151.—Very much important as a general cult than the worship of such special caste gods is that of the worship of certain deities by low castes. Ordinarily their gods have become Devis, but a few have been considered beneath Brāhmanical notice and have

had their worship continued in the simple low caste form by the offering of food and drink without further formality. Most important of these are the Kare-Gore Deo, the black and white gods, extensively and daily worshipped throughout Oudh by the majority of Chamárs and other low castes. The information obtained on the subject is vague and limited. The godlings are supposed to reside in a corner of the house in which a piee has been buried and are worshipped daily by offerings of food. I have been unable to get any satisfactory information as to the origin of the worship. One account connects the Kare-Gore Deo with Kali Singh and Guga Pir; another with two Muhammadan saints, Kalu and Ghori, said to be buried in the Partágarh district; but the worshippers themselves only know that the cult has been handed down to them by their ancestors. 756,151 persons, mostly in Oudh and the Allahabad Doab districts have been recorded as worshippers of the Kare-Gore Deo.

Bal Raja, 76,395.—Bal Rája as especially worshipped by Ahírs and Bhárs, has been included in this group, although like many other low caste gods, his worship is connected with the idea of protection from snake bite. The Rája was while in life one of two Bhar brothers who ruled at Dalmau and Rae Bareli, and who were conquered and slain by the advancing Muhammadan conquerors in the time of Ibrahim Sharki of Jaunpur. It is said that, in their memory, the women of the Bharautiya sub-caste of Ahírs still in time of mourning abstain from wearing anklets. The worship of Bal Rája is most general in Rae Bareli, where Bal lived died, and Basti, where Bhárs are numerous, and exists to some extent throughout all Eastern Oudh districts. Altogether Bal Rája has 76,395 worshippers.

Kalupanthi, 266,161.—Another low caste god, extensively worshipped in the Meerut Division, is Kalu Kahár, of whom a legend quoted in the Muzaffarnagar Gazetteer relates that he was born of a Kahár girl who by magical charms compelled King Solomon to marry her, with the result that she brought forth a son, Babu Kalu, now worshipped extensively by Kahárs, Chamárs, Sainis, Gadariyas, and other low castes. The fetich is represented as a stick decorated with peacock's feathers, and like other low caste gods is worshipped by petty offerings of food.

Láibeg 265,967.—Láibeg, the sweeper god, is another divinity worshipped by a special class, of importance as regards numbers. He is the special deity of the Láibeg Bhangis and has had 265,967 special worshippers recorded. There are various accounts of Láibeg, or the Lálguru, as he is called by Hindu sweepers. Elliot identifies him with the Rakshas Aronakirta. Another account identifies him under the name Ishk LáI with the LáI Bhiksu of Buddhism. Again, he is believed to be identical with Bálmik, the author of the Rámayan, whilst the account usually given by Muslimán sweepers is that he is the LáI Pir, a follower of Abdul Kadir Jilani. The caste admits and obtains not a few recruits from outside who are admitted after offering a quantity of mince pies, "chura," to Láibeg and the brotherhood.

Madain, 2,639.—Whether *Madain*, the god of Wine, should be regarded as specially a low caste god or as belonging to the class of demons with

whom he would be classed by most Hindus is an open question. He is, though feared by Oudh Chamárs as far more terrible than any other god, little acknowledged as a special tutelary god, his worshippers being in general ashamed to admit that they regard him as their god, although they regard a false oath sworn by Madain as more certain, to attract retribution than one by any other god in the Pantheon. Madain, well known and well feared as he is, has therefore only 2,639 special worshippers.

195. *Demon gods*.—With Madain we have passed into the class of beings believed to be supernatural in origin and not simply the ghosts of dead human beings. He is, as I have said, generally classed amongst demons, and the remaining entries in this class may now be mentioned.

Kerarbir Deo, 31,408.—The largest number of special worshippers are those of Kerarbir Deo, after whom a muballa of Jaunpur is named. The following account is given in an interesting article on Jaunpur in the *Calcutta Review* of October 1865.—

"Thus much, however, may be written boldly, that in the earliest times the region of Jaunpur was held by the Bhurs, that aboriginal people of whose civilization we catch glimpses by no means suiting our idea of them as derived from the sight of their outcast descendants. Yet what trace they have left of their long occupation it is hard to say. Along Burma bank are the sites of large cities, destroyed by fire, perhaps when Brahmanism won its final victories, on Gumbá bank stood vast temples which perished in the first irroad of the Musalmán; but what founders, and what antiquity these cities and temples boasted none can now say, yet a local legend gives a hint of one stage of the great conflict, when the aborigines were falling, yet not wholly subdued. When the great Rám Chándar ruled in Ajulha there dwelt in the neck of Gumbá, where now Jaunpur stands, the giant demon Kerar. And, whereas the highways were unsafe by reason of his violence, Rám Chándar in person marched against him, and having vanquished him in single combat, left the giant's trunk lying as a memorial and a warning, but flung his limbs and head to the corners of heaven. Yet over the trunk the demon's followers built a temple, there paying divine honours to their lost lord. Thus the legend, but we, translating it, suspect the truth to be that in some battle here the Bhur hero fell before the might of the invader, and the honour his sorrowing clansmen paid to his remains in time so impressed his enemies that they, giving a different reason, in time paid the same worship. Petoz found here a temple dedicated to Kerarbir within the lands of mauza Kerar. The Hindus named the new fort Kerakot, and the ground adjoining to the north is still known as muballa Kerara. An equally probable interpretation of the myth is that Kerar names, not a single hero, but a clan of Bhurs. Elliott names Kerar as a still existing Bhur state. Kerakat, the eastern pargana of Jaunpur, may be by some thought to derive its name (Quasi-Kerakot) from the same clan. Still under the southern wall of the fort is the shrine of Kerarbir, partly covered by the stones of the fallen wall, but still the scene of worship, whose offerings are supposed to be some Rs 20 or Rs. 25 a month, a sum probably doubled for a few days after the failure of the first mine which was to blow up that corner of the fort, for, somewhat to the annoyance of the engineer, the natives said that Kerar was stronger than the English powder. The object worshipped is a large stone bearing a rude resemblance to the upper part of a human trunk, smeared thickly with turmeric and the like, so that it is impossible to say what kind of stone it may be."

Kerarbir Deo has 31,408 worshippers in Jaunpur, Benares, the Gorakhpur Division, and some Oudh districts.

Masan, 1,929, the demon of the burning ghât, has 1,929 special worshippers in the eastern districts. He usually "possesses numerous small memorials at all burning ghâts. Persons possessed without any assignable cause are for the time being said to be under his influence. Masan is supposed to be of a black colour and hideous appearance; he comes from the remains of a funeral pyre and chases people passing by, who sometimes die from fright, others linger for a few days, and some even go mad." Burglars use ashes from a burning ghât in the name of Masan to prevent the persons being robbed from being awakened. Persons possessed by the demon are supposed to waste away, and in early accounts of the suppression of infanticide in Sahâranpur it is mentioned that all the female children who died of neglect and ill-treatment were stated by their parents to be possessed by Masan.

A more classical demon is *Makha Suror Bhainsa Sur*, worshipped by 13,141 persons in the eastern districts. The classical name was Maheshasura. The *Mahabharat* narrates that he was killed by Skanda. The *Vamana Purana* gives the following account of his defeat and death at the hands of Durga:—

Puranic Demon.

"Siva gave her his trident Vishnu a discus, Varuna a conch-shell, Agni a dart, Vayu a bow, Surya a quiver full of arrows, Indra a thunderbolt, Kuvera a mace, Brahma a rosary and water-pot, Kala a shield and sword, Visvakarma a battle-axe and other weapons. Thus armed and adored by the gods, Katyayini proceeded to the Vindhya hills. Whilst there the Asuras Chanda and Manda saw her, and being captivated by her beauty, they so described her to Mahisha, their king, that he was most anxious to obtain her. On asking for her hand, she told him she must be won in fight. He came and fought. At length Durga dismounted from her lion and sprang upon the back of Mahisha, who was in the form of a buffalo, and with her tender feet so smote him on the head that he fell to the ground senseless, when she cut off his head with her sword."

Worshippers of other demons have been classed together, giving a total of 154,215. The names included have been numerous and many of them unidentified except by the name ending in Sur. Of those identified one of the best known is *Agia Baital* or *Dano*, a terrible demon, who, sallying forth at dusk to his usual food of dung beetles, tempts unwary travellers from the path and leads them into the recesses of the forest till their reason fails them. *Kansa* and *Ravana*, the well known demons of the *Ramayan*, also occur as specially worshipped, and so do *Sumbha* and *Nisumbha*, demons, who, according to one of the *Puranas*, having by austerities and self torture continued for several thousand years obtained immortality, imagined themselves superior to the gods until they were destroyed in single combat by Durga. Why demons so described should obtain special worshippers appears extraordinary and the only at all likely explanation I have heard suggested is that the low caste worshippers identify *Rawan*, *Kans*, and *Sumbha* like *Korambu* with demi-gods of earlier races, amongst whose descendants their worship is still kept up, although all authentic account of them is lost.

196. *Village, Forest and Local gods.*—The next group is a very distinct one, including the special worshippers of a number of divinities distinctly outside the *Puranic system*, and possibly more intimately connected with the ghost worship of pre-Aryan tribes than with the Hindu system—I mean the village, forest, and other local gods

connected with agriculture and pasturage. The deohar or village gods form a very distinct group, to whose honour in almost every village petty offerings are made at appointed seasons at the mounds "thán" sacred to each in almost every village in the Province. The principal of the village gods is Bhumiya, the earth. The name is of Sanskrit origin, and as the attributes of the goddess are those of the Vedic Pirthwi, the mother of all beings, it is apparent that the worship of Bhumiya is in direct continuation of that offered in Vedic times to Prithwi. In dignity, however, the god has sadly fallen. He is now simply the "zamindár," the landholder, the tutelary patron of cultivation and of boundaries, propitiated by the humblest offerings of the fruits of the earth. He is described by Atkinson as beneficent, employed in protecting the growing or grown crops from hail, blight, and wild animals whilst in the field, and afterwards in the granary from rats and insects. He finds time, however, to interest himself in the general welfare of the village, and as a reward partakes in the good things provided on all occasions of rejoicing. Of Bhumiya 85,731 persons are shown as special worshippers. They are scattered all over the provinces, Kumaun and Oudh furnishing a somewhat larger proportion of them than the rest of the North-West Provinces. A somewhat but less clearly beneficent godling is Kalsen, whose worshippers number 33,087, mostly in Rohilkhand and Kumaun. Another Deohar godling, has 3,785 worshippers in Lucknow and Sitapur. Whilst the village gods just named are the tutelary deities of settled villages, those most revered in the wilder tracts are the forest gods Banaspati and Samai, most generally worshipped by Bhars and other semi-aboriginal castes. Samai is worshipped as a Devi with offerings of blood. To Banaspati Mai the offerings are more Hindu in character, consisting of grain and ghi, afterwards made over to a Brahman. Of the gods just named and other forest gods, the number of worshippers are shown in the margin. They are most general in the eastern districts and in Kumaun.

Samai	...	37,554
Banaspati	..	10,490
Other forest gods	...	17,890

Local or village gods not yet identified with Devi are worshipped to a considerable extent throughout the province in much the same form as Bhumiya. The total number of worshippers was no less than 367,591. Of the gods so worshipped the names of many like Chatupal, Nagarsen, and Bholanath, &c. are well known, but regarding the great majority all I have been able to learn is that they are of the Deohar class.

197. Rivers and river gods.—Before passing to a brief mention of the returns for reformed sects, there remains for notice a somewhat miscellaneous group of objects of worship consisting of river gods, holy places, and deified devotees.

For the former group the figures in the statement are shown in the margin. By far the most important is the Ganges, a well-known object of worship amongst Hindus, whose reverence for her appears from their regarding an oath on Ganges water as the most binding that can be taken. Bathing in the Ganges is believed

Ganga	...	284,504
Jamun	.	8,810
Saraswati		5,511
Khways Khayr		7,730
Other river gods	...	13,604

to have the effect of cleansing from all sin, present, past and future. It is beneficial at all times, but more especially so at the time of full moon. Of all full moons the most propitious is that which ends the month of Katik, when not a small proportion of the population of the provinces assembles on the bank of the Ganges to plunge into the stream at the time the moon reaches its full size. The Ganges by this name has 284,594 worshippers, and under the name of Bhagirathi 5,293 more. Many other rivers in the province are sacred, but the Jamna is the only other local river divinity that has worshippers enough to deserve separate classification. Of the mythical Saraswati 5,311 worshippers are shown. It is probable that these are due less to her position as a river goddess than to those attributes which she acquired as the patroness of the ceremonies performed on the margin of her holy waters, and subsequently as the inspirer of the hymns recited at these ceremonies. She is now known mainly as the goddess of speech and learning, the inventress of the Sanskrit language, and patroness of arts and sciences.

A river god not specially connected with any one stream, and whose worship rather belongs to the Panjáb than to those provinces, is Khwájá Khizr. He is popularly represented as a venerable Muhammadan riding on a fish. He is said by Ibbetson to be properly the Muhammadan saint, to whom the care of travellers is allotted, but is now in the western Doab and in the Panjáb the Hindu god of Water, worshipped by offerings of ghee and cakes presented to Bráhmans at the village well or pond. Khwaja Khizr has 7,730 worshippers, all in the western districts, and all probably amongst the Kahárs or Mallahs, whose avocations are specially connected with water.

198. *Worshippers of holy places.*—Of the various holy places of Hinduisa 56,702 persons appear as worshippers. The greatest of these is Káshi, on whose sanctity generation after generation of Hindus have relied to procure them instant transfer after death to a happier life. Other places which occur in the schedules are Ajudhiya, the centre of the worship of Ráma; Chitrkot, in the Jhánda district, also connected with Ráma's travels; Kailas, the Himalayan home of Siva; Gobardhan, the scene of Krishna's boyhood; Haridwár; Prág (Allahabad), Soron and Bithur, sacred places on the Ganges; and Gaya in Behar, a place of pilgrimage at which offerings are made for the salvation of the worshippers' ancestors.

199. *Worshippers of deified devotees.*—Deified devotees, saints and teachers have 274,900 worshippers. The majority of these are Vedic or Puranic sages. Vasishtá, a Vedic sage, author of several of the hymns of the Veda, has been declared to be their tutelary deity by 6,886 persons, included in the above. Narad, another Vedic Rishi, Valmiki, the author of the Rámayan; Vyasa, the "arranger" of the Vedas; Kalidasa, the great Sanskrit Dramatist, also appear in the schedules amongst the devotees worshipped. With them are joined names so recent as those of Sur Das and Tulsi Das, the two great stars of the modern Hindi poetic firmament, who, the one in praise of Krishna and the other of Ráma, are believed between them to have exhausted the possibilities of the poetic art. Tulsi Das, though not known as

the founder of a religious sect, has through his translation of the Rāmāyan had a great and most beneficial influence in the religious life of Northern India :—

"The book is in every one's hands, from the court to the cottage, and is read or heard and appreciated alike by every class of the Hindu community, whether high or low, rich or poor, young or old. It has been interwoven into the life, character, and speech of the Hindu population for more than three hundred years, and is not only loved and admired by them for its poetic beauty, but is revered by them as their scriptures. It is the Bible of a hundred millions of people, and is looked upon by them as much inspired as the Bible is considered inspired by the English clergyman. Pandits may talk of the Vedas and of the Upanishads, and a few may even study them; others may say they put their faith on the Puranas; but to the vast majority of the people of Hindustan, learned and unlearned alike, their sole norm of conduct is the so-called Tulsī-Krit Rāmāyan. It is indeed fortunate for Hindustan that this is so, for it has saved the country from the tantic olecenties of Saivism. Rama Nand was the original saviour of Upper India from the fate which has befallen Bengal, but Tulsī Das was the great apostle who carried his doctrine east and west and made it an abiding faith. The religion he preached was a simple and sublime one, a perfect faith in the name of God. But what is most remarkable in it, in an age of immorality, when the bonds of Hindu society were loosened and the Mughal empire being consolidated, was its stern morality in every sense of the word. Tulsī was the great preacher of one's duty towards one's neighbour. Valmiki praised Bharat's sense of duty, Lachman's brotherly affection, and Sita's wifely devotion, but Tulsī taught them as an example."

200. *Miscellaneous Puranic gods.*—A group of worshippers of miscellaneous Puranic gods or heroes concludes the enumeration of worshippers of special gods not belonging to defined sects. The number is 2,596. None of the names entered is of general importance. Rāja Sagar, a Rāja of Ajudhiya of the solar race, indefinitely connected by Puranic legend with the origin of the Ganges, and Dharmarāja, the Puranic Judge of the dead, are the best known names included.

201. *Sectarian sub-Divisions, Saiva.*—There now remain for mention those Hindu sects properly so called, incorporation in one or other of which implies adherence to certain defined doctrines. All Hindu sects strictly so called are either Vaishnavite or profess doctrines more akin to Vaishnavism than to Saivism. Certain entries have, however, appeared in the sect column pertaining to Saivism which require mention here, as they have been treated by Wilson and other writers on the subject as sects in somewhat the same sense as the word bears when applied to Vaishnavite sects. The entries for which figures have been abstracted from the sect columns are given in the margin. In point of fact these entries simply indicate Saivite ascetic orders, distinguished from each other in general purely by matters of outward observance and not of belief. They would be made only by professional ascetics and not by ordinary adherents of Saivism. It is no more correct to call them sectarian divisions than it would be to call Franciscan and Dominican friars separate Christian sects. It is in the sub-caste column in which under the general instructions full details of these orders must be looked for. The figures so far as distinctly Saivite are abstracted in the margin. The Dasnami Goshains contribute the best instructed and most respectable body of Saivite

Angular	5,319
Aghori	1,000
Alaklannam	10,896
Gorakhpants	28,816
Minor Saivite sects	1,870

Goshain Dasnami	105,320
" unspecified	38,477
Jogi { Angular, Gorakhpants }	78,437
" { unspecified and others }	4,538
Dasnami	1,108
Aghori	630

ascetics. They are recruited from the twice born castes and include a number of men of learning, the leading exponents of the philosophical side of Saivism. Wilson distinguishes three and a half of the ten orders as "Dandis" adhering strictly to the precepts of the founder Sankaracharaj in regard to their neglect of worldly possessions and cares. The remaining six and a half members of the Dasnami class, although considered as having fallen from the purity of practice necessary to the Dandi, are still, in general, devoted to their religious profession, and are usually denominated Atits. The chief points of difference between them and the preceding are their abandonment of the staff; their use of clothes, money, and ornaments; their preparing their own food, and their admission of members from any order of Hindus. They are often collected in Maths, as well as the Dandis, but they mix freely in the business of the world, they carry on trade and often accumulate property, and they frequently officiate as priests at the shrines of the deities. Some of them even marry, but in that case they are distinguished by the name Sanjogi from the other Atits. Goshams of the latter six and a half classes are most numerous in these provinces.

Jogis, the next most important group of Saivite ascetics, derive the name from Yoga school of philosophy, which maintains as its leading tenet the possibility of acquiring complete control over material substances by the practice of ascetic practices. To attain perfection in the object of Yoga practices is considered to require a protracted existence and continuation in several births, and to be impossible in the Kali age; but ascetic practices, though thus impotent, are not infrequently continued. The principal group of Jogis is that of Kanphatas, who acknowledge as their founder Gorakh Nath and are distinguished by having their ears bored and rings inserted in them at the time of their initiation. The Gorakhpanthu Jogis belong to a distinct order, in general living together in "Maths" and are respectable as compared with a variety of other classes included under the name Jogi, many of whom are rather mountebanks and fortune tellers than religious ascetics. Popularly, Jogis are divided into classes by the particular form of asceticism practised. Those who go naked are Nagas or Abdhut; those who raise one or both hands to the sky are Urdhahu; those who turn the face to the sky Akasmukhi. Other Saivite orders of importance shown in the returns are Aughar, Alaknami, Aghori, and Sambhanti. The first named are usually regarded as Jogis and pretend to some magical powers. They are both in appearance and in observances of a far lower class than the Kanphata. Their bodies are smeared with ashes, and in regard to food and drink they incline to much that is filthy and disgusting. These latter observances are exaggerated in the Aghori, a class now happily nearly extinct. Aghoris keep themselves in a state of perpetual intoxication and eat the flesh of all animals, even of a human dead body. They rub their body with, and eat and drink, the foulest substances, affecting to regard them as delicious food and tasteful liquor.

In the Alaknami we have more of our approach to a tenet of belief than is usual in Saivite ascetic order. Their belief is that religion consists in contemplation of Siva as "Alakh" or incomprehensible. Rāja Siva

Parshad in the Benares Gazetteer gives the following brief account of the Alakhnami :—

"A coat of blanketing and a long cap form his dress. The members of the sect live by mendicancy, which they follow in a very peculiar and deserving manner. Their practice is to pronounce the word *Alakh* once, and if during that time anything is given them, they take it; if not, they go through the same form elsewhere."

Minor Saivite Sects, 1870.—Jangamas, ascetics of the Linyagat school, who worship Siva under the symbol of the *Linga*, Paramhans are those who are vowed neither to speak nor to raise their hands in eating, and other minor classes, are included together under the heading minor Saiva sects, of whom 1,870 persons were shown in the sect returns.

202 Vaishnava, unitarian and miscellaneous sects.—With the next class, that of Vaishnava sects, begins Hindu sectarianism properly so called, those distinguished from ordinary orthodox Hinduism by matters of belief. Growse traces the origin of these sects in the following remarks :—

"So far as it is possible to compare natural with revealed religion, the course of Hinduism and Christianity has been identical in character; both were subjected to a violent disruption, which occurred in the two quarters of the globe nearly simultaneously, and which is still attested by the multitude of uncoth fragments into which the ancient edifice was disintegrated as it fell. In the west, the revival of ancient literature and the study of forgotten systems of philosophy stimulated enquiry into the validity of those theological conclusions which previously had been unhesitatingly accepted, from ignorance that any counter theory could be honestly maintained by thinking men. Similarly, in the east, the Muhammadan invasion and the consequent contact with new races and new modes of thought brought home to the Indian moralist that his old basis of faith was too narrow; that the division of the human species into the four *Manava* castes and an outer world of barbarians was too much at variance with facts to be accepted as satisfactory, and that the ancient inspired oracles, if rightly interpreted, must disclose some means of salvation applicable to all men alike, without respect to colour or nationality. The professed object of the reformers was the same in Asia as in Europe, to discover the real purpose for which the Second Person of the Trinity became incarnate, to disencumber the truth, as He had revealed it from the accretions of later superstition, to abolish the extravagant pretensions of a dominant class, and to restore a simpler and more severely intellectual form of public worship."

That they are confined to the Vaishnava side of Hinduism may be readily inferred from the account of the worship of Vishnu given above. Salvation by faith is the central belief of the reformed sects. Faith can attach itself only to a God believed to take a direct and personal interest in the welfare of mankind.

It has already been pointed out that returns for sects tend to lose to a large extent to the general heading Vaishnava. This is especially the case amongst the older *Sampradaya*, whose beliefs approach most closely to the common standard of Vaishnavism, and it is inevitable where the sectarian name approaches closely in form that of the general subdivision of Hinduism.

These facts explain the low figures shown for the original Vaishnava *Sampradaya* in the returns and the entire disappearance of one *Sampradaya* which is known to exist—the *Sri-Vaishnava* founded by Ramanuj in the 11th or 12th century. They are by no means important in these provinces, but attracted some attention of late years by the conver-

Original Vaishnava Sampradaya, 14,205
Numerical Vaishnava Madhucharya, 3,220

sion to their beliefs from Jainism of two of the family of the Muttra Seths. The doctrine which is the foundation of their creed is that Vishnu, the one Supreme God, though invisible as cause, is as effect visible in a secondary form in creation. They differ in one material respect from the rest of the older Vaishnava sects in refusing to believe that reverence is due to Radha. The sect is represented in those provinces mainly by persons connected with the Seths' temple at Muttra, all belonging to one of the two sects into which the Sampradaya are divided. The sects are the Tenkalai and the Vadakalai. The account of the difference in their belief given by Growse is interesting as illustrative of the matters to which in the classical reformed sects enquiry and argument are usually directed.—

"The doctrinal points of difference are as follows. The Tenkalai maintain that the female energy of the godhead, though divine, is still a finite creature that serves only as a mediator or minister (Purusha-Kāra) to introduce the soul into the presence of the deity, while the Vadakalai regard it as infinite and uncreated, and in itself a means (Upaya) by which salvation can be secured. The second point of difference is a parallel to the controversy between the Calvinists and Armenians in the Christian Church. The Vadakalai, with the latter, insist on the concomitancy of the human will in the work of salvation, and represent the soul that lays hold of God as a young monkey which grasps its mother in order to be conveyed to a place of safety. The Tenkalai, on the contrary, maintain the irresistibility of divine grace and the utter helplessness of the soul, till it is seized and carried off like a kitten by its mother from the danger that threatens it. From these two curious but apt illustrations the one doctrine is known as the Markata-Kishora-Nyāya, the other as the Marjala-Kishora-Nyāya; that is to say, the young monkey theory or the kitten theory."

The Nimbarak Vaishnavas.—The second of the original Sampradaya, founded by Bhaskaracharya, includes a large number of the Vaishnava hermits scattered throughout part of the province, each withdrawn from the world in his own little patch of sacred grove. The name, meaning the sun is in a nim tree, is derived from an incident in the life of the founder when the sun delayed setting to allow a guest of Bhaskaracharya, vowed to eat only in the day, time enough to enjoy his food. Their tenets appear to be obscure and have never been committed to writing. They believe in salvation by faith and by contemplation of the one infinite and invisible God. The reward of faith is not, as with most Hindu sects, final extinction, but final enjoyment of the visible presence of the deity. Radha and Krishna as separate personalities are mere symbols of divine love, and like the symbols adopted by other religions disappear, whilst the essential love for and trust in a Supreme God remains.

The Madhva Vishnavas.—Founded by Madhvacharya, a native of Southern India, the third Sampradaya, includes in these provinces a scattered and not very numerous body of adherents. Their distinctive tenet is the assertion of an essential duality between the Jivatma or principle of life, and the Paramātma or Supreme Being identified with Vishnu. They consequently deny the doctrine of absorption into the universal spirit after death. Ten duties form the moral code of the Madhvas—truth, good counsel, mild speaking, study, liberality, kindness, protection, clemency, freedom from envy, and faith. The usual rites of Hindu worship are followed, images of Siva as well as of Vishnu being admitted to the Madhva temple, but rites are of value only as evidencing a desire to conciliate Vishnu.

Vallabhachariyas 13,183.—The faith of one early Sampradaya, the Vishnu Swami, has disappeared in its original form, but the name has to some extent been appropriated by the followers of Vallabhacharya, a southern Brāhman of this Sampradaya who at Gokal and Benares introduced a new devotion in honor of Krishna in which the god is adored as a child Balkrishna or Bal Gopal. As taught by Vallabhacharya, the doctrines of the sect are unexceptionable. Sin of all kinds is washed away by a union with God. Krishna is the refuge of all, and to the holy Krishna, man must dedicate his bodily faculties, his life, his soul, his belongings, with his wife, his house, his children, and his whole substance. The scandal which has attached itself to the name of the sect is due to a development of this doctrine, apparently in the time of Gokal Nath, the grandson of Vallabhachariya, which identifies the Goshain with the divinity. By the act of dedication a man submits to the pleasure of the Goshain as God's representative not only his worldly wealth but the virginity of his daughter or newly married wife. Under this teaching the Vallabhacharyas have become the epicureans of the east and assert that the ideal life is attained through social enjoyment. Members of the sect are invariably family men and engage freely in secular pursuits.

A sect represented in the provinces and having its principal temples in Brindaban, but which does not appear in the census schedules to any appreciable extent, is that of the *Bengali* or *Gauriya Vaishnavas*, founded by Chaitanya in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Its disappearance from the schedules is no doubt due to the fact that in Muttra it is considered to be sufficiently described by the use of the word Vaishnava. The special tenets of the Bengali Vaishnavas are the identification of Vishnu with the Supreme God and in his possession of "sensible and real attributes," as contrasted with Vedanta belief in the negative properties of God, the identity of Krishna and Chaitanya as embodiments of the God; and the all-sufficiency of faith, such faith being adequately expressed by the mere repetition of the name. The connection of Krishna with Radha occupies an important position in the Gauriya Vaishnava creed. Chaitanya taught the equality of all castes, but this doctrine has not been fully acted on by his successors.

Hari Das, 1094.—Lineally descended from the sect of Chaitanya, but indigenous in its growth, is that of Hari Das, a saintly Sanadh Brāhman of the Muttra district, whose miraculous powers are stated to have attracted the belief of the Emperor Akbar. The tenets of the school are not materially different from those of the Vaishnava sects just spoken of. The modern representatives of the Goshains, of this sect, all of them now family men, though Hari Das himself was a celibate, appear to have little claim to respect, either for their learning or the purity of their morals.

Radhaballabhi 34,795.—Of more importance in the provinces than either of the above is the Radhaballabhi sect, founded by Hari Vans, a Gaur Brāhman of Sahāranpur, originally a Madhavachariya Vaishnava, but whose natural passions led him to devote his devotion in a very secondary degree to Krishna himself and mainly to Krishna's mistress, Radha, who was deified as the goddess of Lust. In the writings of Hari Vans, "the language of the

brothel is," in the words of Growse, "borrowed for temple use. But strange to say, the Goshains, who accept as their gospel Hari Vans's sensuous ravings, are respectable men who contrast favourably both in sobriety of life and intellectual acquirements with the professors of sects based on more respectable authorities."

Ramanandi, 421,433.—The sects so far mentioned have their headquarters in the home of Krishna and regard that god as the chief incarnation of Vishnu. That next to be mentioned, much more important in its hold over worshippers who are not professional ascetics, addresses its devotions particularly to Rāma Chandra and has its capital in Ajudhiya. Rāmanand was a disciple of Rāmanuja, but made it his avowed object in founding a new sect to liberate his followers from the fetters of the earlier sect in matters both of form and doctrine. The Rāmanandi tenets are, therefore, beyond their assertion of the superiority of Rāma and the necessity for the worship of Rāma and Sita, somewhat indefinite. It was probably this fact which has led to the foundation of separate sects by so many of the followers of Rāmanand, Kabir, Raidas, Sena, and others. Throughout the adherents to the original sect and those of the later developments, a purer tone of belief than amongst the sects devoted to Krishna is manifest. The original Rāmanandis are largely, especially in Oudh, Rājputs. The later sects have many of their followers amongst the lower castes, Rāmanand having taught liberation from caste as well as from other ceremonial observances and chosen many of his leading disciples from men of the lower castes. Nabhaji, a follower of Rāmanand and the writer of the *Bhakt Mala*, the lives of the saints, the work of highest authority amongst the Vaishnava sects, is said to have been a Dom, Kabir a weaver, Sena a barber, Raidas a Chamār. The principal gospel of the Rāmanandis is the Rāmāyan of Tulsi Das, a work regarding which it has already been remarked that Northern India owes to it much of the freedom it enjoys from the licentiousness which has disgraced many of the sects connected with the worship of Radha Krishna or of the Sakti of the Tantras.

The sects which were founded by followers of Rāmanand are some-

Kabir Panthi	318,203
Ramdas	417,127
Sena Panthi	1,425
Nanddeo Panthi	10,368
Dadu Panthi	5,010
Nanak Shikhi	336,108

what numerous. Their followers are probably more fully enumerated than those of the parent sect, both because their tenets are more distinctly defined and because several of them have taken special hold amongst certain defined castes.

The first mentioned, Kabir Panthi, is important both from the number of its adherents and because Nanak the founder of a much more important sect was a follower of Kabir. Kabir, said to have been a Brāhman by birth but adopted by a weaver, was originally a follower of Rāmanand, but preached the doctrine of emancipation with a boldness and freedom from superstitious beliefs which completely separated his followers from the general body of Rāmanandis, and leaves it doubtful as to whether the sect founded by him should be included amongst Vaishnava sects. "With an unprecedented boldness Kabir assailed the whole system of idolatrous worship, and ridiculed the learning of the Pandits and doctrines of the Sastras in a style peculiarly

well suited to the genius of his countrymen to whom he addressed himself, whilst he also directed his compositions to the Musalmán, as well as to the Hindu faith, and with equal severity attacked the *Mulla* and *Korán*. The effect of his lessons, as confined to his own immediate followers, will be shown to have been considerable, but their indirect effect has been still greater, several of the popular sects being little more than ramifications from his stock, whilst *Nanak Shah*, the only Hindu reformer who has established a national faith, appears to have been chiefly indebted for his religious notions to his predecessor Kabir. This sect therefore claims particular attention." Kabir himself, though constant in condemning the prevailing idolatry of the Hindu system, appears himself to have laid down no distinct principles of belief for the guidance of his followers. The consequence has been that to some extent the modern leaders of the sect, though in form of worship completely separated from other Hindus, have adopted many notions from the earlier and more orthodox Vaishnava sects. They admit of but one God, the Creator of the world; they assert that he has a body formed of the five elements of matter and a soul endowed with the three qualities of being. He is free from the defects of human nature and from all restraints as to shape and form, but in other respects the pure man is his living resemblance and after-death his associate and equal. The Supreme Being was alone for many ages, but then to renew the world, became manifest in a female form, the deceiving *Maya*, from whom the Hindu Trinity and Saktis and all the mistaken notions current amongst mankind originate. The true Kabir Panthi, however, refuses any reverential homage to *Maya* or the gods whom she created. For him the essence of religion is the true knowledge of Kabir, a knowledge to which both Hindus and Muhammadans are strangers. The moral code of the Kabir Panthis inculcates humanity, including absolute respect for all life, truth, retirement from worldly passions and desires, and submission to the guru or spiritual guide, the latter, however, to be dependent on the pupil's conviction of the worthiness of the guru. The influence of the teachings of Kabir has extended far beyond the limits of his own sect. It has led to the foundation of not a few later important sects and influences, possibly to a still greater extent, the thoughts of Hindus not outwardly separated from the general body of Hindu worshippers. Kabir Panthi ascetics are numerous and in outward appearance not very different from the Gorakhpanthi Jogis, by whom some connection in religious feeling is admitted.

An interesting development of the principles of Kabir we have in the tenets of the Dadupanthis, followers of Dadu, a cotton cleaner or Dhuma of Ahmadabad, but who settled in Ajmir, round which his sect is now strongest. The following interesting account of this sect was given in the *Pioneer* of the 26th March 1892 —

"Dadu, who, like Nanak and Kabir, gave his name to his followers, was born in Ahmadabad about 1544, and died in Narana (50 miles W. by S. of Jeypore) in A. D. 1603. His biographer, Jan Gopal, in 2,864 lines, tells how he spent that life in the country between Ahmadabad and Delhi and Agra, teaching, discussing and making many disciples. He appears to have lived a good deal in Amer, the old capital of Jeypore. He had frequent interviews with Akbar at Sikri, and some wonderful stories are told of him there. Dadu's name as a reformer comes along with Kaler, Nanak, Namdeo, Lal Das, and many more. They all protested against abuses that had sprung up in Hinduism, and sought, with mot-

or less success, to get back to the original and simple truths about God, man, and the way of return to Him. These teachings are embodied in his Bani, which is to the Dadupanthi what the Granth is to the Sikh or Nanak Panthi. It contains 20,000 lines. About half the book is made up of sacred songs, while the other half has 37 short discussions on such subjects as 'The Divine Teacher,' 'Remembrance of God,' 'The pain of separation from Him,' 'The Meeting,' 'Mind,' 'Birth,' 'Maya,' 'Truth,' 'Prayer,' &c. Dadu at his death left many disciples; but of these only 152 were initiated. Of these, again, only 52 wrote much and spread the reformed doctrine far and wide. I know not the present number of his followers. They themselves say, when asked, 'Thousands,' 'Many.'

"The Dadupanthis, like most other religious communities in India, have a two-fold division: (1) the exoteric and (2) the esoteric. The exoteric, or uninitiated, are the householders; disciples of the initiated or Shamedhu order. These grhasthis read, believe, and practice certain of the doctrines of the Bani, and furnish the Dadupanthi Shami with lodging and food when he visits their villages. They are not put out of caste for becoming Dadupanthi Chelas, and so retain all their marriage and social rites and privileges. They retain as a rule their janes, or holy thread, and other charms, and frequently are found in the temples at idol worship. They attend the Dadupanthi Melas at times. I saw this year several of this class at the melas at Naraina, which is just over. They are the working bees in the Dadupanthi hive, and often provide large sums of money for feasts and other expenses.

"The esoteric or initiated, are called Shami, or master; Sadhu, perfect, pious, holy; sant, saint; guru, teacher; and such like. They renounce the world and live 'a life of single blessedness.' The vows of celibacy and of chastity are clearly laid down and strictly enforced. I find the initiated follow these five professions:—

"(1) **Teachers or gurus.**—Their duty is to teach the Bani and keep their chelas in the right way. Some of these men are good scholars and have a great following of initiated disciples, who go with them about the country. I have seen as many as 50 with one man. They study with him the Bani and also some Sanskrit books, grammar, rhetoric and philosophy. They visit large towns and stay days or weeks as arrangements can be made. Others of them are very sorry fellows indeed, with no education and no influence. They usually go about alone and beg their food from door to door. They wear the Bhagwan kapra, or salmon coloured cloth, and use the mata, which they ought not to do. They find they cannot get on without these."

"(2) **Money-lenders.**—Two of our wealthiest Jeypore citizens are Dadupanthi money-lenders. They are reported to be rich. They have fine gardens outside and large clean houses inside the city. They give money on interest much as other Seths do."

"(3) **Doctors.**—His Highness the Mahārāja has a most respected Dadupanthi doctor in daily attendance on the Court. He is well up in native medicine, which he learned from books, and from his predecessor. None of these now study in our colleges. They know little surgery. They are not trained in our sense of the term, but they know Sanskrit shloks, descriptive of diseases, and the remedies to be applied, and many believe in them."

"(4) I am told that it is not below the dignity of the initiated to open a small shop and sell oil, salt and such like. I have not seen this, however. They do keep cows and sell milk."

"(5) The Dadupanthi soldiers of Nāga. There are over 5,000 or more in the service of the Jeypore Durbar alone. This does not represent their full number, for there must be young men in the camp, and old too, unfit for service. Their pay is *one anna* per able-bodied man a day; and with this they clothe and feed themselves. They live in seven camps or villages well out on the borders of the State. These they guarded in olden times. Now they visit those villages that have not paid up their rent. On great State occasions they are summoned to the capital. They are never all out on duty. Those who are out

got two annas a day, and those left at home cultivate land, breed camels, lend money, and such like, and thus help the common fund. It is said that this soldier saint took his origin from Bhim Singh, a younger brother of a Bikanir King, becoming Dadu's disciple. Dadu made him take up and use the sword and shield he had laid at his feet. The then King of Jeypore, Bhagwan Das, gave him some allowances from the treasury, and he was soon surrounded by more soldier saints. In lawless times they would have many opportunities of enriching themselves. They have done good work in Jeypore for the State. They were faithful to us in the Mutiny. They are nice, simple men, but hardly now deserve the name of soldier."

"There are thus seven villages and many, many houses in Jeypore without women in them. There are no female Nágas, nor villages without men. The ranks of the Nágas are filled up by adoption from all the higher Hindu castes. They are not so numerous as of old. In lawless times they got recruits where they could. The loot of villages gave them wealth, and many a father has reduced his debt by throwing a son or two into the bargain."

Rai Das was another of the pupils of Rámanand who founded a separate sect, whose purity of belief ranks it with or above that founded by Kabir, although its adherents are almost entirely amongst the lowest of the people, the Chamárs, from whom Rai Das himself sprung. In spite of his low birth the purity and influence of his teaching earned him a mythical position in the Bhaktmala or lives of the Vaishnava saints as a Bráhmchari reborn, and disciples even amongst Rájputs so proud as the Ranas of Chittor.

The belief of his followers of to-day, so far as can be ascertained, is purely theistic. They acknowledge one supreme omnipotent and all-seeing God to whom alone worship is due. Their numbers as shown in the schedules are considerable, but they are not improbably still more numerous as many of them are likely to be included amongst those who return themselves as worshippers of Parmeswar.

The persons recorded as *Senapanthi* in these provinces are probably all or nearly all of the same caste as the founder of the sect, a Nai, who was included amongst Rámanand's disciples. The Bhakt Mala relates that Sena, the barber of the Rája of Bandhogarh, was a devout worshipper of Vishnu, but that his devotion to his religious duties prevented on one occasion his appearance at the proper time in attendance on his earthly master Vishnu to save his votary from punishment for this neglect appeared himself in the form of Sena and performed his duties undetected by the Rája until Sena himself appeared with many excuses for his absence. The recollection of the divine fragrance which flowed from the barber showed the Rája what had happened and the barber was elevated to the position of the Rája's guru. Sena's present followers in these provinces are probably to a considerable extent more a subcaste than a genuine sect. They appear in the caste lists as the "Sambans" subcaste of Nais. From a doctrinal point of view, however, record as Senapanthi implies, as in the other sects sprung from that of Rámanand, a belief in the superior power of one Supreme God.

In every way the most important of the sects in which the influence of Rámanand and Kabir is traced is that founded by Nanak from which the Sikh faith was developed by a later disciple. Nanakpanthi Hindus number in all 336,168 persons and are found all over the provinces, but are by far

more numerous in the western districts in which for the upper agricultural classes this is almost the only reformed faith professed.

"It appears to be a well-ascertained fact that this great teacher was born, not in Lahore itself, but in a neighbouring village, called Talvandi, on the river Ravi, not far from Lahore, in the year 1469, a few years before Chaitanya in Bengal and Martin Luther in Europe. Of course the various biographies of Nanak, called Janam Sākhs, and written in the Panjābī dialect, are filled with myths and stories of miraculous events, invented to justify the semi-deification of the founder of the sect soon after his death. That all the Hindu gods appeared in the sky and announced the birth of a great saint (Bhagat) to save the world, is not quite capable of proof, nor can we quite accept as a fact another statement of his chroniclers, that one day angels seized him while bathing and carried him bodily into the presence of the deity, who presented him with a cup of nectar and charged him to proclaim the One God, under the name of Hari, upon earth. But we need not disbelieve the statement that at an early age he became a diligent student of Vaishnava religious books, and that in his youth he imitated the example of other incipient reformers, wandering to various shrines in search of some clue to the labyrinth of Hinduism. It is even affirmed that his travels included the performance of a *hajj* to Mecca, and that on being reproved by the *Kazi* for lying down with his feet towards the Ka'bah, he replied, 'put my feet in that direction where the house of God is not.'"

"Nanak, however, laid no claim to be the originator of a new religion. His teaching was mainly founded on that of his predecessors, especially on that of Kabir, whom he constantly quoted. He was simply a guru, or teacher, and his followers were simply Sikhs or disciples. But he was also a reformer who aimed, as other reformers had done before him, at delivering Hinduism, and especially the Vaishnavism of Northern India, from its incubus of caste, superstition and idolatry. Yet it does not appear that Nanak directly attacked caste or denounced it in violent language. He simply welcomed persons of all ranks as his followers, and taught that the Supreme Being was no respecter of persons."

"The plain fact was that Nanak found himself in a part of India where Muhammadans formed the majority of the population. Though himself originally a Hindu, he became partially Islamized, to the extent at least of denouncing idolatry. His idea was to bring about a union between Hindus and Muhammadans on the common ground of a belief in One God. Yet the creed of Nanak was really more pantheistic than monotheistic. God, he said, is Supreme Lord over all (Paramesvara). He may be called Brūhma, or by other names, such as Govinda, &c, but his especial name is Hari (=Vishnu). This Supreme Being does not create the universe out of nothing, but evolves it out of Himself. It is a kind of expansion of His own essence which takes place for His own amusement (*khela*). Such expansion being made up of the three Gunas, Sattva, Rājas, and Tamas, in perfect equilibrium. It is Illusion or *Māyā* which disturbs this equilibrium and causes the apparent separation between God, the world and the human soul all this is pure Brūhmanism. We find also that, except in denouncing idolatry, Nanak differed very little from a pure Vaishnava, for he taught that in the present age of the world (the Kali Yuga) the repetition of the name of Hari is the only means of salvation. Notwithstanding the merit to be gained by benevolent works and religious ceremonies, and that the knowledge of this name is only to be acquired through a properly ordained teacher (*guru*). It is curious, too, that a religious movement which commenced in an effort to draw the adherents of Sikhism and Muhammadanism together, should have ended in exciting the bitter animosity between them. Nanak's death is known to have occurred on the 10th of October 1538. One of his sons expected to succeed him, but to the surprise of those who were present at his death, he passed over his own son and nominated as second guru his disciple Lalauā, whose name had been changed to Angādā because of his devotion. He had, so to speak, given up his person (*angā*) to the service of his master. This appears to have been his chief merit. He was quite illiterate, though tradition makes him the inventor of the peculiar alphabet called *Guru-mukhī* (a modification of the Devanāgarī) in which the

Sikh Bible was written. Angada nominated Amardas to succeed him as third guru. Seven others were appointed to the succession in a similar manner. These make up the ten chief gurus of the Sikh religion. They were, four, Rámdas; five, Arjun; six, Har Govind; seven, Harrai; eight Harkhan (for Har-Krishna); nine, Teg-Bahádur; and ten, Govind Singh."

With the fourth guru, Rámdas, the Nanakshahi faith began to assume a different character. Rámdas and his son Arjan understood the power of wealth and organization, and under them the faith began to assume political importance. This led to opposition and persecution by the Muhammadan Government, till the suicide of the ninth guru, Teg Behádur, whilst being subjected to cruel tortures by the order of Aurangzeb, led Govind Singh, his son, to swear his followers to undying feud against Muhammadanism. Henceforward the followers of Govind Singh were Sikhs, and their history belongs to that of the neighbouring province. In the North-Western Provinces the sect remained in the position it was left by Nanak, and whilst proud to acknowledge a connection with the faith of the warlike Sikhs, it is far more distinctly a branch of Hindu Vaishnavism. Nanakshahi Hindus in these provinces have been recorded as 336,168 in number. It is probable that not a few of the persons included amongst Sikhs in the western districts are really Nanakpanthi Hindus.

Namdeopanthi, 10,358.—Namdeopanthis are somewhat similarly situated to the Senapanthi. Namdeo was a follower of Rámanand, a Chhipri or cotton printer by caste, who founded a sect to which what has now become a subcaste of his fellow Chhipris somewhat extensively belong. The unity of the deity and the uselessness of ceremonial appear to be the leading characteristics of the creed. Like Raidasi Chamars and Sonapanthi Nais, the Namdeopanthi cotton-printers have been separated from their caste-fellows by the superior purity of their beliefs and now form a separate subcaste, shown in the caste returns as Namdeobansi. Writings by Namdeo form a part of the Sikh Granth or sacred scripture.

Satnami, 152,734.—Of the other sects remaining for mention, by far the most important in these provinces is that of the Satnami worshippers of the true name, founded by Jagjivandas, a Rajput of the Bara Banki district, who died in the beginning of the present century. He is said to have been the disciple of a Saivite Goshain, but of the sect he founded the doctrines are distinctly Vaishnavite. Proselytizing was carried on extensively after Jagjivandas' death by fourteen well-known disciples mostly Rajputs and Brahmins, but amongst whom were numbered two Kurmis, a Chamar and a Mochi. The influence of the sect is great amongst low-caste people, more especially in the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it is most general in Bara Banki, Gonda, Bahraich, Basti, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur and other districts not far removed from the home of the founder. To a less extent it occurs throughout the province; indeed there is no province in Northern India in which Satnamis do not occur. The following account of the tenets of the sect is given by Wilson :—

"These profess to adore the true name alone, the One God, the Cause and Creator of all things, *Nirguna*, or void of sensible qualities, without beginning or end."

"They borrow, however, their notions of creation from the Vedanta philosophy, or rather from the modified form in which it is adapted to vulgar apprehension. Worldly exist-

ence is illusion, or the work of *Māyā*, the primitive character of *Bhāvanī*, the wife of *Siva*. They recognise accordingly the whole Hindu Pantheon, and, although they profess to worship but one God, pay reverence to what they consider manifestations of his nature visible in the *Avatāra*, particularly *Rāma* and *Kṛṣṇa*."

"Unlike the *Sādās* also, they use distinctive marks, and wear a double string or silk bound round the right wrist. Frontal lines are not invariably employed, but some make a perpendicular strak with ashes of a burnt offering made to *Hanuman*."

"Their moral code is something like that of all Hindu quietists, and enjoins indifference to the world, its pleasures or its pains, implicit devotion to the spiritual guide, clemency and gentleness, rigid adherence to truth, the discharge of all ordinary, social or religious obligations, and the hope of final absorption into the one spirit which pervades all things."

To feed the needy, to wound no one's feelings, to work with the plough till midday, and to spend the rest of the day in prayer and rest are the moral precepts of the sect. Strictly speaking, the Satnami should not worship idols, but a good deal of tolerance is extended towards local superstitions. Incense is burnt to *Hanuman* under the name of *Mahabir*. *Rāmchandar* is also an object of reverence. Meat, masur and intoxicating liquors are forbidden and so is the "baingan," the fruit of the egg-plant. The latter prohibition is stated to be in memory of a miracle by which the founder converted a "baingan" into meat for the consumption of a relative, the *Rāja* of Gonda, who insisted on being provided with animal food. Caste is observed and in social ceremonies the usual family customs are adhered to. The number shown under the head Satnami is 152,734. The great majority are followers of *Jagjivandas*, but a more restricted sect is entirely included, that of the *Sādās*, a body of Hindu unitarians most numerous in *Farukhabad* and *Mirzapur*, who, though identical in name with the sect just described, are absolutely distinct and in point of fact are not *Vaishnava*, strictly so called. The sect was founded by *Birbhan*, a resident of *Narnaul* near *Delhi*, in 1858. The substance of their creed is given in twelve "hukms" quoted as follows by *Wilson*.—

1. "Acknowledge but one God, who made and can destroy you, to whom there is none superior, and to whom alone therefore is worship due; not to earth, nor stone, nor metal, nor wood, nor trees, nor any created thing. There is but one Lord, and the Word of the Lord. He who meditates on falsehoods, practices falsehood and commits sin, and he who commits sin falls into Hell."

2. "Be modest and humble, set not your affections on the world, adhere faithfully to your creed and avoid intercourse with all not of the same faith; eat not of a stranger's bread."

3. "Never lie nor speak ill at any time to or of anything, of earth or water, of trees or animals. Let the tongue be employed in the praise of God. Never steal, nor wealth, nor land, nor beasts, nor pasture distinguish your own from another's property, and be content with what you possess. Never imagine evil. Let not your eyes rest on improper objects, nor men, nor women, nor dances, nor shows."

4. "Listen not to evil discourse, nor to anything but the praises of the Creator, nor to tales, nor gossip, nor calumny, nor music, nor singing, except hymns, but then the only musical accompaniment must be in the mind."

5. "Never covet anything, either of body or wealth. Take not of another. God is the giver of all things; as your trust is in Him so shall you receive."

6. "When asked what you are, declare yourself a *Sadh*; speak not of caste; engage not in controversy; hold firm your faith; put not your hope in men."

7. "Wear white garments; use no pigments, nor collyrium, nor dentifrice, not *menks*, nor mark your person, nor your forehead with sectarian distinctions, nor wear chaplets or rosaries or jewels."

8. "Never eat nor drink intoxicating substances, nor chew *pán*, nor smell perfumes, nor smoke tobacco, nor chew nor smell opium; hold not up your hands, bow not down your head in the presence of idols or of men."

9. "Take no life away, nor offer personal violence, nor give damnable evidence, nor seize anything by force."

10. "Let a man wed one wife, and a woman one husband; let not a man eat of a woman's leavings, but a woman may of a man's, as may be the custom. Let the woman be obedient to the man."

11. "Assume not the garb of a mendicant, nor solicit alms, nor accept gifts. Have no dread of necromancy, neither have recourse to it. Know before you confide. The meetings of the Pious are the only places of pilgrimage, but understand who are the Pious before you so salute them."

12. "Let not a *Sadh* be superstitious as to days, or to lunations, or to months, or the cries or appearances of birds or animals: let him seek only the will of the Lord."

The principles of these commandments are founded on the unitarianism of Kabir, Nanak, Dadu and other similar writers with possibly some assistance from Christianity. In notions as to the constitution of the universe, the existence of the inferior deities and the object of all devotion—liberation from life on earth, *Sadhs* do not differ from other Hindus. Caste was originally ignored in the *Sadh* community and converts received from all classes of the population. They have now, however, ceased to receive converts and form a close caste organization in themselves, the poorer members of which are assisted by the wealthier. A considerable proportion of the *Sadhs* are wealthy traders, amongst the poorer classes they are largely cotton printers. They have not preserved in its entirety the high standard of honesty and charity inculcated in their commandments, and are believed to reckon amongst their ranks quite as large a proportion of persons, whose standard of conduct in such respects is low, as does any other religion or sect in the North-West Provinces. It is unfortunate that they appear as a caste in Farukhabad only, where the numbers in the caste return are 1,866. They are known to be fairly numerous in Mirzapur and to be found to some extent elsewhere.

The remainder of the sects included as Vaishnava are more or less unimportant and may be dealt with briefly.

Apapanthi 4,207, *Munna Das* 2,636.

The *Apapanthi* sect was founded a century ago by Munna Das, a goldsmith ascetic of Mandwa, a village in the Kheri district, to whose miraculous powers an escape from drought which threatened the country was believed to be due and who has since had a not inconsiderable number of followers in the district of his birth and Sitapur and Bahraich. It does not appear that the tenets taught by Munna Das to any considerable extent differ from those of the usual Vaishnava sects. *Anantpanthi* with a following of only 170 persons appears in Rae Bareilly and Sitapur. It is a monotheistic reformed sect, the name of which implies a worship of Him who is without beginning or end.

Charandasi, 599.—Charandasi is a Panjáb sect of a more orthodox Vaishnava character than those just described. In these provinces it has only 599 followers. It was founded by Charandas, a merchant of the Dhusar caste, who lived in Delhi in the reign of the second Alauddin. They regard Krishna as the universal source and inculcate his worship combined with that of Radha. Professor Wilson gives the following account of their tenets :—

“ Reverence of the Guru, and assertion of the pre-eminence of faith above every other distinction are also common to them with other Vaishnava sects, from whom probably they only differ in requiring no particular qualification of caste, order, nor even of sex, for their teachers : they affirm, indeed, that originally they differed from other sects of Vaishnavas in worshipping no sensible representations of the deity, and in excluding even the Tulsi plant and Saligrám stone from their devotions : they have, however, they admit, recently adopted them, in order to maintain a friendly intercourse with the followers of Rámanand : another peculiarity in their system is the importance they attach to morality, and they do not acknowledge faith to be independent of works : actions, they maintain, invariably meet with retribution or reward : their moral code, which they seem to have borrowed from the Madhvas, if not from a purer source, consists of ten prohibitions. They are not to lie, not to revile, not to speak harshly, not to discourse idly, not to steal, not to commit adultery, not to offer violence to any created thing, not to imagine evil, not to cherish hatred, and not to indulge in conceit or pride. The other obligations enjoined are, to discharge the duties of the profession or caste to which a person belongs, to associate with pious men, to put implicit faith in the spiritual preceptor, and to adore Hari as the original and indefinable cause of all, and who, through the operation of Máya, created the universe, and has appeared in it occasionally in a mortal form, and particularly as Krishna at Brindaban.”

“ The followers of Charan Das are both clerical and secular ; the latter are chiefly of the mercantile order ; the former lead a mendicant and ascetic life, and are distinguished by wearing yellow garments and a single streak of sandal, or gopichandana, down the forehead ; the necklace and rosary are of tulsi beads : they wear also a small pointed cap, round the lower part of which they wrap a yellow turban. Their appearance in general is decent, and their deportment decorous ; in fact, although they profess mendicancy, they are well supported by the opulence of their disciples ; it is possible, indeed, that this sect, considering its origin, and the class by which it is professed, arose out of an attempt to shake off the authority of the Gokulastha Goshams.”

Eswaranandi, 3,966.—Eswaranandi (Sateswari) like Satnami is a sect founded by an Oudh religious thinker in protest against the idolatry and superstition of the beliefs prevailing around him. Eswaranand was a resident of Pura Nand in the Partábgarh district, the son of a religious ascetic. He spent his 85 years of life in obtaining converts to a faith in no way distinguishable by points of doctrine from those of the other Vaishnava Unitarian sects. The number of the sect shown at census was 3,966, principally in the Gonda district.

Parnami, 21,113.—Persons of the similar *Parnami* sect, considerably more numerous (21,113), are found mostly in Gonda, Bahraich, Rae Bareilly and Gorakhpur. It is said to have been founded a century ago by a Vaishnava ascetic of Gwalior and spread by the agency of his disciples into Oudh, where they have many lay adherents. The principles of the sect add to those beliefs usual to reformed Vaishnava sects the special one that all the vicissitudes of human life, including birth and death, tend to promote the general welfare, that in fact “ whatever is best.”

Prannathi, 65.—The Prannathi sect shows for the province only 65 persons. It appears from Growse's Mathura, that at the time it was written they owned a single representative in that district. The founder of the sect was a Bundelkhand Rājput. His religion was an attempt to effect a compromise between Hinduism, Muhammadanism and Christianity. It condemned idolatry, but found truth to some extent in all religions, and alike looked forward to the coming of Moses, of Christ, and of Muhammad. A full account of part of the religious books of this very minor sect is given at page 230 *et. seq.* of Growse's Mathura.

Mohandasi, 1,118.—Of somewhat similar principles is the sect founded by Mohan Sain or Mohan Das, a religious ascetic of the Fyzabad district, by which the Muhammadan faith is adopted as foundation of their beliefs, but qualified in many respects by adherence to the Hindu system and the Hindu mythology. The sect numbers 1,118 persons.

Siva Naraini, 24,814.—*Siva Narainis* are considerably more important, especially in Gházipur, Ballia and Gorakhpur, which are close to the birthplace of the founder. They are Unitarians in the strictest sense of the word, paying no regard to any of the objects of Hindu or Muhammadan reverence. They originally received proselytes from both Hindus and Muhammadans and even it is believed from the lowest order of Christians.

"Truth, temperance and mercy are the cardinal virtues of this sect, as well as of the Sadhs; polygamy is prohibited, and sectarian marks are not used: conformity to the external observances of the Hindus or Muhammadans, independently of religious rites, is recommended, but latitude of practice is not unfrequent; and the Siva Narayanis of the lower orders are occasionally adducted to strong potations."

"The sect derives its appellation from that of its founder, Siva Narayan, a Rājput of the Nervana tribe, a native of Chandavan, a village near Gházipur: he flourished in the reign of Muhammad Sháh, and one of his works is dated Samvat 1791, or A. D. 1735. The sect is strongest amongst Rājputs, but Káhars and other low caste men are also admitted to a considerable extent.

Radhá Swami, 188.—*Radhá Swami* with 188 adherents, in Muttra mostly, is believed to be a sect founded by Rai Salig Rám, the late Postmaster-General, regarding the tenets of which I have no information.

Swami Naraini, 235.—*Swami Narainis* are shown as numbering 235 persons in these provinces. The founder of the sect, Sahjanand by name, was born in Chaplá Swami Narain in the Gonda district, but his religious work was entirely accomplished in the Bombay Presidency, and the adherents of the sect in these provinces are confined to those connected with a magnificent temple which has been built in the birthplace of the founder. Swami Narain acquired great wealth during his ministry, which, with the leadership of the sect, was bequeathed by him to his relatives in Gonda, who are now the "Mahárájas" of the faith. The institution of the sect was intended as a protest against the licentiousness of the Vallabhacharyas, to whom Sahjanand originally belonged. Radha and Krishna receive the same honour as in the Vallabhacharya faith, Swami Narain himself being added as the third member of the Trinity. Further details regarding the sect,

which is influential in Bombay, are given in Monier Williams' *Bráhmaṇism and Hinduism*.

Gobindpanthi, 4,605.—More important in these provinces is the less known *Gobindpanthi* sect, whose adherents number 4,605 persons. It was founded by Gobind Das, a mendicant, buried at Ahrauli in the Fyzabad district, in whose honor an annual fair attended by several thousand worshippers is held in Aghan. The beliefs of the sect are theistic, but beyond this I am unable to give any details.

In the margin are given the numbers of adherents of two Ballia

Náth Bábhá	...	1,297	Rájpút sects, of whom the local Gazetteer gives
Bhikha Sháh	...	1,277	the following account :—

"The first of these takes its designation from the founder, whose original name was Amar Singh. He is supposed by Dr. Oldham to have lived 200 years ago, and to have been a deified hero of the Sengar tribe. The local tradition about him is as follows :—He became an ascetic at five years of age; and after 24 years of wandering life, spent mostly in the Panjáb, returned to his people. His divine power was manifested by the singular phenomenon of his cooking-fire remaining unextinguished in the rain, and his identity was proved by a miraculous renewal of lactation in his aged mother. He is represented as a guardian deity, interfering in various ways, and with constant success, on behalf of his votaries. Their successful resistance to the Rájás of Benares, and the restoration of the pargana to them by the English Government, are regarded as instances of the power and influence of Náth Bábhá. Every third year in the month of Baisakh a festival is held in his honour at Rasra, the peculiar feature of which is the large offerings of cakes then made. His worship consists principally of adoration of various relics. His shrine is supported, among other offerings, by the voluntary contribution of one pie in the rupee on the Government revenue of pargana Lakhnesar. The zamíndárs, indeed, were willing to have this recorded and made a legal claim upon them, but the Government declined to have anything to do with its collection or legal recognition, and it continues to be a voluntary offering."

"Similar to Náth Bábhá among the Sengars is Bhikha Sháh among the Kausik Rájputs of Kopachit. The history and tenets of the sect are given as follows, by Bhola Náth, a kándungo of the Ballia tahsil. There was a devotee in Dehli whose name was Sháh Muhammad Yari. In his time a certain zamíndár of Bhirkura, named Mardan Sinh, was arrested for default in payment of revenue and sent by the Viceroy (Subadár) to Dehli, where he was imprisoned. A servant who had attended Mohan Sinh paid visits in his leisure hours to Muhammad Yari Sháh. One day the devotee enquired what he was and where he lived. On this the servant narrated the circumstances of his master's imprisonment and of his own presence there. 'Go and tell your master,' said the devotee, 'that he will be set free to-morrow by the order of the Minister of State, and that he should then present himself to me.' Mardan Sinh was actually released the next day, and, as directed, attended on Muhammad Yari Sháh. After several days' attendance and devotion, the devotee expressed himself satisfied, and directed Mardan Sinh to proceed to his own country, and there worship the Atma, and show mercy to the poor and hungry."

"He also gave him a *reli*, or necklace of black silk, worn as a distinguishing mark by the chief who sits on the *gaddí* when he has occasion to go to his disciples. Mardan Sinh was further instructed by Muhammad Yari Sháh to observe the following simple ceremony at the time of making a disciple: a *kantáá*, or sacred garland, is put round his neck, and the disciple is strictly enjoined to repeat constantly the invocation 'Rám, Rám,' and never to take life or tyrannize over any one. Mardan Sinh on his return to Bhirkura made one Bhikha his disciple, and the latter finally settled in Baragaon. This happened some 400

years ago, and the Bhika Shikhi gaddi (seat) was thus founded. It may be noticed with regard to the above account that a Muhammadan fakir is represented as enjoining the repetition of the strictly Hindu formula 'Râm, Râm.' If the legend is a correct statement of fact, the circumstance is an interesting illustration of the partial amalgamation of Muhammadan and Hindu forms, which we know was the aim of some Vaishnava reformers."

Darya Das, 2,310.—A similar sect in the Ghazipur district was founded by one Darya Das, a Vaishnava mendicant of the Koeri caste, whose followers now number 2,310.

Bishnois, 49,559.—The last sect to be specially mentioned is in many respects an important one, that of the Bishnois. They number altogether 49,559 persons, mostly in Bijnor. It is by no means certain that the figures given are entirely correct, owing to the identity of the name Bishnoi in the Persian character with Baishnavi, as Vaishnavi is often written and its close resemblance to the corrupt form of Bishui, by which name Hindu Banu-yas often describe themselves by way of contrast to "Jaini" fellow-caste men. The Bishnoi sect had its origin in the bordering districts of the Panjâb. The following account of it is taken from the Sirsa Settlement report.—

"The name Bishnoi is evidently derived from the prominence they give in their creed and worship to the god Vishnu, though they themselves say it is derived from the twenty-nine (His-Nau) articles of their creed as prescribed by the founder of the sect. It is said that any member of the higher Hindu castes can become a Bishnoi, but in this district at least they are almost all Jât or Khatri by tribe, and retain the language, dress and other characteristics of the Bâgris; but they try to sink their tribe in their religion and give their caste as Bishnoi merely. The account they give of the founder of their sect is as follows.—At Pindpaur, a village south of Bikaner in the Jodhpur territory, there lived a Râjpût Panwar, named Laut, who had attained the age of sixty years and had no son. One day a neighbour going out to sow his field met Laut, and deeming it a bad omen to meet a childless man, turned back from his purpose. This cut Laut to the quick, and he went out to the jungle and bewailed his childlessness until evening, when a fakir appeared to him and told him that in nine months he should have a son, and after showing his miraculous power by drawing milk from a calf, vanished from his sight. At the time named a child miraculously appeared in Laut's house and was miraculously suckled by his wife Hânsî. This happened in Samvat 1508 (A. D. 1451). For seven years the boy, who was an incarnation (*avatar*) of Vishnu, played with his fellows, and then for 27 years he tended cattle, but all this time he spoke no word. His miraculous powers were shown in various ways, such as producing sweets from nothing for the delectation of his companions, and he became known as *Achambha* (the wonderer), whence his name of Jhâmli, by which he is generally known. After 3½ years a Brahman was sent for to get him to speak, and on his confessing his failure, Jhâmli again showed his power by lighting a lamp by simply snapping his fingers, and uttered his first word. He then adopted the life of a teacher and went to reside on a sandhill some 30 miles south of Bikaner, where after 51 years he died and was burned instead of being burnt like an ordinary Hindu. He did not marry, but devoted himself to the life of an ascetic teacher. His sayings (*vaish*) to the number of 120 were written down by his disciples, and have been handed down in a book (*patâ*) which is written in the Nagri character and in a Hindu dialect similar to Bâgri, seemingly a Mârwarî dialect. The "twenty-nine" precepts given by him for the guidance of his followers are as follows:—For thirty days after childbirth and five days after a menstrual discharge a woman must not cook food. Bathe in the morning. Commit not adultery. Be content. Be altemous and pure. Strain your drinking-water. Be careful of your speech. Examine your fuel in case any living creature be burnt with it. Show pity to living creatures. Keep duty present to your mind as the Teacher bade. Do not

steal Do not speak evil of others. Do not tell lies. Never quarrel. Avoid opium, tobacco, bluing, and blue clothing. Plee from spirits and flesh. See that your goats are kept alive (not sold to Musalmáns who will kill them for food). Do not plough with bullocks. Keep a fast on the day before the new moon. Do not cut green trees. Sacrifice with fire. Say prayers. Meditate. Perform worship and attain heaven. And the last of the twenty-nine duties prescribed by the Teacher—Baptize your children if you would be called a true Bishnoi."

"Some of these precepts are not strictly obeyed for instance, although ordinarily they allow no blue in their clothing, yet a Bishnoi, if he is a servant of the British Government, is allowed to wear a blue uniform, and Bishnois do use bullocks, though most of their farming is done with camels. They also seem to be unusually quarrelsome (in words) and given to use bad language. But they abstain from tobacco, drugs, and spirits, and are noted for their regard for animal life, which is such that not only will they not themselves kill any living creature, but they do their utmost to prevent others from doing so. Consequently their villages are generally swarming with antelope and other animals, and they forbid their Musalmán neighbours to kill them and try to dissuade European sportsmen from interfering with them. They wanted it made a condition of their settlement that no one should be allowed to shoot on their land, but at the same time they asked that they might be assessed at lower rates than their neighbours, on the ground that the antelope, being thus left undisturbed, do more damage to their crops, but I told them this would lessen the merit (*pun*) of their good actions in protecting the animals and they must be treated just as the surrounding villages were. They consider it a good deed to scatter grain (chiefly jagg and moth) to pigeons and other birds, and often have a large number of half-tame birds about their villages. The day before the new moon they observe as a Sabbath and fast-day, doing no work in the fields or in the house. They bathe and pray three times a day, in the morning, afternoon and in the evening, saying "Bishno, Bishno," instead of the ordinary Hindu, Rám, Rám. Their clothing is the same as that of other Bégns, except that their women do not allow the waist to be seen and are fond of wearing black woollen clothing. They are more particular about ceremonial purity than ordinary Hindus are, and it is a common saying that if a Bishnoi's food is on the list of a sting of 20 camels and a man of another caste touches the last camel of the sting, the Bishnoi will consider his food defiled and throw it away. They do not reverence Brahmans, but have priests (*Sádh*) of their own, chosen from among the laity. They do not burn them dead, but bury them below the cattle-stall or in a place frequented by cattle such as a cattle-pen. They observe the Holi in a different way from other Hindus. After sunset on that day they fast till the next forenoon, when after hearing read the account of how Prahlád was tortured by his infidel father Hámaksh for believing in the god Vishnu until he was delivered by the god himself in his incarnation of the lion-man, and mourning over Prahlád's sufferings, they light a sacrificial fire and partake of consecrated water, and after distributing impurified sugar (*gur*) in commemoration of Prahlád's delivery from the fire into which he was thrown, they break their fast. Bishnois go on pilgrimage to the place where Jhámabaji is buried, south of Biláner, where there is a tomb (*maf*) over his remains and a temple (*mandir*) with regular attendants (*pujari*). A festival takes place here every six months in Áshvay and Phágun, when the pilgrims go to the sandhill on which Jhámabaji lived, and there light sacrificial fires (*how*) of panch wood in vessels of stone and offer a burnt offering of barley, til, ghee and sugar, at the same time muttering set prayers. They also make presents to the attendants of the temple and distribute *mozz* and other grains for peacocks and pigeons which live there in numbers. Should any one have committed an offence, such as having killed an animal, or sold a cow or goat to a Musalmán, or allowed an animal to be killed when he could have prevented it, he is fined by the assembled Bishnois for the good of the temple and the animals kept there. Another place of pilgrimage is a tomb called Chhámabola in the Jodhpur country, where a festival is held once a year in Chait."

A somewhat different but probably incorrect account of the sect is given in the Byelor Gazetteer in which Jhámabaji is identified with Sháksh Makh-

dum Jahania Jahangasht, a Muhammadan saint of Márwár. In Bijnor the Bishnois are mostly Baniya and in the use of the Muhammadan salutation *salám alaikum* and the title Shaikhji appear to differ from those of the Panjáb. The Bijnor Bishnois account for this by saying they murdered a Muhammadan Kazi who prevented their burning a widow, and were glad to compound the offence by pretending to adopt Muhammadanism. The separation between the Bishnois and other Hindus is, though decreasing, still considerable, and religious prejudices on either side are still apt to give trouble.

Minor and unclassified sects, 38,093.—Sects which have not been identified or which occur only to a very minor extent in those provinces number 38,093 persons, and are shown together as the last entry in the table.

203 **Sectarian distribution of population.**—The following abstract gives the total of each of the groups and classes referred to above and shows the proportion included in each of the total Hindu population. Roughly, Sakti worshippers are 25 per cent. of the total population. They are closely allied to and would popularly be combined with the 16 per cent who are animistic. Altogether over 41 per cent. of the population belongs to the class whose religion is directly descended from that of the non-Aryan aborigines of India. Next in importance as regards numbers are the Vaishnavas, those at the furthest extreme in religious matters from the animists. Vaishnavas, including reformed sects, include over 22 per cent. of the population, next in numbers with just under 21 per cent are the Saivas. Less than 10 per cent. profess themselves monothestic and non-sectarian. Less than 1 per cent were unable to specify their beliefs, and the remainder over 2 per cent. belong to various small groups not specially connected with either of the main divisions of Hinduism.

Abstract No 58.—Showing the population and proportion to the total number of Hindus of the great sectarian classes.

Class	Group	Population	Percentage of total Hindu population
Class I—Belonging to no sect or to subdivision		1,186,184	3.04
Class II—Monothestic		3,810,271	9.11
Class III—Etc. Purnanic beliefs		501,171	1.27
Class IV—Worshippers of Puranic deities connected with Vishnu	Group (a) Worshippers of Vishnu and Rudra-Nata	3,740,125	9.26
	" (b) Worshippers of incarnations of Vishnu and of gods and demigods connected therewith	3,468,780	8.79
	Class IV	7,208,908	17.85
Class V—Worshippers of Puranic deities connected with Shiva	Group (a) Worshippers of Shiva and local and special Mahadeo	8,117,715	20.11
	" (b) Worshippers of gods and demigods connected with Shiva	2,61,598	6.4
	Class V	8,479,313	20.75
Class VI—Worshippers of Purnic deities		10,080,521	24.96

Abstract No. 59.—Showing the population and proportion to the total number of Hindus of the great sectarian classes—(concluded).

Class.	Group.	Population.	Percentage of total Hindu population.
Class VII.—Developments and additions to Saktaism	Group (a) Worshipers of gods of disease ..	158,780	30
	" (b) Snake worshippers ..	203,286	51
	" (c) Worshipers of spirits of deceased persons who have died a violent death ..	1,329,456	3 29
	" (d) Worshipers of Mahamudra mists ..	2,333,943	5 78
	" (e) Worshipers of caste and ancestral gods ..	157,379	39
	" (f) Other gods worshipped by special classes ..	1,370,883	3 30
	" (g) Demon-worshippers ..	203,332	51
	" (h) Worshipers of village, forest and local gods ..	561,607	1 30
Class VIII.—Worshippers of other Forme gods and dema gods and objects of reverence	" (i) Worshipers of river and river gods .	319,545	79
	Class VII. ...	6,637,211	16 54
Class IX.—	...	334,108	83
	Group (a) Sectarian subdivisions, Savite ..	47,807	12
	" (b) Vaishnava, Untarian and miscellaneous sects. Class IX ...	1,888,863	4 67
Net properly Hindus	...	1,334,759	4 79
	...	5,253	01
Total		40,380,168	100 00

Chapter VIII.—THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

204 The tables showing conjugal condition.—Statistics regarding the civil condition of the population are prepared in a very elaborate form in Tables VIII and D. In the former the population is classified by civil condition for each religion with the same full detail of age as in the age tables. In the latter all castes and races in the province are shown as single, married, or widowed for the age-periods 0 to 9, 10 to 14, 15 to 39, 40 and over.

Table VIII is of value in these provinces only in so far as the conjugal condition of the whole population and of Hindus, Muhammadans and Jains are concerned, of the other religions, none constitute self-contained groups, statistics regarding them are complicated by the absence of children or wives connected with the population recorded in other religions or other countries.

Abstract No. 59, showing for North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the marriage statistics as returned in the schedules together with their proportions to total population.

	Gross numbers			Percentage on total population		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Single	17,881,171	10,011,747	6,929,024	38.13	23.33	14.80
Married	21,001,136	11,825,708	11,877,878	50.72	27.21	25.11
Widowed	5,420,178	1,718,150	1,787,222	11.15	3.28	8.67

leaving slightly less than half the total population as single and widowed, 38.1

Abstract No. 60, comparing the marriage statistics of North-Western Provinces and Oudh with those of England

	Males			Females		
	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,503	4,864	631	3,008	5,254	1,677
England	6,154	3,465	312	5,924	3,327	750

proportion borne by the population of each of the civil conditions to the total

Abstract No. 61, showing the percentage per 10,000 of each sex of the single, married and widowed at each age-period

	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh			England		
	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed
Males						
0-14	3,448	344	9	5,749		
15-24	641	1,014	11	1,593	199	2
25-34	213	1,114	101	157	964	29
35-44	55	1,011	112	155	920	10
45-54	45	620	111	79	681	59
55 and over	41	415	206	79	65	221
Total, Males	4,201	4,863	611	6,191	3,163	112
Females						
0-14		679	11	3,555		
15-24		1,515	59	1,611	125	1
25-34		1,595	195	1,607	964	29
35-44		902	195	170	674	91
45-54		391	439	162	667	145
55 and over		172	616	117	611	499
Total, Females		3,251	1,677	5,628	3,627	760

this condition is considerably more than double as many as in England.

These tables show a conjugal condition of the population very different from anything of which we have experience elsewhere. Of the whole population, including minors, 50.5 per cent. are shown as married, leaving slightly less than half the total population as single and widowed, 38.1 of the former, 11.4 of the latter. How considerable a contrast this presents to the English constitution of population appears from Abstract No. 60 in which the

of each sex, is compared for the North-Western Provinces and England. The comparison shows the North-Western Provinces figures for single much lower than in England, those for married proportionably higher, whilst those for widowed are greatly in excess, especially for women, for whom the proportion of the total sex in

Attention is thus at once drawn to the three phenomena of most importance and interest in connection with marriage statistics in India—(1) infant marriage, (2) the universality of marriage, (3) enforced widowhood. In considering all these phenomena, a comparison by ages of each civil condition as presented in the marginal table abstract No. 61, is necessary.

205. Infant marriage.—In England and Wales there are no persons married before 15 and only 5 males and 24 females in 10,000 of each sex married under 20. In North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the contrary, out of 10,000 males 344 are married below 15 and 420 more between 15 and 20. For females the corresponding figures are still higher, 679 and 667. Table VIII shows that marriage is occasionally prac-

Abstract No. 62, showing for married the absolute numbers of males and females and their proportion to 10,000 of same sex and age-periods.

Age periods.	Absolute numbers of males and females married		Proportion to 10,000 of same sex and age-periods	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-3 mar ..	857	1,114	10	13
1 " ..	857	1,172	24	31
2 " ..	1,893	2,713	31	41
3 " ..	3,382	5,305	47	71
4 " ..	6,507	10,014	90	129
5-9 " ..	13,076	20,517	41	68
10-14 " ..	140,774	291,373	433	679
Total, 0-9 " ..	152,849	311,890	248	506
10-14 " ..	684,958	1,221,870	2,417	5,744
15-19 " ..	1,020,382	1,607,733	6,014	9,119
20-24 " ..	1,444,669	1,911,373	6,923	9,404
25-29 " ..	1,651,290	1,855,511	7,849	9,155
30-34 " ..	1,778,861	1,747,470	8,200	8,201
35-39 " ..	1,185,019	1,088,512	8,256	8,040
40-44 " ..	1,394,583	1,050,977	8,157	6,138
45-49 " ..	661,188	439,367	7,070	6,002
50-54 " ..	885,134	453,635	7,541	3,891
55-59 " ..	263,152	132,643	7,144	4,216
60 and over	746,220	245,005	6,132	1,688
Total	11,820,638	11,673,858	4,803	5,853

confined to the lowest classes of the population, and amongst Muhammadans probably to a great extent is amongst sweepers, whose ideas of Muhammadanism are, as already remarked, indefinite in the extreme. It is said to be an occasional custom amongst certain castes to betroth children before they are born conditionally on their turning out of opposite sexes. The custom of marriage of infants under 4, though prevailing to some extent everywhere, is specially prevalent in certain districts, Dehra Dún, Saháranpur, Agra, Fatehpur, Banda, Allahabad showing specially large numbers in the western districts, whilst the eastern districts both of Oudh and North-Western Provinces all show a proportion of such marriages considerably above average. From 5 to 9 marriage becomes important, nearly 433 per 10,000 of the male population of that age-period being married and 999 per 10,000 of the female population. Between 10 and 14 nearly nine-tenths of the female population

pass into the married state, but considerably more than one-half of the males still remain unmarried. Between 15 and 19 there are 15 married females for each one unmarried, whilst at the end of the period only 60 per cent. of the males have been married. By 24, practically the whole of the female population have been married, almost the whole of those unmarried at this and later ages being women whose avocations preclude marriage or whose physical or mental health forbids it. Of men, considerably more than a fourth are unmarried up to 24, whilst an appreciable but diminishing number remain unmarried through all subsequent age-periods.

Abstract No. 63, showing the distribution of 10,000 Hindus according to sex and age

Age periods	Single		Married		Widowed		Total.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-4	671.0	657.2	2.0	4.1	1	2	677.0	669.7
5-9	656.6	654.8	31.8	61.0	1.0	1.3	689.6	621.0
10-14	118.1	178.8	154.2	260.0	3.6	1.8	665.2	572.6
15-19	201.9	28.1	221.2	421.6	6.7	9.2	549.5	449.1
20-24	120.1	5.1	310.4	465.8	11.4	20.0	411.8	160.9
25-29	70.2	3.6	351.2	290.2	21.6	31.2	552.0	343.0
30-34	52.8	3.6	370.9	372.7	32.1	63.6	565.1	449.8
35-39	20.8	1.0	242.0	211.5	25.1	70.7	298.2	254.1
40-44	25.3	1.8	207.3	222.9	11.1	124.1	266.9	349.0
45-49	11.7	7	110.8	92.4	25.8	62.1	178.1	175.4
50-54	14.5	1.1	186.4	91.8	79.1	150.9	240.9	246.8
55-59	11.6	1	55.5	30.0	18.1	41.7	78.7	71.9
60 and over	12.3	1.1	151.2	50.9	87.5	251.9	254.0	306.9
Total	2,320.7	1,660.1	4,511.9	2,536.9	330.8	817.3	5,180.9	4,810.5

Abstract No. 64, showing the distribution of 10,000 Mussulmans according to sex and age.

Age-periods	Single		Married		Widowed		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-4	664.3	706.8	2.7	4.4	3	1	667.1	710.5
5-9	652.8	682.3	17.1	45.8	8	1.1	681.0	629.2
10-14	175.3	247.1	101.7	205.3	2.7	3.1	699.7	660.0
15-19	237.9	42.7	182.0	321.7	5.9	6.9	427.7	371.3
20-24	122.8	13.2	291.1	419.9	11.6	15.1	427.6	448.4
25-29	60.1	8.9	312.9	355.2	20.1	21.9	428.1	429.0
30-34	35.8	8.9	376.7	374.1	28.8	47.9	411.3	470.9
35-39	10.3	4.4	212.5	207.3	21.5	38.8	280.0	250.1
40-44	13.3	5.1	237.7	233.2	37.3	105.6	348.4	313.9
45-49	5.1	1.8	141.5	95.0	20.0	52.0	167.2	148.8
50-54	0.9	3.6	205.0	111.9	15.6	150.0	257.5	265.5
55-59	2.2	1.1	60.1	33.3	10.7	30.0	73.0	73.4
60 and over	7.1	4.2	161.7	60.8	92.7	202.1	201.6	327.1
Total	2,351.8	1,620.3	3,522.8	2,512.0	300.6	717.4	5,111.2	4,889.7

For Muhammadans the distribution is not materially different from that for Hindus, which dominates the total tables. The proportion of each sex unmarried at the earlier age-periods is somewhat greater than amongst Hindus, whilst at the later age periods the proportion of men unmarried is distinctly lower, and that of single women distinctly higher. This is what might be expected. It is well known that a considerable proportion of men remains unmarried amongst Hindus of several castes, and that a large proportion of the prostitutes and dancing girls who have not been born to the occupation either are or become Muhammadans; in the latter case to escape from the absolute social death that befalls them amongst Hindus of the caste in which

they were born. For Jains, the general outlines are the same, but whilst the

Abstract No. 65, showing the distribution of 10,000 Jains according to sex and age.

Age-periods	Single.		Married		Widowed		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-4	532.0	532.2	5	2.2	6	2	534.0	531.6
5-9	508.6	498.0	10.2	20.0	7	9	517.8	510.2
10-14	460.6	102.9	112.5	518.5	2.7	5.9	578.6	117.2
15-19	247.1	13.6	211.8	470.6	9.6	22.1	561.8	109.5
20-24	172.6	3.6	332.7	413.1	28.0	11.4	541.6	161.1
25-29	120.2	2.3	422.7	310.6	37.4	65.2	580.1	4.81
30-34	99.5	2.9	417.0	311.8	38.0	110.5	491.5	125.2
35-39	56.4	2.0	247.9	191.6	61.5	80.2	315.7	275.5
40-44	57.8	1.0	253.0	196.9	85.5	108.9	391.1	356.8
45-49	34.1	1.0	151.9	82.8	62.8	80.7	247.8	165.5
50-54	33.3	1.3	150.7	86.0	101.4	171.0	285.4	260.9
55-59	13.2	1	62.6	41.3	52.8	51.0	128.6	85.3
60 and over	26.1	1.3	111.1	49.8	150.1	258.1	287.6	290.6
Total	2,122	1,277.8	2,461.2	2,311.7	680.4	1,051.3	5,192.8	4,667.1

expected from the entire absence of women of the dancing girl class amongst the Jains.

Of the total population above 15 who are single, married and widowed,

		Single	Married	Widowed
N-W. Provinces and Oudh	Males	1,702	7,292	1,006
	Females	150	7,224	2,026
England	Males	3,918	5,712	550
	Females	3,673	5,161	1,762

the marginal table shows the proportion in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in England for 10,000 of each sex.

To sum up, we have seen

1st, that whilst marriage begins almost immediately after birth for some castes amongst both Hindus and Muhammadans, it is most general for males just before the age of twenty and for females just before fifteen, 2nd, that after 30 for males and 19 for women, only a small fraction of the total population remains unmarried, 3rd, that marriage is but slightly later amongst Muhammadans than amongst Hindus, and that it is, on the whole, more universal in the former than in the latter religion. The difference between the ages at which Hindus and Muhammadans are usually married is probably, amongst Hindus of good caste, fully more than compensated for by the fact that the bride does not usually go to her husband's house until a subsequent ceremony "gauna" is completed, usually after six or seven years after the marriage. Hindu marriages are not therefore finally completed till usually three years after they have been celebrated. Amongst Muhammadans the bride goes to live with the bridegroom's family immediately after marriage, which, in the words of a Muhammadan author, is usually celebrated "when the youth is eighteen and the young lady thirteen or fourteen at the most. Many are married at an earlier age, when, in the opinion of the parents, an eligible match is to be secured. And in some cases, where the parents on both sides have the union of their children at heart, they contract them at six or seven years old, which marriage they solemnly bind themselves to fulfil when the children have

reached a proper age. Under these circumstances the children are allowed to live in the same house, and often form an attachment for each other, which renders their union a life of real happiness."

There is no reason to believe that in these provinces the age of consummation of marriage is earlier amongst Hindus than Muhammadans, or that the premature consummation, the religious necessity for which was of late so much insisted on in Bengal, takes place at least amongst any except the very lowest castes.

206 Widow marriage.—The figures for widowed present several features of great interest. The distinction between the different religions is here much more marked than in the earlier conjugal condition. Of 10,000 of the total Hindu population, 331 males and 817 females are widowed, 306 males and 747 females amongst Muhammadans; and no less than 639 males and 1,054 females amongst Jains. It is clear, therefore, that both males and females, but particularly the latter, remarry more extensively amongst Muhammadans than Hindus, and very much more frequently amongst Hindus than amongst Jains. As regards females, this is exactly what might have been expected from what is known of the social circumstances of the three religions. Muhammadans permit remarriage alike amongst males and females and the excess of female widowed is due to the same reasons as the excess in England. The higher proportion of widowed of both sexes as compared with England is of course mainly due to the higher proportion of marriages. The somewhat higher proportion of excess amongst Muhammadan widows over Muhammadan widowers as compared with English figures is probably due to the greater facilities an English widow enjoys for remarriage. Amongst Hindus, as is

	Direct numbers	Percentage
Not permitting widow remarriage	9,711,087	21.05
Permitting widow remarriage	30,067,061	75.15
Total, Hindus	40,180,168	100.00

well known, remarriage is in the higher caste permitted only for males. The castes which do not permit widow remarriage are roughly one-fourth of the whole, so that Hindus as regards female-remarriage occupy a position

between Muhammadans and Jains but nearer the former than the latter. The latter are practically as regards such matters Hindus of high caste and permit no widow remarriage, hence the high proportion of widows between males are noteworthy; they tend to show that in those religions and castes which enforce widowhood on their women, the men also remarry to a considerably less extent than in those in which widow remarriage is permitted. This was to be expected, as early marriage and enforced widowhood for females would ordinarily necessitate for a widower a marriage very unequal in point of age, and therefore even amongst a people so given to unequal marriages as Hindus comparatively difficult and comparatively objectionable.

A comparison of the number of widowers and widows in each age-group for the Hindu and Muhammadan religions is instructive. It shows

how the number of Hindu widows almost at once begins to rise above that

Abstract No. 86, showing widows to 1,000 widowers at each age-group for Hindus and Muhammadans

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over
Hindus	1,064	1,354	1,479	1,976	2,003	2,880
Muhammadans	1,228	1,158	1,199	1,721	2,720	2,913

to remarry than a man, and the number of widows to widowers consequently rises suddenly.

207 **The fecundity of the population.**—A comparison of the fecundity of Indian with that of European women may be interesting. The tables show in all 8,011,921 married women between the ages of 15 and 40, which may be assumed to be the limits of the reproductive period in India. The actual births during the year of census as reported by the Sanitary Commissioner were 1,751,168; we have seen that his returns are probably considerably too low, and that the actual birth-rate was about 43 per cent., giving a total number of births 2,016,915 for the above number of child-bearing women or 251 births for each 1,000 wives. The corresponding English rate for the census of 1881 was 292

Some rough comparative indication of the usual difference in age between husbands and wives amongst Hindus and Muhammadans may be derived from a calculation of the mean age of husbands and wives in the method referred to on page 139. For Hindus the mean age of husbands is 34.48

Abstract No. 87, comparing the marriage statistics for the present and the 1881 censuses, per 10,000 of each sex.

	Males		Females	
	1881	1891	1881	1891
Single	4,522	4,503	3,015	4,070
Married	1,848	4,864	5,277	5,254
Widowed	640	683	1,708	1,676

and of wives 28.95. For Muhammadans the figures are 36.31 and 29.89. The calculation for women is disturbed by the uncertainty attaching to the ages of women, but it is not in error to at all the same extent as that for all women, as the omissions of women in the age-period in which they

Abstract No. 88, comparing by age the marriage statistics for the present and the 1881 censuses per 10,000 of each sex and civil condition.

		0-14	15-24	25-39	40-49	50 and over
<i>Males</i>						
Single	...	1881. 7,700	1,425	680	182	123
	1891. 7,660	1,442	850	147	121	
Married	...	1881. 657	1,069	1,730	1,647	1,603
	1891. 700	2,085	3,865	1,738	1,603	
Widowed	...	1881. 183	3,096	2,519	4,947	4,947
	1891. 141	843	2,387	2,068	4,701	
<i>Females</i>						
Single	...	1881. 9,069	225	60	30	24
	1891. 9,069	191	73	22	94	
Married	...	1881. 1,293	2,860	3,806	1,245	700
	1891. 1,309	2,869	3,808	1,261	700	
Widowed	...	1881. 70	364	1,861	2,251	5,463
	1891. 76	364	1,788	2,380	5,463	

that of 1881 is given in the accompanying abstracts. The variations shown

are in all respects trifling, showing that in so far as affecting the census returns the results of the late agitation against early marriage that we have heard so much of is absolutely *nil*. In connection with this question the figures for married Aryas may be advantageously compared with those for Hindus. It must be borne in mind that a comparatively large number of Aryas have been

Abstract No. 69, showing Married Aryas 10,000 of each sex

	0-14	15-24	25-39	40-49	50 and over
Males ...	523	3,021	4,065	1,345	1,041
Females ...	798	3,912	3,639	1,016	600

included within that religion of late years, and that on being included the connections already

made remain. The figures for males are complicated by the inclusion of a number of educated young men as yet comparatively free from family burdens, to such an extent that no inference can be drawn from them. For females also, there is a large excess of young women under 25, but in spite of this there is reason in the large deficit in the married under 14, to believe that to some extent the Aryas do act upon their belief in the inexpediency of early marriage.

208. Local variations in marriage statistics.—Before passing to the consideration of the figures for civil condition of castes, the comparative topographical distribution of the characteristics of civil condition may be referred to. The accompanying tables show for each of the divisions of the province, 1st the distribution by civil condition of 10,000 persons of each sex, and 2nd the distribution by age of 10,000 persons of each sex and civil condition. These must be examined in view of the Divisional comparison of ages given at an earlier page. Thus the noticeably high proportion of females single in the Gorakhpur Division is due to the large proportion of children in that division. It is not so noticeable for men because of the unusually high proportion of men who are married in that division. These tables show that the proportion of men who remain unmarried after 25 is noticeably higher in the Meerut, Agra and Allahabad Divisions than elsewhere and considerably lower in Gorakhpur than in any other division. The proportion of females unmarried after 24 is every where very low. Infant marriage both of males and females is most rife in Benares and Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad following at some interval. Widow remarriage leading to a low proportion of widows and especially of widows under 40 is commonest in Gorakhpur, Oudh, and the largely Musalman divisions of Rohilkhand and Meerut.

Abstract No. 70, showing the distribution by civil condition of 10,000 persons of each sex.

DIVISIONS.	Single		Married		Widowed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Meerut ...	4,358	2,028	4,817	5,136	825	1,426
Agra ...	4,706	2,802	4,340	5,225	804	1,919
Rohilkhand ...	4,725	3,104	4,599	5,259	676	1,537
Allahabad ...	4,321	2,848	5,012	5,363	707	1,929
Benares ...	4,408	2,997	5,024	5,174	508	1,820
Gorakhpur ...	4,337	3,328	5,200	5,108	863	1,474
Kanoun ...	4,863	3,451	4,611	5,059	513	1,150
N.-W. Provinces ...	4,484	3,037	4,453	5,209	664	1,704
Lucknow ...	4,723	3,230	4,690	5,142	588	1,668
Fyzabad ...	4,410	3,051	5,071	5,320	519	1,829
Oudh ...	4,557	3,180	4,892	5,240	551	1,600
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	4,508	3,070	4,864	5,254	608	1,676

Abstract No. 71, showing the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex and civil condition by age. Single.

Divisions.	0-14		15-24		25-39		40-49		50 and over	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Meerut Division	7,374	9,701	1,909	209	720	58	170	15	133	17
Agra	6,763	9,710	1,920	157	804	80	197	27	130	26
Rohilkhand	7,371	9,690	1,683	196	683	61	150	21	114	24
Aligarh	7,549	9,672	1,390	177	708	93	196	29	137	29
Banars	8,098	9,706	1,079	170	577	70	148	22	99	30
Gorakhpur	8,519	9,740	959	169	404	60	67	15	51	10
Kumaon	7,452	9,650	1,032	825	493	77	74	23	49	19
N-W Provinces	7,619	9,701	1,442	190	649	70	148	21	112	23
Lucknow Division	7,629	9,903	1,547	945	690	90	100	20	108	38
Fyzabad	7,909	9,710	1,302	172	616	73	135	20	139	25
Oudh	7,076	9,669	1,369	203	635	81	147	21	153	29
N-W Provinces and Oudh	7,660	9,900	1,422	191	650	73	147	22	121	24

Abstract No. 72, showing the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex and civil condition by age. Married.

Divisions.	0-14		15-24		25-39		40-49		50 and over	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Meerut Division	685	1,131	2,412	3,258	3,050	3,742	1,030	1,380	1,373	690
Agra	368	1,172	2,153	3,441	4,222	3,811	1,868	1,143	1,390	503
Rohilkhand	514	1,185	2,110	3,036	3,916	3,744	1,799	1,286	1,666	746
Aligarh	592	1,579	2,607	3,770	3,868	3,869	1,758	1,366	1,479	671
Banars	995	1,628	1,994	3,658	3,439	3,633	1,721	1,307	1,661	674
Gorakhpur	902	1,348	2,187	2,730	3,730	3,912	1,661	1,341	1,611	740
Kumaon	323	1,299	2,020	3,200	4,130	3,693	1,848	1,174	1,083	694
N-W Provinces	731	1,414	2,150	2,953	3,883	3,681	1,745	1,213	1,501	639
Lucknow Division	142	698	1,856	2,835	3,971	4,914	1,898	1,346	1,592	812
Fyzabad	820	1,282	1,948	2,661	3,693	3,690	1,606	1,360	1,543	908
Oudh	661	1,152	1,906	2,685	3,818	3,697	1,746	1,353	1,670	848
N-W Provinces and Oudh	709	1,202	2,066	2,880	3,805	3,868	1,738	1,261	1,603	769

Abstract No. 73, showing the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex and civil condition by age. Widowed.

Divisions.	0-14		15-24		25-39		40-49		50 and over	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Meerut Division	101	68	710	613	2,480	1,899	2,183	2,394	4,650	5,395
Agra	74	68	706	642	2,661	2,197	2,360	2,544	4,300	4,640
Rohilkhand	104	68	698	608	2,833	1,543	2,070	2,104	4,900	6,011
Aligarh	208	93	613	502	2,480	2,005	2,258	2,462	4,468	4,938
Banars	318	102	692	606	2,398	1,688	2,010	2,117	4,903	5,385
Gorakhpur	181	79	678	560	2,348	1,626	2,062	2,206	4,713	5,624
Kumaon	88	60	672	604	2,867	1,877	2,079	2,190	4,604	5,384
N-W Provinces	140	60	675	589	2,465	1,875	2,143	2,268	4,571	5,227
Lucknow Division	96	48	613	583	2,144	1,501	1,893	2,069	5,307	6,040
Fyzabad	191	73	654	523	2,113	1,397	1,891	2,088	5,241	5,544
Oudh	148	62	682	561	2,188	1,456	1,892	2,073	5,289	5,169
N-W Provinces and Oudh	141	76	648	568	2,297	1,706	2,068	2,260	4,741	5,548

Abstract No. 74, showing distribution 10,000 persons of each caste by age and civil condition—(concluded).

[illegible]

209. **Caste variations in marriage statistics.**—An abstract for the principal castes and groups of castes of the table showing civil condition by caste is given in abstract No. 74.

The proportions given are for 10,000 of each caste. The result of this elaborate table is only to confirm what was already known of the majority of castes. It shows us that the largest proportion of males who remain permanently unmarried is amongst Jats, Rājputs, Brāhmins, Kayaths, Khatrias and to a less extent amongst Baniyas. It shows that marriage is latest for men in these castes also whilst it is earliest for the low caste cultivators, forest and hill tribes, Julahas, Kumhars, Telis, Dhobis, Fishing castes, Chamárs, Pasis and vagrant castes, the highest figure of all being for Kumhars. The figures for women are in certain respects both more pronounced and more important than for men. For women the largest numbers permanently unmarried amongst respectable Hindus are amongst Rājputs and Khatrias. The high proportion amongst the former may have to do with the claim made by many of the dancing castes to be Rājputs. Why it should be high amongst Khatrias I have been unable to ascertain or imagine. Banjaras and vagrant Hindu castes show proportionately much larger numbers. Amongst the Muhammadans the higher the caste, the higher the proportion of women not married at all. Female infant marriage is most extensive amongst cultivating castes, grazing castes, forest and hill tribes, Koris, Julahas, Kumhars, Telis, Dhobis, Chamárs, Pasis, sweepers and vagrant castes. Of the whole, Pasis are easily first, Kumhars following a close second. Widows are most numerous amongst Brāhmins, Rājputs, Kayaths, Banyas, Khatrias and Sayyids, easily the highest proportion being amongst Khatrias and Brāhmins. The lowest proportion of widows is amongst the forest and hill tribes and after them amongst sweepers, Pasis, Julahas and Chamárs in all of which castes woman is peculiarly a helpmate for man. As I have said, almost all of these facts, though never before reduced to figures, were fairly well known. The table in which they are incorporated was by far the most troublesome and expensive of those prepared. It is perhaps well it has been done once, that the trouble, expense and vexation of preparing it should be a matter of past and not of future history.

Chapter IX.—EDUCATION.

210. The tables showing Education.—Two tables were prepared in regard to education at the present census. The first table IX shows in three age-periods and for each religion the number of persons learning, literate and illiterate. The second table C shows for each caste in the province the number of persons learning, literate in English, literate in other languages but not in English and illiterate.

The instructions to enumerators on the subject of the education entries indicate the meaning it was desired to attach to each of the terms employed.

"Rule 12, column 12 (instruction). Enter in this column against each person, whether grown-up, child or infant, either learning, literate or illiterate. Enter all those as learning who are under instruction, either at home or at school or college. Enter as literate those who are able to both read and write any language, but are not under instruction as above. Enter as illiterate those who are not under instruction, and who do not know how to both read and write, or who can read but not write, or can sign their own names but not read."

"Rule 13, column 13 (language known by literate) Enter here the language which those shown as literate in column 12 can both read and write, and if a person knows how to read and write English, as well as vernacular, enter "English," also."

"This column is not to be filled up for those shown in column 12 as learning or illiterate, and except where English is known, only one language should be entered, that which he knows best."

211. Reasons to believe the return of learners inaccurate.—The figures recorded at the present census for learning, literate and illiterate are compared with those at last census in the accompanying statement. It will be at once observed that whereas there is a large decrease in the number of learning

Abstract No. 75, comparing the last census figures for learning, literate and illiterate with those recorded at the present census.

Education.	1891		1881	
	Males	Females	Males.	Females
Learning ...	238,441	8,404	299,225	9,771
Literate ...	1,257,140	38,468	1,033,468	21,600
Illiterate ..	22,806,011	22,554,612	21,679,973	21,163,952

there is a large increase in the number of literate, the differences being so large as to indicate a change in some essential point of classification. Returns prepared annually by the Department of Public Instruction in which not only all the pupils in Government schools are enumerated, but an estimate made of the other learners throughout the districts of the province give some assistance in tracing the cause of the variation. These returns show the total number of male learners as 275,651 against 238,441 enumerated at census, and 13,870 female learners against 8,404 at census. The district returns examined in detail show that the census figures are most in defect in those districts in which the number of pupils at private institutions is largest. This gives a clue to the apparent reason for the

error. In the instructions the word school was translated Madrasa. It was overlooked that the word Madrasa was in the vernacular of the common people used only to designate a Government school. The consequence has been that a large number of pupils learning at private institutions have not been shown as learning and either omitted or included in literate. Similar omissions took place, I am informed, in the Panjáb for the same reason at the present census and in several other provinces at the last census and possibly now. It was believed that at last census record of pupils was omitted owing to want of specification in the instructions. It will in future be necessary therefore to specify still further and make express use of the words "Maktab" and "Patsala" to include vernacular schools as patronized by Muhammadans and Hindus.

The return for learners at the present census therefore loses most of its comparative value. That of the Educational Department, though nearer the truth, does not supply the deficiency, as it is materially lower than the returns at last census, though it appears probable that the actual number of learners as well as the actual number of literate has increased. This mis-enumeration appears to have affected different classes of the population differently. For Hindu males the number of learners out of 10,000 persons is only 98. For Muhammadans it is 154, whilst the proportion of literate is somewhat lower than for Hindus. For Jains the proportion of learning to literate is nearly the same as for Hindus, whilst for Aryas it is even higher than for Muhammadans. From figures varying so greatly no general inferences of value can be drawn. Muhammadans and Aryas either make use of Government schools to a much larger extent than Hindus and Jains or their superior knowledge of Urdu has enabled them more correctly to interpret the word "Madrasa." For Aryas the extremely high proportion of male learners to literate males shows that a number of young men whose education is not yet completed have recorded themselves as Aryas whilst their parents are amongst Hindus. The question whether children learning at private schools have been omitted or simply included amongst literate is of importance. Amongst Hindus it appears certain that some proportion has been omitted, as even to put the average age of beginning education so late as ten does not fully account for the difference between the difference of the literate and learning in the two age-periods of 0-14 and 15 to 24. It is probable that children learning at private schools who could not be said to be able to read and write have been actually omitted, and that others have been in general included in literate. The total number of omissions cannot have been great, as Hindus learning and literate combined show a larger proportionate advance on the figures of last census than do the figures for the whole population. Subsequent remarks in regard to the proportion of literate and illiterate must be understood to be subject to correction on this account.

212. **The proportion of literate persons in the population.**—The total number of persons literate and learning in the provinces was 1,495,590 males 46,872 females against an illiterate population of 22,808,011 males and 22,554,612 females; that is to say, out of 10,000 males 615 were literate or learning and 9,385 illiterate; out of 10,000 females 21 were literate or learning and 9,979 illiterate. The proportions are compared with those

for other Indian provinces in the marginal abstract. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh enjoys the distinction of being the most illiterate of the great provinces of India, it is surpassed in this respect only by the backward Central Provinces.

Provinces	No of Illiterate per 10,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,385
Bengal	8,921
Madras	8,513
Bombay	8,086
Panjab	9,258
Central Provinces	9,431
Assam	9,244
Burma	5,505
Hyderabad	9,285
Mysore	8,947

for several European countries is shown in Abstract No 77, showing per 1,000 the proportions of illiterate males and females in several European and foreign countries.

Country.	Males.	Females
Ireland	446	409
Italy	628	764
Austria	479	553
Hungary	502	717
Portugal	750	893
Ceylon	731	971
New South Wales	312	333
Victoria	245	245
Queensland	321	309
South Australia	283	299
New Zealand	272	275
Chile	719	779

marriage. This will compare fairly enough with the North-Western Provinces figures for males and females after their education is complete; that is from 25 upwards.

	Proportion of illiterate per 1,000 of each sex.	
	Males.	Females
England and Wales	96	1,15
Scotland	40	83
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,16	3,08
France	1,43	2,26

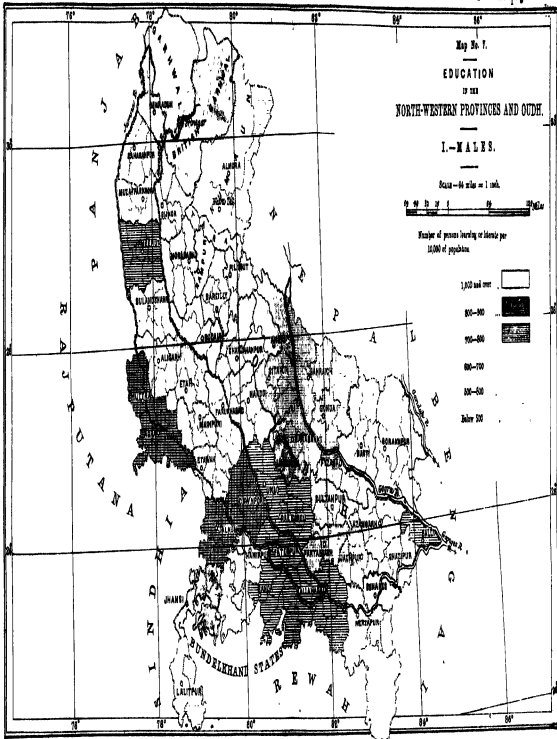
population. Whilst the North-Western Provinces is in general education greatly below the level of the least educated country of Europe, there are certain classes educated to such an extent as to compare favourably enough with many European countries. This variation in literacy is very considerable in the different religions of the country, the comparative figures for which are given in the abstract accompanying.

Abstract No. 73, showing literate and learning per 10,000 of each sex and religion.

Religion.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	502	13
Muslimin	606	26
Jain	4,805	92
Christian	7,370	5,985
Arya	5,088	704
Sikh	3,300	138
Others	5,991	4,111

figures for which are given in the abstract accompanying. Hindus, by whom

[To face page 226]



the statistics for general education are owing to their large numbers dominated, are themselves well below average in point of education. Excluding children under five, Hindus have 8,103 males and 8,553 females illiterate against 8,077 and 8,543 for the population as a whole. Musalmáns are decidedly above average, the number of illiterate males and females being 8,049 and 8,520 besides children under five. The remaining classes of the population are distinctly more literate, as a whole; the comparatively small body of Christians, including the Europeans in India, is of course incomparably more literate than any other religion, and even if foreign and Eurasian Christians are excluded, the Native Christian community is, considering both sexes, better educated than any other religion except amongst the foreigners included under other religions. Out of 10,000 total population they have the comparatively small number of 5,750 illiterate men and 6,631 illiterate women, thus showing the community as a whole to be better educated than the Italians. The standard of education amongst Native Christians has been greatly lowered by the late additions to the faith, large numbers of whom are, as has already been shown, from the lowest classes. Native Christians excluding the additions made within the last decade are by their general education well fitted to take a much higher place in the community than they now enjoy. Best educated as a whole after the Native Christians and with the male population better educated than in that class are the Aryas, who including children under five have rather more than half the total male population educated, and excluding children under five nearly three-fifths. For women the proportion of illiteracy is high, but it is far better than for any other religion except Christians. They have 764 literate and learning women per 10,000 against 21 in the general population. Jains follow after Aryas with a somewhat smaller proportion of literate men and a very much smaller proportion of literate women. The figures are 4,865 against 5,058 for literate men, and 92 against 764 literate women in 10,000 of each sex. After Jains come Sikhs largely imported and better educated than the average in their own country. From Sikhs there is a great drop both in males and females educated to Muhammadans and Hindus.

214. Education by districts.—The distribution of the population by localities naturally shows very much less variation than that by religion, but it is still considerable. The accompanying abstract shows the districts arranged in order of literacy and the proportion of illiterate males and females in 10,000 in each. As regards males the first six districts are (1) Benares, (2) Dehra Dún, (3) Garhwál, (4) Jhánsi, (5) Lucknow, (6) Muttra. Two of these districts are centres of Hindu religion and owe their literacy to this fact; Dehra Dún owes its position to the large European population and Jhánsi partly to the large European population and partly to the generally high standard of education in Bundelkhand; Lucknow is high owing to the high standard of intelligence in the city, to which the large European population contributes. The position taken by Garhwál by virtue of the education of a purely agricultural population is noteworthy. The six most uneducated districts or states are (1) Rámpur, (2) Kheri, (3) Budaun, (4) Taráí, (5) Hardoi and (6) Basti. Rámpur is considerably more illiterate than any British district, and as the literacy is there more confined to the capital than in British districts, the difficulty in obtaining enumerators already referred to may be

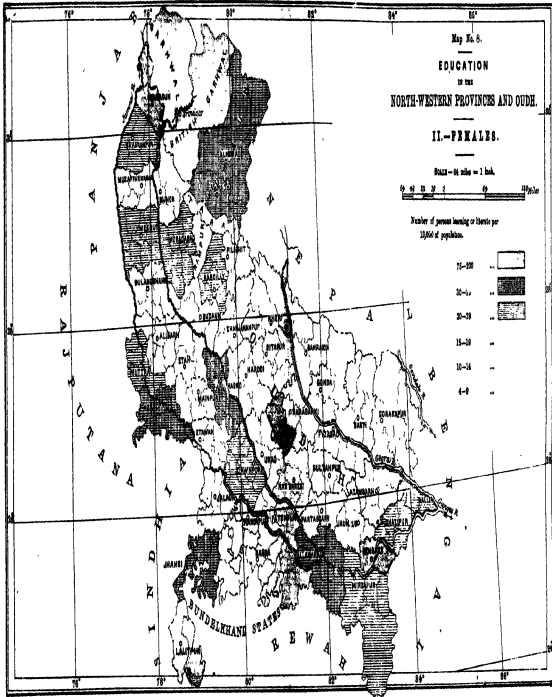
understood. The distribution of literacy is shown in the accompanying map No. 6. Kumaun, as a whole, is the most literate division, followed close by Allahabad and Benares. Oudh is less literate on the average than the North-Western Provinces, but the two most illiterate divisions are in the North-West Provinces, Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur.

Abstract No. 79, showing the districts of the provinces arranged in order of literacy and the proportion of illiterate males and females in 10,000 of each.

District	Number of illiterate males in 10,000.	District	Number of illiterate females in 10,000.
Benares	8,787	Dehra Dûn	9,808
Dehra Dûn	8,809	Benares	9,010
Gorakhpur	8,914	Lucknow	9,024
Thane	8,985	Agra	9,032
Lucknow	9,007	Allahabad	9,066
Mittra	9,009	Jhansi	9,007
Agra	9,108	Varanasi	9,070
Jalain	9,177	Kanoun	9,177
Cawnpore	9,185	Muttra	9,173
Ballia	9,232	Cawnpore	9,073
Meerut	9,239	Ballia	9,070
Rae Bareilly	9,271	Saharanpur	9,077
Allahabad	9,276	Meerut	9,077
Banda	9,280	Bareilly	9,077
Unao	9,291	Moradabad	9,077
Fatehpur	9,294	Muzaffer	9,078
Kanoun	9,300	Ghazipur	9,079
Varanasi	9,303	Shahjahanpur	9,081
Hamirpur	9,343	Etah	9,082
Muzaffer	9,344	Gorakhpur	9,083
Ghazipur	9,349	Rae Bareilly	9,083
Muzaffer	9,350	Etah	9,084
Ballia	9,357	Bijnor	9,084
Saharanpur	9,367	Budaun	9,084
Lalitpur	9,392	Bundelkhand	9,086
Etah	9,400	Mainpuri	9,085
Rae Bareilly	9,407	Tamr	9,085
Fatehpur	9,420	Noida	9,086
Ballia	9,449	Pilibhit	9,087
Sahar	9,448	Fatehpur	9,088
Etah	9,452	Jamun	9,089
Jamun	9,455	Muzaffer	9,090
Sahar	9,474	Aligarh	9,090
Bijnor	9,474	Partabgarh	9,090
Bareilly	9,484	Rae Bareilly	9,090
Gonda	9,489	Rampur	9,090
Partabgarh	9,492	Gorakhpur	9,090
Aligarh	9,494	Etah	9,090
Shahjahanpur	9,494	Etah	9,090
Gorakhpur	9,501	Etah	9,090
Tamr	9,515	Lalitpur	9,091
Moradabad	9,521	Unao	9,091
Aligarh	9,522	Fatehpur	9,092
Mainpuri	9,524	Banda	9,092
Pilibhit	9,550	Budaun	9,092
Budaun	9,562	Aligarh	9,092
Etah	9,584	Hemirpur	9,093
Tamr	9,740	Aligarh	9,093
Budaun	9,819	Gonda	9,094
Kanoun	9,847	Sahar	9,095
Rampur	9,711	Tamr	9,095

The figures for literate women are in general very small, so much so as to be much more affected than those for men by the inclusion of European women. Dehra Dûn, Benares, Agra, Allahabad, Ballia, Lucknow, are easily the most literate, whilst the lowest proportion of literate women is to be found in several of the Oudh and Bundelkhand districts. All this appears much more fully in the accompanying maps Nos. 7 and 8. The figures for female education in certain districts are so low as to give rise to the suspicion suggested to me by a Hindu that women, even when they are literate, do not in view of Hindu prejudices, wish to so record themselves. The returns of the Educational Department show 13,870 girls learning, and if this is under the mark in the

[To face page 280.]



same proportion as for boys, the number of learning is so large as to account for a much larger literate population amongst women than has been shown.

215. English education.—The returns of

Abstract No. 80, showing population literate in English.

Religion	Males.		Females	
	Actual numbers	Per 10,000 of population	Actual numbers	Per 10,000 of population
Hindus	17,465	8	118	
Muslimans	4,189	13	91	
Jains	266	69	1	
Christians	20,801	5,678	6,412	3,083
Aryas	478	353	5	5
Sikhs	14	17		
Other religions	151	948	3	128
Total	43,304	18	6,578	8

the present census collect for the first time some interesting information as to the number of persons literate in English. The result is shown by districts and religions in an appendix to Table C. In the whole of the provinces and for all religions only 43,364 males and 6,578 females have been shown as literate in English. The figures by religions with the proportion to 10,000 total population for

each sex and religion are shown in the margin. From these have to be excluded 19,326 literate males and 5,360 literate females of foreign or Eurasian birth, so that the whole number of the native population in these provinces who are literate in English is only 24,038 males and 1,218 females. The proportion is far higher amongst Native Christians than in any other religion to which natives of the province belong. They have literate in English 1,192 males and 953 females per 10,000 of each sex. Aryas follow second with 393 males and 5 females. Sikhs, Jains, Musalmáns, Hindus follow in the order named, the latter with only four persons per 10,000 of both sexes literate in English. It is understood, of course, that this does not include persons learning English, who are probably considerably more numerous in proportion.

216. The increase in Education.—The total number of males of all religions and all ages learning and literate at last census was 1,332,683. The increase in persons educated or being educated was therefore 162,907 males or 12·2 per cent. against an increase in the total male population of 6·07 per cent. Similarly for females the actual number educated or being educated was at the present census 46,873 or 21 per cent., an increase over the figure of last census of 15,511 persons and 49·4 per cent. Education has, therefore, on the whole, considerably improved. The improvement extends to all religions except Christians, for whom as already remarked the proportion of educated persons has fallen. It is unfortunate that the imperfection of our returns for learners prevents an examination of how far this rate of progress is being sustained. For Muhammadans for whom the numbers of learners are most completely given, it appears that education is advancing steadily, the number of illiterate in the age-period 15 to 24 being considerably lower than in the later periods. For Hindus the opposite is the case, but owing to the omissions in learners, little reliance can be placed on any inference drawn from them.

217. Education by caste.—Table C. gives details as to the education in English and vernacular of all the castes of the province. The proportionate figures for 100 males and 100 females for each of the most important castes or groups of castes are given in the accompanying statement. The distinction between the various Muhammadan artisan castes is so slight that the proportions

for only one of them, *Julahas*, has been given separately in addition to those for the totals of the group. Amongst men, easily the most generally educated caste in the province are the Kayasths, who have only 3,898 illiterate males in 10,000. They are followed at some distance by Khatri 5,168 illiterate per 10,000 and Native Christians 5,750 illiterate. After these and close together come Banyas and Sayyids, each with between 73 and 74 per cent. of illiterate. Bráhmans are next with 82 per cent. illiterate. The only other castes of importance with less than 90 per cent. of illiterate are Kalwars, Sheikhs, Pathans and Sunars. Hindu Rájputs, are just over 90 per cent.; Musalmán Rájputs are considerably more illiterate, the percentage for them being 95. At the other end of the scale, Dhebis appear to be the most illiterate caste in the province, and none of the low castes have two literate persons per hundred, most of them have less than one. For women the order is somewhat different. Native Christians are easily first; Khatri are next, Kayasths third and Sayyids fourth, no other caste having more than one woman in a hundred educated.

Abstract No. 81, showing for the most important castes or groups of castes the proportionate education figures per 100 of each sex.

Class, group or caste.	Male					Female				
	Learning	English.	Other languages.	Illiterate	Total	Learning	English.	Other languages.	Illiterate	Total
Jat, Hindu	813	037	2 583	96 420	100	0078	0000	0370	99 9640	100
Rájput, Hindu	187	071	8 870	90 340	100	005	001	0370	99 970	100
Rájput, Musalmán ..	98	03	3 879	95 10	100	02	00	13	99 85	100
Group 2A, Hindu, Cultivators	20	01	1 41	98 45	100	00	00	01	99 99	100
Group 2B and 2C, Hindu, Cultivators, grainers and sheep-breeders	11	00	56	99 83	100	00	00	00	100 00	100
Group 3, Hindu, Forest and hill tribes	28	..	80	98 80	100	..	..	002	99 998	100
Class A, Hindu, Agricultural	42	02	2 73	94 83	100	01	00	07	99 92	100
Bráhmán, Hindu	2 527	227	15 102	82 001	100	080	002	297	99 672	100
Kayasth, Hindu	11 046	2 052	47 019	38 980	100	132	011	2 767	97 000	100
Class B, Hindu, Professional	3 24	38	17 43	78 19	100	05	00	50	99 45	100
Banyas, Hindu	3 66	30	22 96	79 48	100	12	00	32	99 56	100
Khatri, Hindu	9 890	5 302	33 132	51 070	100	420	028	2 875	96 977	100
Group 14, Hindu, Carriers	40	00	2 72	96 83	100	01	..	01	99 98	100
Class C, Hindu, Commercial	3 65	44	22 18	73 73	100	13	00	39	99 48	100
Group 16, Hindu, Goldsmith	1 86	12	10 86	87 06	100	02	..	11	99 87	100
Group 16, Hindu, Barber	18	01	81	99 00	100	00	..	00	100 00	100
Group 17, Hindu, Blacksmith	18	02	1 58	98 22	100	00	..	00	100 00	100
Group 18, Hindu, Carpenters and turners	27	04	1 32	98 37	100	00	..	02	99 98	100
Kor, Hindu	008	000	401	99 482	100	0007	0016	0067	99 921	100
Jalaha, Musalmán ..	620	038	1 860	97 587	100	014	..	043	99 948	100
Kumhar, Hindu	008	006	304	99 686	100	000	..	006	99 994	100
Tali, Hindu	201	000	2 054	97 610	100	006	..	014	99 980	100
Dhobi, Hindu	02	01	22	99 75	100	..	..	007	99 993	100
Group 33, Hindu, Fishermen, boatmen, palki bearers, cooks, &c.	00	02	74	99 24	100	00	..	00	100 00	100
Kalwar, Hindu	2 33	07	14 44	83 16	100	016	000	067	99 918	100
Changar, Hindu	153	008	1 103	98 681	100	001	..	003	99 997	100
Group 36, Hindu, Village watchmen.	06	00	36	99 60	100	01	..	01	99 98	100
Class D, Hindu, Artisans and village menials.	22	01	1 40	98 28	100	00	00	01	99 99	100
Class D, Musalmán, Artisans and village menials.	45	02	1 30	98 14	100	01	00	03	99 96	100
Bhangis, Hindu	078	008	414	99 800	100	002	..	021	99 977	100
Do, Musalmán	11	01	69	99 28	100	01	..	03	99 98	100
Class E, Hindu, vagrant, minor artisans, performers, &c.	12	03	63	99 23	100	00	00	03	99 97	100
Group 46, Non Indian Asiatic races.	3 24	21	8 31	87 64	100	14	00	45	99 41	100
Native Christians ..	17 93	11 01	12 08	67 48	100	14 16	9 58	10 00	65 81	100
Eurasians	15 12	58 41	8 26	21 21	100	12 43	45 67	7 30	34 60	100

In English education Native Christians are easily first, Native Christian women being better educated in English than men in any other caste. Khattris are easily second, and Kayasths easily third; Sayyids follow with one third of the proportion for Kayasths, and after them come Banyas with less than half the Sayyid proportion, and Sheikhs, with somewhat more than a third of the proportion for Sayyids. Pathans, Bráhmans, and Sunars are the only other castes in which one male in a thousand knows English. The proportion of women knowing English reaches one in 10,000 only for Khattris and Kayasths (Native Christians of course being excepted).

218. Eurasian education.—Eurasians have not been referred to in the

Abstract No. 82, showing for Eurasians the proportion of education.

	Learning.	Literate in English	Literate in other languages	Illiterate.
Males	15 13	56 41	8 28	21 21
Females	18 43	46 97	7 20	34 80

above remarks, but the education figures for them are especially interesting in connection with the question of employment for this growing class of the population. The proportions for males and females are shown in the abstract in the margin. Of the

proportion shown as illiterate, probably 17 per cent. for each sex are children whose education has not yet been begun, 14·5 per cent. being the usual proportion under five, and education usually not beginning to any material extent till after six. Allowing for this, the figures for Eurasian males show a proportion not only better beyond comparison than any caste of native Hindustanis, but considerably better than that quoted above for England and to some extent better than that for Scotland. Eurasian women, less generally educated than English or Scotch women, are considerably better in this respect than those of France. It must be remembered too that there is a strong tendency on the part of the Native Christians to show themselves as Eurasians, and that many of the best educated Eurasians are shown as Europeans. These changes affect the returns for Eurasian education injuriously—so that in point of fact it is probably even better educated than would appear from the tables. The percentage of Eurasians who are literate in languages other than English is swollen by the entries of those who profess a French, Portuguese or other foreign nationality and have entered French, Portuguese or other foreign language as that in which they are literate. It probably owes part of the proportion to the inclusion of Native Christians amongst Eurasians.

Chapter X.—MOTHER TONGUES.

219. The classification of languages.—Under the instructions of the Government of India, the languages of the persons enumerated in the different provinces have been classified territorially so as to correspond to some extent with the entries in the birth-place, table XI. They have accordingly for these provinces been arranged in four groups—

- A. Vernaculars of India.
- B. Languages of Asiatic countries beyond India.
- C. European languages.
- D. Other languages and unspecified.

The Indian vernaculars have been subdivided into seven sub-groups according to the provinces or parts of India in which they are spoken.

220. Languages of the provinces.—The first of these sub-groups, languages of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is the only one which is of any considerable importance to the present report. The languages so included and the population which has returned them as, in the words of the definition adopted in the instructions to enumerators, “ordinarily spoken in the households of their parents” are as follows —

Abstract No. 83.—Showing persons returned under each of the languages of the province.

Language	Total.	Males	Females.
Hindustani	45,682,302	23,771,140	22,111,122
Pahari unspecified	77,374	44,009	38,306
Kanoun	429,168	221,405	207,761
Gairhwari	407,450	198,698	208,752
Jaunpuri	78	62	16
Nipahi	18,035	12,111	5,924
Total	46,614,365	24,247,455	22,566,910

Out of a total population of 46,905,085, only 90,720 persons have been enumerated as speaking mother tongues other than those above mentioned.

221. The term Hindustani why used.—The mother tongue returned by the vast majority of the population was Hindustani. For the uniform use of this word in the schedules, the provincial instructions to enumerators are responsible to a great extent. The words of the instructions were “the language ordinarily spoken throughout these provinces except in the Himalayan districts will be entered as Hindustani.”

The word Hindustani was selected to mean in its widest sense, the language of Hindustan including both the Urdu of the towns and the Hindi of the villages. It is sufficient justification of the selection of the word that it is that which has been used both by Forbes and by Fallon, the former of whom has made Urdu the foundation of his dictionary, whilst the latter has made the inclusion of the village Hindi spoken by rustics and women a chief feature of his work.

Objection may however be taken to the instructions above quoted on wider and more important grounds than the mere selection of the word by which the language of the provinces was to be designated. It will no doubt be objected that these directions preclude the possibility of obtaining from the census schedules, a satisfactory record of the population by which each of the different dialects of the province is spoken. Full consideration was given to this objection before the instructions were issued, and I trust that it will easily be made clear that no record of dialects worthy of the name could be obtained from the census enumeration.

The most recent list, according to the ideas of linguistic specialists, of the dialects and languages of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which I have been able to discover, is contained in a communication in 1887 by Mr. G. A. Grierson to the Government of Bengal suggesting a systematic survey of the vernaculars of India. Mr. Grierson's list is professedly a rough one and an obvious mistake in it, so far as these provinces are concerned, is the omission of the special dialects of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, which Mr. Grierson shows only for Central India and of a number of those of the semi-nomad tribes of the Taráí, which he shows in the Nipal list. Amending the list to this extent, we get for the provinces excluding the Himalayas the following list :—

<i>Languages.</i>	<i>Dialects.</i>
Hindí.	Standard including archaic, mediæval and modern, also various lingua francas, such as Hindustani, Dakhni and Portuguese.
	Braj.
	Kosali.
	Kannauji.
	Tharu
	Bhogsa.
Bihari.	Baiswari.
	Chojpuri.
	Bundeli
	Bhageli

This list except in its somewhat greater elaboration and in its assuming Bihari as the name of the eastern language of these provinces, agrees with that given by a scholar of admitted authority, Dr. Harnier, in his "Introduction to the Grammar of Eastern Hindi" and quoted by Mr. E. White in the 1881 report for these provinces. The mention of Dakhni and Portuguese Hindustani as languages of the North-Western Provinces is probably a part of the roughness of the list. It is when we compare this long list of dialects with the dialectic variations for which the people themselves are likely to give separate names that the hopelessness of collecting in a census of these provinces any linguistic information whatsoever becomes apparent.

When it is considered that 200,000 Census Officers were employed in taking the census, many of them very imperfectly educated, it is apparent that disregard of rules must be frequent, and accordingly from the list of instances in which the rule directing that Hindustani should be recorded as the language of these provinces was disregarded, we get some information of value as to the popular idea of the diversity of language in the province.

222. The variations popularly recognized.—The languages recorded in the schedules which were after abstraction combined with Hindustani in the tables were as follows :—

Urdu.	Banjari.
Purbi.	Churuwali.
Jaunpuri.	Sanskrit.
Hindi.	Moeri.
Desi.	

Of these Banjari and Churuwali were recorded for very few persons respectively. They are not in any sense recognized dialects and were recorded only by a fractional proportion of the castes after the names of which they are called. Sanskrit is of course no longer a language spoken in any household. Moeri was an entry made by a European Sergeant in Cawnpore for the language of a few Hindustanis he enumerated. The occurrence, which was frequent, of the word Desi, is an interesting illustration of the fact I am endeavouring to prove. To the persons for whom it was recorded as well as the enumerators who recorded it the language of the provinces was clearly regarded as one. Purbi and Jaunpuri are different terms used for the same idea. The word Purbi or Purabiya, as the more general, may be allowed to stand for both.

There remains as our popular record of dialectic variations Urdu, Purbi and Hindi. Had the instructions been to record the language each person said he spoke, the list would not have been much more extensive. Braj Bhasha would probably occur in a few instances. Pachhade "boli" would occur in the eastern districts as the dialect of emigrants from the west. As a rule, however, the record would be absolutely indefinite and useless from the great excess of entries of the names Desi or Hindi.

It would be possible by indicating a line of questioning to be followed by the enumerators to obtain more explicit entries, but these would be of the recognized name of the "des" or locality and not of any general dialectic names such as those given by Mr. Grierson. From the Doab we should have entries of Doabi, Saharanpuri, Muzaffarnagri, from Rohilkhand of Rohilkhandi, Kachriya, Moradabadi or the indefinite term Khari Boli. From the east, to judge by the replies I have received from districts, the entries would be generally Purbi, Azamgarhia, Mirzapuria, Sarwariya, and the like. It is unnecessary to multiply instances. We should have a record of localities not of dialects. I am aware that in so concluding I am expressing an opinion contrary to that expressed by several gentlemen of authority on the subject, but after enquiring from District Officers and others in all parts of the provinces I can come to no other conclusion. The result would be to leave us exactly where we started, as the classification of the innumerable local names we should have in the schedules would have to be accomplished by outside assistance.

223. The Variations of Hindi recognized by travelled natives.—As a matter of fact, if information is desired as to what natives themselves consider their general dialectic classification, we have to enquire in general outside and not in the areas themselves. The dialect varies with the most extraordinary

rapidity from place to place. Thus in Basti I have been informed that the dialect (*bol*) changes every five *kos*, the supposed change in dialect being simply a change in one or two standard agricultural words.

The people are quick to recognize the slightest difference from the language spoken by themselves and amongst their immediate neighbours, and note every petty variation as a change in dialect. It is only where they can refer to a dialect markedly different from their own that they are able to generalize and class a group of the ever varying local idioms under a general dialectic name. The dialects so recognized would, so far as I can ascertain from the replies of my correspondents, be as follows. A rough indication of the population for each is appended —

Abstract No. 48.

District.	Dialect	Population
Upper Doab	Pachaudi Hindi or Doabi	4,927,022
Agra, Muttra and part of Aligarh	Brj Bhasia	2,315,874
Etawah, Etah, Mainpuri and part of Farrukhabad	Antarehi, or possibly Brj Bhasia, of which it is a variation	2,344,113
Cawnpore, and part of Farrukhabad and Unao	Kanauji	1,987,406
Benlikhand and Tardi	Benlikhandi or the Khasi bol	5,554,242
Most of Unao, Rae Bareilly and part of Lucknow and possibly Fathelpur	Bawari	1,914,870
The rest of Oudh	Awdhi	10,772,634
Bundelkhand	Bundelkhandi	2,396,632
The districts east of Allahabad	Faris	8,108,798
The Tanja Gogri districts of the North Western Provinces	Sawar ki bol	4,774,401
The south of Muzaffer and Allahabad	Baghelkhandi	555,413
		45,765,931

The above with the well-recognized difference between the Urdu of educated Muhammadans and the desi or Hindi of the Hindu villagers are, so far as I can ascertain, the *general* dialectic variations which are recognized by the better informed amongst the people themselves

I am indebted to the Reverend J D Bates of Allahabad for a letter on the subject, the great interest of which is my reason for printing it in extenso, especially as the geographical distribution of dialects has not, so far as I can ascertain, been satisfactorily dealt with in any printed volume —

"The list of dialects of the Hindi language put forth by Mr. Grierson is correct, as far as it goes, to wit —

Braj	}	Western Hindi
Kosali		
Kanauji		
Bawari	}	Eastern Hindi
Bhojpuri		
Bundeli		

"The statement, however, that these technical designations are merely employed for convenience by European scholars, but are absolutely unknown (as names of dialects) to the people themselves is not correct. I do not mean that any and every native who speaks

any given dialect, is *ipso facto* aware of its particular designation, for the ignorance of the people is great; but any native whose intelligence is above that of the poor clodhopper can tell that *his* lingo is Braj or Bhojpuri, or what not. If any "*man from the country*" (not a city man), whose speech is some dialect of the Hindi were asked what was his language, not one in fifty would say "Hindi" (they do not generally know their language by that name) but he would answer 'Baiswari' 'Braj,' or what not. The average man, in fact *does* know the special designation of his mother-dialect. The designations given to the dialects by specialists are not inventions. The terms "eastern" and "western" as applied to this language, are translations of words technically applied by the people themselves. But at this point also, as at every point in connection with this subject, one has to hold himself prepared for complications: for there is a distinct difference between 'Purbi' and 'old Purbi,' as there is also between the Western Hindi of to-day (*Pachhaon ki boli*) and that of the "Prithi-rāj Rāsan" of Chand Bardai (12th cent. A.D.). The lines between the linguistic aspects of the several dialects are very clear: the difficulty is rather the geographical one. For what has happened is this: the several dialects of Hindi have got all muddled up together, whence it happens that the part of the country in which any given dialect is spoken, cannot be adequately expressed in terms of geography. Beames, Hornle, Grierson, Kellogg, and others have all severally tried so to express the facts, but they have all of them done so with this reservation, that the said geographical limitations assigned by them each to the several dialects are approximate only. The difficulty has arisen mainly from the great amount of intercourse continually going on among the people (and more and more so as the years advance) on account of the necessity of travelling. There has hence come to be an ever-increasing fusion of the peoples of the various districts, and with this fusion there has been of necessity a good deal of fusion and confusion of their tongues. This it is which makes the fixing of the geographical limits of their curious dialects such a problematical task."

'The so-called 'Standard Hindi' of the English writers on Hindi Grammar is a thing unknown to the native people. It is not in truth the lingo spoken by any of them. The expression is commonly held to be a translation of the term 'Khari boli,' but it is doubtful whether the letter *r* here is really *ṛ* or *ṛ̥*, a point on which even the natives themselves are not agreed, whence they are not at all clear as to what the expression means as applied to the Hindi language. English writers apply it to that stiff, straight-laced type of the language which is framed on the model of the Muhammadan Urdu. I do not blame the said English writers, for I have never yet been able to see how else the thing is to be done. For when one constructs a work purporting to be a grammar of a language which is made up of a congeries of dialects having no particular and universal form which can be regarded as the type common to all of them, he *must* fix upon some one type for himself, otherwise his grammar is a grammar of a dialect and not a grammar of the language in its entirety. The general type, then, which has been usually fixed upon by such writers has been this objectionable Urduized type, which is, as a matter of fact, the type usually spoken by English people, when they wish to speak what they fancy to be 'Hindi.' Hence the opinion has spread abroad that Hindi is nothing else than Urdu written in the Devanagari characters; that, in other words, there is no such language as Hindi. It is this type of the language (this manufactured type of it) that makes it so difficult for the natives to understand what we wish to say when speaking in Hindi (as it is called). They are in great measure driven to conjecture what it is we mean. The reason is that the grammars, from which educated foreigners get at the language, are constructed on this artificial and pedantic model. The Eurasian and the uneducated English adventurer, who comes out to India, who both of them learn the language without books, speak more genuine and intelligible Hindi than do we who have learned a dozen languages before we set foot in the country. Some of our educated fellow countrymen (scholars both here and at home) have given it as their opinion that there is no such language as 'Hindi' at all, and their official status has given great weight to the dogma, for they are men *who ought to know*. But no mistake could be greater: a man holding such an opinion

has only to go out into the villages some twenty miles from the Anglicized and Muhammadanized influence of the speech of the larger cities, and he will at once discover that the people (the *οἱ πολλοί* of Plato and his great disciple) speak a lingo which is a *terme incognita* to him: that lingo is Hindi (in one or another of its seven, or as some say, nine dialects)."

"So mixed up have the numerous dialects come to be, that in this single district of Allahabad, every one of the six mentioned by Grierson and localized by him is current, and such is also the case with most of the other districts, excepting those at the geographical extremes from one another. Theoretically, the dialect of this district is Bhojpuri; but such a statement must be received with a great deal of reservation. When it happens that the districts are separated by very broad rivers, there is not much difficulty in assigning the geographical limits of their respective dialects. (The dialect of Tihut, for example, is very markedly different from that of the Monghyr district, on the other side of the river there.)"

"Speaking broadly, one does not fully realize the application of the terms 'eastern' and 'western' till he comes to associate with the villagers at the geographical extremes. If from the Sahāmpur district he were to remove direct to (say) the district of Monghyr, he would find the dialectic differences so strongly marked that he would often find himself at a loss to understand what a man says. The differences are mainly in the inflections, and there are also differences in the vocabularies and even in the genders. Many words are used in the 'western' Hindi that are not known in the 'eastern', and *vice versa*, and many words are used in the one district in senses which in the other district they do not carry. While a word which is masculine in the east is often feminine in the west and *vice versa*, and so the game goes on. And all this, which applies to east and west, applies also to north and south, so much so, that the lingo of the man from Bundelkhand would be as little intelligible to the man of Kumaun as French would be to the untavelled Italian."

"Coming then to the more practical portion of your letter, 'as to the classification of the population of these provinces according to dialect,'—the best account of which I have any knowledge is that given by Kellogg in his '*Hindi Grammar*,' which appeared under the patronage of the Government of these Provinces in 1876. As I said above, Grierson's is good *as far as it goes*, but unfortunately it does not include all the phenomena. But, indeed, any theory on this complicated subject (a subject in which the native scholar cannot help us as we need) must, after all, be but an *approximation* to the facts. And every theory would need to be worked out in continual remembrance of such considerations as those mentioned above."

These remarks of Mr Bates express clearly the qualifications necessary in accepting the list of dialects above given. The language ordinarily varies *rapidly but imperceptibly* from place to place, and it is only in the centre of the area allotted to each dialect that its general characteristics can be ascertained and the difference between it and its neighbouring dialects accurately estimated. Mr. Bates, it appears to me, whilst starting with the assertion that dialectic variations are well recognized by educated natives, gives ample reason to believe that, as I have above asserted, they recognize rather the locality than the dialect.

224. A possible connection between dialectic variations and the distribution of Brahmins.—The general character of the dialectic variations in the different parts of the provinces appears to be closely connected with the class of Brahmins who are predominant in each part. The map on page 318 showing distribution of Brahmins indicates with certain qualifications

the general allocation of the dialects. The qualifications are the differences introduced by Muhammdan influence in Rohilkhand and the Upper Doab, and that due to the separation for several generations of Oudh from the East.

In this way we should have the distribution of dialects as follows :—

Pachhadi	...	...	...	In the country of Gaur Brāhmans.
Brāj	...			} In that of the Sanadh.
Rohilkhandi	...	..	.
Kanaujiya		..	...	} In the Kanaujiya country.
Baiswari		.	...
Western Awadhi		...	...
Awadh Purbi		...	...	} In that of Sarwariyas.
Purbi	...	...	...
Bundeli	...		...	In that of Jijhautiya Brāhmans.

225. The other languages of the provinces.—The other languages of the provinces are those spoken in the Himalayas or in that Sub-Himalayan tract, the people of which are traditionally recognized as connected with the Himalayan rather than the plains castes. The languages shown are Kumauni, Garhwāli, Jaunsari and Nipali, the latter has been included, as the language spoken by the forest tribes on the Nipal border is so usually called. The use of the general word Pahari instead of the specific names has occurred to such an extent as to make it necessary to add a column for Pahari unspecified. The entries for Dehra Dūn in this column have been reclassified by the Superintendent of the Dūn as follows :—

Jaunsari	..	...	...	17,517
Garhwāli				7,732
Unascertainable		..	...	5,663

The great majority of entries for the Tarāi in this column should properly have been under Kumauni; those for Gorakhpur, Gonda and Bahraich under Nipali. For the other plains districts the majority should be under Kumauni, but the exact proportion cannot be estimated. The reclassification indicated gives the following figures for each language :—

Kumauni	..	.	...	440,213
Garhwāli	..	...	...	415,182
Jaunsari	.	...	...	47,595
Nipali	.	..	..	21,924
Unspecified	...	.	...	7,189

The exact dialectic allocation of the Pahari dialects has apparently never been fully enquired into. That recognized by the people themselves and which accordingly has been shown in the schedules is according to the present executive distribution of the area. The Tarāi dialects, believed to be so markedly different from the ordinary pahari as to entitle them to be shown as separate dialects, have either not appeared under specific names in the schedules or have appeared for so few persons as to make it useless to retain them.

226. Languages of other Indian provinces.—Passing to the languages of other provinces recorded as spoken by persons resident in them, a few

remarks appear necessary. The inadequacy of all the entries, especially for languages or dialects closely akin to those of the provinces, is another proof of the assertion already made, that it is impossible in the Census schedules to collect any proper record of the distribution of dialects. Behar dialects do not occur in the schedules for the North-Western Provinces. For Rājputāna we have such figures as 9 persons speaking Mewati, 3 speaking Ranguri, 12 Mewari, 10 Dadari, a dialect of Jaipur; whilst the birth-place tables show that persons born in the localities in which these dialects are spoken are numerous. Even for languages not closely allied to those of the provinces, the entries in the language column of the schedule are inaccurate as compared with those in the birth-place column. It has been found that even for Afghans born in Afghanistan or Kashmiris born in Kashmir, Hindustani frequently appears as the language entry. The main reason is probably want of close enquiry by the enumerator, but for the Kashmiris at least the fact that Urdu was and is the aristocratic language of India has probably much to do with the entry of that language against their names.

The following explanations as to the languages which occur may be of use

Marwari is spoken by a class of money-lenders and traders scattered over the provinces. They are residents of Marwar, and still keep up a close connection with their native country. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh are their oyster which they very efficiently open by dint of higher interest and harder dealings than any local money-lender, even a Rastogi, can pretend to. *Mewati, Ranguri, Bagri, Mewari, Dadari* are Rājputāna dialects very insufficiently recorded.

Of the languages of the Pānjāb and Sindh, those which call for notice are *Sindhi* and *Dogri* and the Simla Hill State dialects. *Sindhi* is recorded in Muzaffarnagar and Sahāranpur as the mother tongue of certain settlers in these districts who are reported to have come from Sindh a century ago, and to have since intermarried amongst themselves and to still speak *Sindhi* in their own homes. They are by occupation usually either fishermen or cultivators. *Dogri* is the language recorded in Sahāranpur by what are locally known as Kashmiri Gujars. They are a class of nomad herdsmen, who trace their origin from Jammu and still speak *Dogri* amongst themselves. They move in the cold weather into the Sewalik with their buffaloes, and retire again to the higher hills in Jamsar or the Simla Hill States as the hot weather comes on. They have absolutely no communication with the residents of the surrounding villages, except when, once a week, a Bama visits them to buy their ghi and to sell them wheat flour they want.

Dialects of the Simla Hill States were reported from Native Garhwāl only. The detailed names in the schedules were Ūtrochi, Bashuhri and Keonthali, the languages of Teroch, Bisahr and Keonthal.

* *Bengali* requires no mention, except to direct attention to the high proportion of women in Muttra and Benares, in both of which it is customary for Bengalis, especially women, to settle down.

Uriya.—Is spoken by temple priests in Brindaban and pilgrims to Muttra or Brindaban from Orissa.

Burmese.—The entries are almost entirely for prisoners in the jails of the Agra, Farukhabad, Bareilly, Allahabad, Benares and Lucknow districts. There are large numbers in each of the Central Jails, and they occasionally appear to be sent to District Jails to teach the other prisoners wood-carving. The entries for women under Burmese are entirely due to mistakes. Those against Agra, should be under Hindustani, those for Sitapur, under Bengali.

Assamese and Manipuri are entries by pilgrims, or political détenus. Several members of the ex-royal family of Manipur are settled in Brindaban, and large numbers under the head Manipuri are for them and their attendants.

Gujrati and Marathi.—The greater part of the entries are for pilgrims in Benares, but the former is largely spoken by the traders temporarily settled like Marwatis in the province, and the latter by men in Government or other employment in Bundelkhand.

Tamil and Telugu.—The majority of the entries are by pilgrims; the rest are by scattered Madras domestic servants.

227. *Foreign languages*.—*Persian*.—A few entries are by Persians scattered over the country; but the great majority are by the Afghan détenus in Dehra Dûn and their followers and by Afghan political prisoners in Meerut and elsewhere. Persian is the language spoken in the western part of Afghanistan, Pushtu being that only of the Pathan tribes.

Chinese.—There are a few Chinese employed in tea gardens in Kumaun, but the great majority of the entries in the schedules mean simply Bhotiya or Tibetan spoken by the nomad traders of the Upper Himalayas, who carry on the Indian trade with Tibet. The same class shows 1,089 entries under Tibetan. This last includes some entries from Tehri-Garhwâl under the name Jadh, which the Secretary to the Darhâr reports to be the language of a low caste race residing on the frontier of Tibet and the Tehri State. He states that these people are subjects of Tibet, and temporarily settle here during the snow season as petty traders.

The only European language which requires mention is *Portuguese*. Of the persons who entered Portuguese in the schedules only one claims to have been born in Portugal. The others are born either in Goa or British India. In regard to race, one enters European, seven Portuguese, seven Eurasian and the others native or Goanese. In occupation one is a priest; 12 are railway drivers or carriage examiners, positions likely to be occupied by Eurasians, three subsist by mission alms, and three are menial servants. I am not acquainted with the constitution of society in Goa; but if the relation between Native Goanese and Portuguese Eurasians is similar to that between Native Christians and English Eurasians in these provinces, the former speaking vernacular and the latter English as their mother tongue, the chances are that the majority of the entries of Portuguese mean Portuguese and not Goanese, but that some entries are very clearly euphemisms for Goanese.

Other entries in the language table require no mention. The following table shows the proportions borne by each group of languages to the total population.

Abstract No. 85, showing the proportions borne by each group of languages to total population.

Languages.						Percentage on total population.
Vernaculars of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	"	"	"	"	"	99.806
Other Indian vernaculars	"	"	"	"	"	120
Other Indian vernaculars	"	"	"	"	"	004
Languages of Asiatic countries beyond India	"	"	"	"	"	070
European languages	"	"	"	"	"	000
Other languages	"	"	"	"	"	000
Unspecified	"	"	"	"	"	000
Total						100

Chapter XI.—THE BIRTH PLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

228. **The Birth place figures**—The record of the birth places of the people is of importance, chiefly as affording some measure of the migration of the population from one district of the province to another, from and to other provinces of India, and from foreign countries. Table XI shows the population enumerated in each district distributed according to the districts of these provinces or the other provinces of India or foreign countries in which they were born. The figures for immigration are, of course, as comprized within the population enumerated in a district, complete by districts. It is unfortunate that those for emigration are less complete owing to the fact that in provinces outside the North-Western Provinces, tabulation was not done for North-Western Provinces districts separately, but only for each of the joint provinces as a whole. It would be a somewhat extensive task to tabulate the entries for a province according to the districts, not only in that, but in distant provinces; but the interest attaching to the figures is so great that I trust that in neighbouring provinces, at least, it will be considered possible to do so at next census. The gross figures for the population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as enumerated by birth place, are as follows.—

1. Born in the district of enumeration	...	41,770,401
2. Born in a neighbouring district in this province	...	3,741,714
3. Born in a neighbouring district of another province	...	508,468
4. Born in distant districts of the province	...	588,628
5. Born in distant districts of other provinces	..	266,865
6. Born in Asia beyond India	...	2,312
7. " " Europe	... ..	18,130
8. " " Africa	... ..	355
9. " " America	... ..	787
10. " " Australasia	...	62
11. " " At Sea	... ..	19
12. Birth place unspecified	...	6,836
Total	...	48,905,085

The figures are given by districts in Appendix No. XXV, rearranged from Table XI. For emigrants the figures corresponding to 1, 2 and 4 are available in Table XI itself. Those corresponding to 3 are available for the Panjab, Rajputana, Central Provinces and Bengal in returns received from these provinces. For Central India no such return is available, but the figures may be estimated to be not very different from the corresponding immigration. For 5 and later heads above we have for districts no corresponding return for emigrants. Those for 5, however, are available for the province as a whole. The extent of emigrants to foreign countries is so small as not to be important.

The people of the provinces, are, as a whole, little given to migration. 89·05 per cent. of them were enumerated in the district in which they were born, and no less than 98·25 per cent. of the population enumerated in the province were born in one or other of the districts of it. These proportions contrast with those given in the English Census Report for 1881 for England,

from which it appears that the proportion of the population of the most stationary counties in England, born and enumerated in those counties, was equal to the average for the whole of the North-Western Provinces, whilst

Abstract No. 86, showing the proportion of the population enumerated in certain counties of England who were born in that county.

County.	Number born in county of 1,000 enumerated therein
London	629
Surrey	478
Kent	720
Middlesex	457
Cambridgeshire	782
Norfolk	880
Devonshire	820
Cornwall	804
Gloucestershire	738
Essex	675
Lincolnshire	822
Lancashire	741
Yorkshire	817
Northumberland	757
Cumberland	704
Cardiganshire	898
Denbighshire	740

most counties show a far greater amount of movement. The figures for various counties are quoted for the sake of comparison. The percentage of the total English population born in England was 95.6 against 98.25 for the North-Western Provinces. When, however, we proceed to analyze the figures for migration in the North-Western Provinces and eliminate the figures representing a local migration produced by special causes operative in India, the amount of genuine economical migration will be found to be comparatively very much smaller.

229. *Migration within the district of birth.*—Of migration within the boundaries of a district, the census tables either afford us no indication in general or only such a rough indication as is derived from a comparison of the increase or decrease in different parts of a district. Such a rough indication was believed by the Collector of Mandipur to have been given by the high rate of increase in the north of his district as compared with the decrease in the south. Such migrations are stated usual, especially at harvest time in Bundelkhand; the labourers of a tract in which the harvest is late moving in masses into another where the harvest is early or *vice versa*, such a migration is probably common elsewhere than in Bundelkhand, where, as often happens, harvests of different parts of a district ripen at different times. The 26th February was too early for harvest operations in any part of the Doab, otherwise the deficit along the Jumna tract where the harvest is late might have been partly so explained. In the districts on the Gogra, where, as has already been noticed, one or two parganas show a decrease or low rate of increase, it is possible that this cause has been operative, as in the damp Gogra tract crops ripen later and require less attention before ripening than do crops in the upland away from the river.

230. *Local migration in Kumaun and Garhwal.*—The census rules were to some extent altered, to provide for a measure of a well-known local migration in Kumaun, that from the upper valleys into the central zone and from the outer valleys into the Bhábar. It is probable that in the statement given as Appendix No. XXVI, this movement is somewhat inadequately represented, as the preliminary record made late in October was probably not quite early enough to anticipate all movements into the Bhábar. The movement in Kumaun is double, the first part is due to the abandonment of the upper pattiis at the approach of the winter snow, the second to

the movement from the outer patti into the Bhábar which is uninhabitable during the rains. The first movement left the greater part of the highlyling patti of Darma in Kumaun uninhabited, the total population of the patti being reduced from 8,232 in August to 2,513 in February. It caused a great fall in the population of Johar in Kumaun (15,299 to 10,788) and Paikhanda in Garhwál (9,394 to 5,804). It led to a similar rise in the population of the adjoining patti to the south, Askot (9,566 to 12,170), Sira (12,341 to 13,496), Danpur (36,107 to 38,680) all in Kumaun and Dasoli (12,328 to 13,775), Nagpur (48,942 to 50,907) in Garhwál. The population of the central patti in both districts is left untouched, as the second movement, that to the Bhábar, is in general from the outer Himalayan parganas only. The second movement is highly marked in Kumaun only. It reduces the population of Kali Kumaun from 55,642 to 33,551, that of Dhiyani Rao from 13,960 to 6,879, of Chakhata from 39,183 to 21,895, Mahryuri from 4,165 to 925, Ramgarh from 4,305 to 550, Kota from 5,016 to 3,964, Pali from 125,389 to 118,020; Kutsauli from 8,102 to 2,482, and other parganas in a smaller degree. All these parganas combine to swell the Bhábar population from 42,469 to 105,549. In Garhwál the second movement is slight, but the duns of Tallasalan fill up at the expense of the inner parganas, raising the population of the pargana from 43,659 to 51,093. On the whole, Kumaun loses between the first and second causes, owing to the hill stations being largely abandoned. Garhwál gains from an influx of wood-cutters into the forests below the hills and from the return of coolies from Simla, Mussorie, Naini Tal and other hill stations.

231. Movement between neighbouring districts.—Of such migrations within districts except in Kumaun and Garhwál, the census tables give no measure. So soon as the migration extends beyond the district of birth, we have, however, a fairly accurate measure in the birth-place tables. The abstract (No. 87) on the opposite page shows the proportionate amount of such migration for each district, division and province as a percentage on the total population enumerated. The causes to which the migrations shown are to be attributed are partly religious, partly social and partly economical. The religious movement is important in the present census only as regards Muttra and Benares, in both of which a considerable number of persons from a distance constantly reside, and in the former of which there was at the time of the census a considerable temporary gathering. It is to this cause that the high excess of immigrants over emigrants in both these districts is to be attributed. The effect of this religious migration in other districts on the 26th February was small. In Allahabad a few pilgrims remained after the Maghmela, and in the districts round Allahabad a few pilgrims were probably enumerated on their way home. The social cause of migration is by far the most important in its numerical result. It is the custom for all high castes and for most low castes to take their wives from a clan or caste sub-division outside that to which they themselves belong. This in general necessitates their looking for their wives at some distance, and in the case of Rajputs, whose gradations of rank are numerous, and amongst whom the clans in general occupy fairly extensive continuous tracts of country, it often necessitates their wives being brought from a considerable distance. A very sum-

Abstract No 87, comparing percentages of emigration and immigration for districts.

District	Born and resident	Immigrants from adjoining districts	Immigrants from distant districts of the province	Immigrants from parts of India	Immigrants from countries outside India	Immigrants unspecified	Total, immigrants	Emigrants to adjoining districts	Emigrants to distant districts of the province	Emigrants to distant parts of India	Total, emigrants in India.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156
157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204
205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228
229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252
253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264
265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276
277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312
313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324
325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336
337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348
349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372
373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384
385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396
397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408
409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432
433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444
445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456
457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468
469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492
493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504
505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516
517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528
529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540
541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552
553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564
565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576
577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588
589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612
613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624
625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636
637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648
649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660
661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672
673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684
685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696
697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708
709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732
733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744
745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756
757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768
769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780
781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792
793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804
805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816
817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828
829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840
841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852
853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876
877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888
889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912
913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924
925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936
937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948
949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972
973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984
985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996
997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008
1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020
1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032
1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044
1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056
1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068
1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080
1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092
1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104
1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116
1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128
1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140
1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152
1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164
1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176
1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188
1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200
1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212
1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224
1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236
1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248
1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260
1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272
1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284
1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296
1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308
1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320
1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332
1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344
1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356
1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368
1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380
1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	

Abstract No. 57, comparing percentages of emigration and immigration for districts—(continued).

Birth number	District	Born and resident	Immigrants from the district	Immigrants from the district of the province	Immigrants from India	Immigrants from foreign countries	Immigrants unspecified	Total, immigrants	Emigrants to neighbouring districts	Emigrants to distant parts of the province	Emigrants to distant parts of India	Total, emigrants in India
32	Gonkhyer	81.99	6.95	73	4171	0056	0003	8.0039	3.30	33		
33	Chandpur	81.85	5.81	11	1252	0052	0001	8.1921	9.47	30		
34	Amargah	81.85	5.82	12	1071	0079	0001	8.8160	9.95	43		
	Total, Gonkhyer Division	83.11	5.79	55	2247	0065	00018	6.53138	6.88	25		
35	Kusman	82.82	3.85	182	9113	0798	0181	6.7780	2.27	81		
36	Chandpur	81.85	5.81	11	1252	0052	0001	8.1921	9.47	30		
37	Tark	81.79	47.00	1.00	1229	0061	0129	48.2499	10.43	08		
	Total, Kusman Division	87.37	10.91	1.11	5541	0482	0101	12.6284	4.08	46		
	Total, R.-W. Provinces	86.03	8.96	1.24	6884	0510	0147	10.9511	9.10	118	2.23	12.51
38	Lucknow	83.15	11.85	1.71	1.37	25.47	0104	17.8321	9.39	6.00		
39	Unao	80.80	7.83	1.01	1179	0086	0001	8.0039	9.47	30		
40	Rae Bareilly	80.82	8.45	71	2472	0088	0013	9.4128	6.91	118		
41	Etawah	80.21	8.27	1.61	1123	0017	0005	9.7377	11.44	63		
42	Meerut	83.15	14.82	2.07	1154	0088	0005	10.0058	6.17	48		
43	Kheri	83.25	14.82	2.07	1154	0088	0005	10.0058	6.17	48		
	Total, Lucknow Division	86.80	9.52	1.51	2925	0644	0054	11.4323	8.93	1.43		
44	Fyzabad	83.03	8.95	1.82	1125	0098	0001	11.1274	8.82	2.00		
45	Gonda	80.23	8.81	1.82	1125	0098	0001	11.1274	8.82	2.00		
46	Rohitkhand	87.12	10.80	2.45	1124	0053	0018	12.8800	4.96	1.18		
47	Shahjahanpur	89.55	9.40	80	1143	0053	0018	10.4464	8.86	2.71		
48	Benares	82.78	15.11	1.82	1125	0098	0001	11.1274	7.48	1.45		
	Total, Fyzabad Division	89.53	9.15	1.10	1694	0178	0014	10.4386	7.85	1.49		
	Total, R.-W. P. and Oudh	89.10	9.32	1.80	2284	0371	0140	10.9675	9.10	1.44	1.417	10.90
49	Kanpur	89.05	9.05	1.25	5688	0742	0145	10.9675	6.82	1.56	2.02	13.10
50	Allahabad	87.81	6.82	1.31	1150	0287	0001	9.9607	13.84	91		
51	Meerut	89.80	1.80	6	1488	0007	0001	9.9986	1.056	084		
	Total, Meerut Division	91.40	7.93	98	2199	0007	0001	8.8778	9.95	0.54		

mary examination of the birth-place tables will show, that by far the greatest part of the movement recorded is between neighbouring districts, that it is to a considerable extent reciprocal, if not, between, each two districts, then between each group of districts, and that the great majority of the persons who have moved from a district of birth to a neighbouring district are women. By far the greatest proportion of this movement into neighbouring districts is due to the marriage custom just referred to. Its effects are not confined to women only, as a bride coming from one wealthy house to another is followed by a lot of servants and hangers-on, or a bride coming from a needy to a wealthy house is followed by needy brothers and cousins. On the other hand, a bridegroom marrying into a well-to-do family, particularly if there are no sons, frequently transfers himself and his belongings to the house of his wife's father. There is thus a constant and considerable movement of men in consequence of such marriages. The extent of the movement may best be illustrated by selecting a typical district and giving the figures. Rae Bareilly a district without any manufacturing towns inhabited by a closely packed population of its own, and, therefore, presenting no attractions to settlers from an economical point of view, but as largely populated by Rajput clans of higher status than those in neighbouring districts is as suitable a district to select as any. Appendix No. XXV shows the following immigrants in Rae Bareilly.—

	Total.	Male	Female	Percentage.
Born in contiguous districts	57,374	27,537	29,837	8.43
Born in distant districts of the province	7,391	3,208	4,183	71
Born in other provinces of India	2,557	1,245	1,312	25

Other figures may be neglected. On the other hand, Rae Bareilly sends out —

	Total.	Male.	Female	Percentage.
To neighbouring districts	71,163	25,412	45,751	6.99
To distant districts of the province	12,059	7,143	4,916	1.16

and to distant provinces an unascertained number. In examining the details, we see that Rae Bareilly sends to and receives from contiguous and neighbouring districts a large number of persons with females always, except in the case of emigrants to Lucknow and Cawnpore, largely in excess. The result is that so far as the movement in the provinces is concerned, Rae Bareilly gains 3,095 males and 12,816 females, although it sends out a not inconsiderable excess number of emigrants, mostly male, to distant districts of the province. All motive for migration into Rae Bareilly from an economical point of view is absent, and it is clear that the movement is almost entirely due to the social cause.

To ascertain how far migration is due to causes connected with the prosperity or want of prosperity of a district, this social migration must be eliminated for Rae Bareilly and other districts of alike status. This may be easily done without risk of great error by setting down all migration from and to neighbouring districts as due to this cause. In a district like Cawnpore, however, this introduces a considerable amount of error. The Cawnpore

figures if referred to will show that in the population it sends to its neighbours, women are always greatly in excess, but that this is not always the case in regard to the immigrants it receives. Even in the case of Cawnpore, however, the movement from neighbouring districts is generally mostly of women, and, therefore, mostly due to intermarriage. All over we are well within the mark if we estimate that for the majority of districts the movement between contiguous districts is that due to marriage customs.

232 Movement between distant districts of the province.—Eliminating this we have next to consider the movement amounting to 1.25 per cent of the whole population between distant districts of the province, by far the greater part, of which is due to economical causes. Even here, however, we have no exact indication of the condition of each district owing to the fact that custom as to the direction of migration varies largely in different parts of the province. Rae Bareilly, for instance, is shown by the age figures to be one of the districts in which emigration of males is highest in the provinces, and yet the excess of emigration over immigration as shown by the birth-place table is only .45 per cent on the total population. This at once, from a knowledge of the circumstances of the district, is seen to be due to the fact that economical emigration from Rae Bareilly is in an unusually large proportion to distant provinces, the district supplying the Madras and Bombay armies with a large proportion of their high caste recruits and sending large numbers of low caste men to a distance as Commissariat employes and in similar employments. The birth-place table does not, therefore, give an exact indication of the relative economic position of each district, but it gives an indication accurate enough in the main of the group to which economically each district belongs, whether it is emigrant or immigrant.

Abstract No. 88, showing the districts of the province classified as emigrant and immigrant considering only presumably economic movements.

Immigrant		Emigrant	
1	Dehra Dûn	1	Muttra
2	Saharanpur	2	Agra
3	Muzaffarnagar	3	Farukhabad.
4	Meerut.	4	Meerut.
5	Bulandshahr	5	Bareilly
6	Aligarh	6	Bijnor
7	Etawah	7	Budaun
8	Roh.	8	Moradabad
9	Pilibhit	9	Shahjahanpur.
10	Cawnpore	10	Pitchpur.
11	Jhansi	11	Banda
12	Jalaun	12	Hardwar
13	Lalitpur	13	Almohad.
14	Benares.	14	Mirzapur
15	Gorakhpur.	15	Jampur
16	Basti.	16	Ghazipur.
17	Kannun.	17	Balla.
18	Tezâ	18	Asamgarh
19	Sitapur.	19	Garhwal
20	Kheri	20	Lucknow
21	Bahraich.	21	Unao.
22	Banpur	22	Rae Bareilly
23	Teerî Garhwâl.	23	Haridwar.
		24	Fyzabad.
		25	Gonda.
		26	Sultanpur
		27	Partabgarh.
		28	Barn Banki.

Jalaun the cause of the misplacement is, that the emigration, which was

considerable, was to native states almost entirely. As regards the other districts they appear to be accurately enough placed. For 29 districts the social circumstances are such as to lead to emigration; 20 receive an excess of immigrants.

233. *Movement to and from other provinces of India.*—Before passing to the consideration of the movement to and from other provinces it may be interesting to give statements similar to those contained in the last Census Report showing the gross emigration and immigration. The districts are in the following abstracts (Nos 89 and 90) ranged in order according to the extent of each movement.

Abstract No. 89, showing percentage of total emigrants to population of each district

Serial number	Name of district or division	Percentage	Serial number	Name of district or division	Percentage
1	Shibyalainpur ...	22 04		North Western Province ...	10 28
2	Fauk ...	10 33		Allahabad Division ...	10 21
3	Jidist ...	18 29		North-Western Province and Oudh ...	10 09
4	Parakhabad ...	15 60		Meerut Division ...	9 908
5	Lucknow ...	15 39	29	Bijnor ...	9 871
6	Aligarh ...	15 02	30	Rosi ...	9 798
7	Bareilly ...	14 99	31	Munfarungar ...	9 757
8	Rampur ...	14 75		Oudh ...	9 511
9	Mainpuri ...	14 08	32	Cawnpore ...	9 219
10	Hanapur ...	13 55	33	Patchpur ...	8 981
11	Budaun ...	14 43	34	Parthalgarh ...	8 961
	Rotahind Division ...	14 31		Fyzabad Division ...	8 817
	Agra Division ...	14 21	35	Azamgarh ...	8 750
12	Jaloon ...	13 64	36	Balra ...	8 766
13	Mitwa ...	13 36		Benares Division ...	8 712
14	Etawah ...	12 48	37	Ghazipur ...	8 128
15	Moradabad ...	12 14	38	Rae Bareilly ...	8 075
16	Sitapur ...	12 07	39	Meerut ...	8 064
17	Bulandshahr ...	11 95	40	Benares ...	7 761
18	Jaunpur ...	11 87	41	Gonda ...	7 176
19	Sultanpur ...	11 07	42	Allahabad ...	6 911
20	Barr Banki ...	11 07	43	Saharanpur ...	6 804
21	Agra ...	11 04		Gorakhpur Division ...	6 737
22	Lalitpur ...	10 98	44	Mirzapur ...	6 470
23	Unao ...	10 61	45	Kheri ...	6 437
	Native States ...	10 60		Kanoun Division ...	6 442
24	Philah ...	10 56	46	Bahraich ...	6 442
25	Tardi ...	10 46	47	Gorakhpur ...	3 784
26	Mado ...	10 36	48	Gorbali ...	3 508
	Lucknow Division ...	10 36	49	Kanoun ...	3 075
27	Banda ...	10 23	50	Dehra Dun ...	2 280
28	Fyzabad ...	10 22	51	Tehri Garwal ...	1 130

Abstract No. 90, showing percentage of total immigrants to population of each district.

Serial number	District	Percentage	Serial number	District	Percentage.
1	Tarda	48 2099		North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10 9076
2	Dahra Dūn	32 9530		North-Western Provinces	10 9611
3	Jhānsi	23 0718	27	Bahjāhānpur	10 9688
4	Mātua	21 4375	28	Oudh	10 8675
5	Lucknow	17 8621		Fyzābād Division	10 4586
6	Agra	17 0037		Gonda	10 4407
7	Bareilly	16 8219	29	Sultānpur	10 4454
8	Kāshi	16 7118	30	Sāwār	9 7877
	Agra Division	16 4107	31	Patelgarh	9 7515
9	Mānpurī	16 1179	32	Bānda	9 4183
10	Bāli	16 0677	33	Rae Bareilly	9 4123
11	Prithvī	16 7735	34	Morādābād	9 2380
12	Mānāfānā gar	14 7387	35	Unāo	9 0883
13	Algarh	14 0970		Nāṭāṭā States	8 6010
14	Etāwāh	14 0528	36	Lālītpur	8 5119
15	Hāmīrpur	14 0377	37	Haridwār	8 0385
16	Cawānpur	14 0337	38	Gorākhpur	8 0630
17	Bulāndshāh	13 8281	39	Jāunpur	7 8105
	Meerūt Division	13 8486	40	Sāhānpur	7 4317
18	Parīkhānd	13 1593	41	Chānpur	7 3764
19	Meerūt	13 1860	42	Vārāṅshī	7 3019
20	Bahāwāl	12 8800	43	Mīrānpur	7 1000
21	Jālān	12 8045	44	Kumān	6 7730
	Kumān Division	12 6294	45	Bāli	6 7730
22	Banāras	12 6112		Gorākhpur Division	6 5813
23	Rāmpur	12 1807	46	Allāhabād	5 9623
	Lucknow Division	11 4323	47	Azāmgāh	5 6150
	Holīkhānd Division	11 2564	48	Bāṭā	5 1301
24	Bāṭā	11 1743	49	Bīpnor	5 0029
25	Fyzābād	11 1274	50	Gorāhāl	2 3431
26	Parāṭāgarh	11 1145	51	Tāhri Gārhāl	3026
	Allāhabād Division	11 1011			

Abstract No. 91, showing migration between this and other provinces of India.

Province or State	Immigration.			Emigration			Excess			Deficit.		
	Total	Neigh- bouring dis- tricts	Distant dis- tricts	Total	Neigh- bouring dis- tricts	Distant dis- tricts	Total	Neigh- bouring dis- tricts	Distant dis- tricts	Total	Neigh- bouring dis- tricts	Distant dis- tricts
Aden	14		14	1,630		1,630				1,626		1,626
Ajmere Mer-				17,087		17,087				17,087		17,087
warā												
Andamānā	76		76	8,940		3,940				3,905		3,905
Assām	1,700		1,700	57,861		57,861				56,061		56,061
Batoda				7,476		7,476				7,476		7,476
Bengāl	206,915	165,208	50,712	304,326	110,746	204,189	44,447	44,447		203,457		203,457
Bihar	392		392	28,369		28,369				27,937		27,937
Bhutan	204		204				204		204			
Bombay	7,079		7,079	86,732		86,732				78,653		78,653
Burma	1,610		1,610	18,233		18,233				16,623		16,623
Central Indā	220,220	105,232	38,968	268,014	195,332	98,682				59,004		59,004
Central Pro-	12,177	4,146	8,081	128,004	14,630	108,005				110,827	10,793	100,044
vinces.												
Cooch	7		7	12		12				5		5
and							63			63		
Portuguese												
Settlemeṇts.												
Sylhetā	1,981		1,981	12,067		12,067				10,886		10,886
Tāmil	1,430		1,430	600		600	543		543			
Mādrā	1,717		1,717	4,174		4,174				2,457		2,457
Assān	98		98	440		440				342		342
Nepāl	41,132		41,132				41,132		41,132			
Nijāl	165,916	76,946	38,369	244,805	95,301	180,804				108,490	16,358	92,132
Quetta				4,912		4,912				4,913		4,913
Lājpūtānā	128,151	62,741	45,410	90,084	1,948	98,976	81,093	81,093		89,405		89,405
Total	776,328	316,268	220,066	1,865,854	417,370	948,578	188,072	188,140	41,823	788,008	27,148	760,860

The figures for migration between this and neighbouring provinces are also given above. The immigration is '5688 per cent. of the provincial population enumerated, the emigration 2'024 per cent. That to neighbouring districts not in any way differing from that of similar extent in the provinces is distinguished from the genuine migration to and from distant districts.

On the whole, the North-West Provinces send out 590,521 more persons than they receive, affording by their absence and by the considerable sums they bring or send back to the more congested districts, a relief the extent of which would be difficult to calculate. The districts from which these emigrants are taken are mainly those which contribute to the inter-provincial economic migration. They belong in social standing to all classes of the population, but are most largely drawn from the class which furnishes Hindustani soldiers and the lowest classes both amongst Hindus and Muhammadans who work as domestic servants, grooms and the like. A brief account of the motives for these migrations may be given where they are important.

To the *Andamans* we send 3,482 males and 453 females, partly prisoners, partly policemen and sepoya and receive back a few Hindustani children born in the islands.

Assam.—Receives the large number of 57,851 persons from the North-Western Provinces, mostly coolie labourers, but also to some extent sepoya and policemen. It sends 1,790 persons, of whom the great majority are pilgrims at Muttra where the Manipuri princes have settled or in Benares. The rest are the returned children of the coolie labourers or soldiers.

Bengal.—Excluding the interchange of brides and their relations with Behar and Chota Nagpur, Bengal sends to these provinces the largest number of migrants they receive. Those from Behar are mostly labourers from Bengal proper. Bengali clerks and law agents with their families are scattered throughout every district in the province having penetrated even into Garhwāl. They are most largely employed in the Railway and Military Offices, but are in not inconsiderable numbers as pleaders in the principal towns and in Civil Government employ as clerks. Both Muttra and Benares, the two principal sacred places in the provinces, have large colonies of Bengalis both amongst the priests and worshippers. Bengali women, more devout than their male relations, are in excess in both places. On the other hand, Bengal is a favourite field of employment for the surplus population of these Provinces, who from the Eastern and Oudh districts migrate in large numbers to work as messengers, doorkeepers, policemen, grooms, and domestic servants. Probably a considerable proportion of the persons shown as born in Bengal in the smaller districts are the children who return from Bengal with such emigrants.

Bombay sends 7,079 persons to these provinces. They are largely shown as residing in the smaller districts and probably not a small part of them are the children of the North-Western Provinces emigrants to Bombay. Of genuine natives of Bombay there are as usual a number of pilgrims and ~~settlers at Benares and Muttra~~, and a good many Gujarati money-lenders ~~settled over the country in the larger towns~~.

Our emigrants to Bombay are more important in point of number. They are mainly soldiers in the Bombay army which recruits largely in these provinces taking men of castes who would not obtain admission into Bengal regiments; others are traders, mechanics, messengers, porters and the like, in Bombay itself and the other considerable towns.

Central India is the only province that sends an excess of emigrants to any extent considerable into the North-Western Provinces. A large part are marriage emigrants and of the rest messengers and labourers are probably in the majority as regards numbers. There are also not a few Mahratta Brahmans employed as clerks, &c., in the Bundelkhand and other border districts. On the other hand, the North-Western Provinces districts send to the Central Provinces a large number of labourers and a very much more important class in the employes of all ranks of the Native Governments.

To the *Central Provinces*, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have contributed a large number of cultivating emigrants, and it is probable that the majority of the 12,177 persons enumerated in the North-Western Provinces as born in the Central Provinces are the children of such emigrants returned to their native places.

Hyderabad is a favourite resort of the educated natives of the North-Western Provinces in the search for employment. The Hyderabad Contingent is largely recruited in these Provinces, and the State also employs many Hindustanis as soldiers. The immigrants from Hyderabad are almost entirely children born of Hindustani parents in that State.

Kashmir is the native home of a body of Pandits, who, particularly in Oudh, hold a considerable number of posts of all degrees of importance in Government service and elsewhere, wherever it is likely that a quick wit and a clear head, can, with the assistance of a considerable faculty for accumulation, procure their advancement. They are the majority of the persons born in Kashmir in the North-Western Provinces. It is problematic whether they were to the extent shown born in Kashmir, as colonies of them have been settled in Lucknow and Delhi for several generations. The Kashmir born of Saharanpur and Dehra Dûn have already (page 270) been mentioned. They are Gujar herdsmen in the Siwalika.

With *Madras*, the North-Western Provinces has but little intercourse. They send a certain proportion of soldiers to the Madras army and receive back their children and a few Madras servants.

Nepal.—From Nepal 41,132 immigrants are shown. Along the Tarai line from Pilibhit to Gorakhpur a large proportion of the so-called immigrants belong to the semi-nomad tribes who live along the border, sometimes in Nepal and sometimes in our border. A numerous class is also the children of cultivators from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh who hold land in the Nepal Tarai to a considerable extent, whilst still keeping their permanent homes in the British districts. In Benares the Nepal born are political refugees and pilgrims. In the Tarai they are coolies, labourers for the most part. They are so to a great extent in ~~Kaiman~~ ^{at Kaiman}.

Elsewhere the Nepalese shown are almost entirely Gurkha soldiers in British Regiments and their families many of whom live with them. Returns of the North-Western Provinces emigrants to Nepal are not available, but the number is not inconsiderable. Land in the Nepal Tarāi can be rented at a few annas a bigha, and in spite of a profound dread of the Gurkhalis, this tempts the cultivator from border districts annually to venture across into the Nepal Tarāi to raise a cold weather harvest and then return to his home.

To the *Panjab*, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh send 245,805 emigrants and receive 142,315—a large proportion in both numbers are due to intermarriage across the Jumna, but of genuine Panjābi immigrants there is a large number employed as soldiers and policemen throughout the provinces. The class sent by the North-Western Provinces to the Panjāb is in general of a rank below the sepoy, grooms, commissariat drivers, and water-carriers and the like.

The last province which occurs in the list is *Rajputana*. There is the usual interchange of marriage relations. Rajputana also furnishes the western districts with messengers, a few sepoys, and large numbers of labourers. The most important class, however, which immigrates from Rājputana are the Marwari banyas, who have already been referred to in connection with the language table. The classes of emigrants from the North-Western Provinces to Rajputana are not materially different from those received, but perhaps include a larger proportion of educated men employed in the service of the Native Governments.

234. Movement between the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and foreign countries.—Immigration from Asiatic countries beyond India is not important. It has been already referred to in connection with the language table and the remarks apply here also. From countries beyond Asia the only immigrants of importance are the British military forces and civil staff and a comparatively small proportion of merchants, manufacturers, and planters.

Of the emigrants sent out to foreign countries we have no return. The only movement of any importance is that of registered emigrants to the West

Abstract No. 99, showing the numbers recruited in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the past ten years.

Year.	Recruited in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Natives of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, including those recruited in other Provinces.
1881-82 ..	10,000	Not available.
1882-83 ..	9,886	Do.
1883-84 ..	9,899	9,004
1884-85 ..	9,461	Not available.
1885-86 ..	9,254	2180.
1886-87 ..	9,373	Do.
1887-88 ..	9,372	4,979
1888-89 ..	9,490	4,328
1889-90 ..	9,400	11,400
1890-91 ..	9,400	10,128

Indian Islands and Natal. A return of the numbers recruited for this migration in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the past ten years as indicated in the margin, with the numbers recruited from the North-Western Provinces in Bengal where they are available. In all 78,318 persons were recruited in these provinces within ten years preceding the Census. Probably where recruitment in other Provinces is included about 90,000

natives of these provinces emigrated to these colonies. The usual term of engagement is for five years and most of the emigrants return after either five or ten years. In all probability the emigrants from the North-Western Provinces in the colonies are not in excess of the number recruited in ten years.

The figures for the returned children of such emigrants given in Part F of the table, indicate the districts which mostly supply the emigrants. They almost entirely come from the Benares, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad Divisions. The only other form of emigration from these provinces at all in evidence is that to the Muhammadan sacred cities of Medina and Mekka. The numbers which go every year from the provinces, and of persons resident in Mekka, are not inconsiderable, but I have seen no estimate of their numbers.

235. *Excess of emigration over immigration.*—Emigration and immigration have now been considered in detail. It remains to compare the total population of the province as enumerated with the number of persons who are born in the provinces, and, therefore, though not all resident, nearly all natives of it.—

	Residents in the Province	Natives in birth of the Province
Born and resident in the Provinces	46,100,741	46,100,741
From and to the rest of India	775,111	1,805,854
Foreign countries	24,175	*86,000
Total	46,899,219	47,992,595
Excess born in the North Western Provinces and Oudh		651,246

The excess of North-Western Provinces emigrants to almost all Provinces and to foreign countries is some index of the congested state of population in the Provinces, and especially in those eastern districts from which most of the emigrants come.

The amount of emigration in India at the end of the present decade is compared with that in 1881 in the accompanying statement —

Abstract No. 93, showing the emigration in India at the beginning and end of the present decade.

	1881			1891		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Immigrant from other Provinces	729,070	301,482	428,194	775,333	328,002	452,331
Emigrant to other Provinces	1,087,212	683,411	453,801	1,105,854	807,171	568,683
Excess of emigration	367,536	381,929	25,007	330,521	484,169	105,852
Increase in cases in 1891				235,985	155,110	80,745

The total excess is greater in 1891 by 232,985 persons. A large proportion of the immigrants are women and children. The majority of the emigrants are adult men. The age figures for the Province are, therefore, on the whole somewhat deficient in adult men from 20 to 45.

The effect of this fact on the age tables, death rates and the Sanitary Commissioner's statistical returns has already been referred to.

Chapter XII.—THE INFIRMITIES OF THE PROVINCE.

236. Instructions as to record of infirmities.—The instructions to enumerators in regard to the record of infirmities were as follows —

“If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in column 16 (Infirmities). Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.”

In abstraction it was directed that 10 per cent. of the books should be reabstracted for the purpose of discovering whether any mistakes had been made in regard to the abstraction of infirmities. After the returns reached me and had been compiled, the variations met with were so remarkable, that I considered it advisable to direct complete reabstraction for all infirmities in those districts in which the variations, either plus or minus, were noteworthy. The result was in all cases to reaffirm the substantial accuracy of the figures originally reported, and it may therefore be taken as certain that the figures in the tables present accurately the results enumerated in the present Census. District Officers were asked in submitting their final reports to procure a note on the subject of the infirmities and their variations since last Census from Civil Surgeons. The result has been somewhat disappointing, except in one or two instances. Little examination of any value was made of the statistics by Civil Surgeons. To an enquirer anxious in a matter of vital statistics to place faith in the remarks made by the professional vital statisticians of the province, the extent to which contradictory reasons were given to explain variations in different districts, and the confidence with which, on the ground of his own narrow experience as a medical practitioner, each correspondent condemns or affirms the value of the statistics at either Census, are somewhat bewildering. A few reports from which quotations will be given are of value. To the Civil Surgeons of Bijoor and Sháhjahanpur in particular I am indebted for interesting memoranda.

Part I.—INSANES.

237 The figures for Insanity.—The marginal statement compares the total number of insanes recorded in the provinces at this and the two preceding censuses.

Abstract No 94, comparing the total number of insanes recorded in the provinces at this and the two preceding censuses

		Total	Males	Females
North-Western Provinces	{ 1872	4,801	3,113	1,688
	{ 1881	4,809	3,123	1,686
	{ 1901	4,043	2,701	1,342
Oudh ..	{ 1881	1,598	1,011	587
	{ 1901	1,518	1,000	518
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	{ 1881	6,117	4,307	1,810
	{ 1901	5,561	3,817	1,744

The North-Western Provinces show a decreased number of insanes as compared with both preceding censuses. In Oudh the total figures are almost precisely the same as in 1881. In comparing the age-periods for insanes it will be ob-

served (abstract No. 94) that whilst there is an increase in the absolute and

proportionate number of insanes for children under 10 and for women from 20 to 29, there is a decrease in every other age-period. Before any opinion can be pronounced as to the correctness of these figures, enquiry is necessary as to the usual causes of insanity in India. In this connection the following remarks by the Civil Surgeon of Bijnor commenting on the figures for that district may be quoted.

Age.	1881		1891.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	01	003	018	007
5-9	01	02	015	020
10-14	11	07	001	055
15-19	18	13	152	080
20-24	28	10	224	017
25-29	31	13	247	108
30-34	30	10	276	125
35-39	29	17	221	147
40 and over	26	15	185	106
Total.	19	09	158	077

cause in each of the cases whose distribution by age is given in the above table."

"There is (1) one case at $\frac{1}{2}$ years of age which is most probably—

A. Insanity of early development.

Causes.—Idiocy from brain deficiency.

Ditto sense deficiency

Ditto inability to develop.

Imbecility from inability to develop fully.

"There are nine cases between the ages of 5 and 10 years which might be termed—

B. Insanity of childhood

Forms of insanity of childhood—

Mania

Melancholia.

Moral perversion.

Causes of insanity of childhood—

From congenital causes.

From epilepsy

From injury or brain disease.

There are 25 cases between the ages of 15 and 20 years which might be termed—

C. Insanity of adolescence, due to—

Onset of sexuality.

Stress of work.

Phthisis, &c

(Nervous system only fit for low pressure.)

Symptoms—Mania with conceit, emotional melancholia and hypochondriasis, with inability to labour, and tendency to mental weakness.

There are 63 cases between the ages of 25 and 49 years which might be termed.—

D. Insanity of maturity.

Mania.

Melancholia.

Dementia.

General paralysis due to strain or excess.

"In this last group of cases there seems to be a greater tendency to insanity between the ages of 40 and 44 years, as both males and females are attacked in largest numbers at this time of life, the climacteric period."

"There are 20 cases between the ages of 50 and 60 years and over, which might be termed—

E Insanity of age.

Mania	} All tend to dementia
Melancholia	
Dementia	

"The last group of all might be termed—

F. Insanity of character.

(a) In women	Delusions
	Persecutions.
	Hallucinations.

(b) In men : often hypochondriacal, due to visceral breakdown.

"The above causes might account for cases of insanity in both men and women between the ages of 40 and 44 years "

"Having given the above scheme of classification of the cases in Table XII to explain the causes and factors in the production of unsound mind in their distribution by age, it remains for me to specially note the causes which operate in this district generally

N.B.—1. "The increase in the population.—Since the taking of the previous census (1881) the increase in population has caused, no doubt, a harder struggle for existence amongst the labouring classes generally and higher pressure in life as the result of education and civilizing influences among the middle classes who are highly ambitious for position and better circumstances. All the above causes tend to act harmfully on the mind and body chiefly through the mind and emotional feelings. The wear and tear of life is greater, and incapacitates the individual physically as well as mentally, since the mind and body act and react upon one another. "*Mens sana in corpore sano*" The incapacitated and the physically and mentally weak go to the wall in the battle for existence, and the nervous system breaks down and insanity is the result."

2. "*The use of intoxicants.*—Such as alcohol and *cannabis indica* (bhang and ganja) is resorted to to a great extent generally in India, and this district is no exception to the practice. The intoxicants are taken for various purposes, viz., to sharpen the mental faculties, to produce pleasurable feelings, to increase appetite and improve digestion, to give courage and energy, to deaden pain and calm hunger, to increase virile power, to drown cares and anxieties, to produce homicidal and suicidal tendencies."

"These might all be classified under the head of Toxic Insanity, when the individual loses all control over himself, and is a nuisance and danger to others

3. *Insanity during the child-bearing period.*—Puerperal insanity, and also through fevers and visceral inflammations, which deserve separate notice, as there must be some cases attributable to these causes."

4. "*Heredit*y—Also must produce some cases"

5. On the same subject the Civil Surgeon of Sháhjahánpur says—

"The popular belief is that a large number of cases of insanity is due to debility following fever or starvation. I have never heard it attributed to opium, but a good many cases are attributed to drinking alcohol, or to indulgence in some form of *cannabis indica*

"The Indian hemp plant is used as an intoxicant in various forms, viz., bhing, the whole plant pounded into a paste with water and sugar. Some eat this in the form of pills, some drink it as an infusion. *Ganja*, the leaves and twigs are pressed together, dried and smoked like tobacco. *Churrus* is the dried juice of the whole plant, exuded; it is

smoked with or without tobacco. *Majoon* or *hashish* is a sort of sweetmeat made from an infusion of the leaves, mixed with sugar, it is chewed and swallowed like toffy."

239. *Causes of insanity.*—Dr. Cleghorn's interesting note on the Census of 1872 in the North-West Provinces quotes the same causes for insanity in India. It may be taken as clear that the causes mainly operative are (1) heredity, (2) intemperance, (3) chronic want of food, (4) stress of mental work or anxiety, (5) in women, uterine disorders and enforced widowhood.

It is estimated that in England recoveries from insanity amount to 40 per cent. of those cases, generally of acute mania the most incurable form of madness, which are sent to lunatic asylums, and that of the milder forms of insanity not sent to asylums probably 70 per cent. recover. It is therefore clear that, given a change in the causes operative to produce insanity, the population affected will change considerably in a decade. As it happens, we have in the caste statement for the present Census some indication of the causes principally operative of late years. The castes with population above 100,000, which amongst Hindus show the largest proportion of insanes are (1) Bhabhunja, (2) Bania, (3) Kayasth, (4) Sunar, (5) Bhat, (6) Fakir, (7) Bráhmán, (8) Dom. Of these, three are trading castes, for whom the leading special cause of anxiety may be readily believed to be mental anxiety. Three are literate castes, two at least of which stand highest in intellectual power amongst the castes of the province. For Bráhmáns at least intemperance cannot be considered to be operative. The leading cause of insanity for these three castes is, therefore, probably intellectual strain. There remain two castes probably, taken all, in all the most intemperate in the provinces. The figures for Doms are, however, affected by locality to a great extent, as they are almost all Himalayan in residence. Of castes with lower averages the spirit-drinking castes show a percentage of insanes in general slightly above average. The lowest percentages are amongst the temperate and hardworking agriculturists—Játs, Kurmis, Kachis and the like; Chamárs, the caste most likely to be affected by want of food, show a percentage below average. Again, amongst Muhammadans, the Sayyids and Pathans stand out with percentages of insane far above average, the first easily the most intellectual, the second possibly the most intemperate of Muhammadan castes. Muhammadans, as a rule, show a higher percentage of insane than Hindus, and Jains a still higher rate. The caste statements therefore tend to show that the causes of insanity most operative of late years are (1) mental strain (2) intemperance. The influence of the latter is far less marked than that of the former.

240. *Variation in the proportion of insanity in 1881 and 1891.*—Turning again to the comparative statement showing percentages of insanity for each age-period we find that heredity, to which early insanity must mainly be ascribed, and uterine diseases affecting women most largely from 20 to 24, show in the returns of the present census an increased effect, and that insanity due to other causes shows a decrease. From the known history of the provinces and the fact that insanity due to chronic insufficiency of food cannot be traced in the caste returns in Table XIIA, such a decrease might have been expected. The conclusion I draw from a consideration of all

have been expected. The conclusion I draw from a consideration of all

connected facts is that there has been within the past decade a considerable decrease in insanity, certainly not over-estimated by the comparison of the figures for the two censuses, and therefore at least 12 per cent. on the total insane population of 1881. The decrease has been spread over the provinces fairly evenly, the increases shown for certain districts, excluding those containing lunatic asylums, being in general only such as to bring them, in the percentage of insanity shown, more in line with their neighbours. There is one exception in Allahabad, the proportion of insane in which was high at last census and is now still higher. The fact is probably due to local accidental causes connected with the assemblage of pilgrims at the Magh Mela, who are likely to be followed by wandering beggars of weak intellect.

241. *Local distribution of insanity.*—In considering the distribution of insanity in districts of the provinces (see map No. 9) no clear connection between prevalence of insanity and climate or locality can be traced. Four districts in the province each contain a lunatic asylum, and accordingly show a very much higher percentage of insanity than the others. They are Bareilly, Agra, Benares and Lucknow. The death-rate amongst the lunatics in the asylums for a period of three years averaged 95 per thousand, between two and three times as much as that for the population in general, and nearly five times as much as the death rate for the population above ten, amongst whom most of the persons in asylums must be. The death-rate is in itself enough to ensure a nearly complete change in the insane population in the course of ten years.

<i>The average number of inmates in each asylum in 1890-91.</i>		
Bareilly	...	316
Agra	...	210
Benares	...	200
Lucknow	...	197

Apart from the asylum districts and excluding Allahabad already referred to, the largest proportion of lunacy is found in Central Oudh, the adjoining districts of Cawnpore and Farukhabad, and in a group of districts in the north-west of the provinces reaching along the foot of the hills to the Tardí. The lowest proportion of lunacy is in the eastern districts, Fatchpur and the Central Doab. I am unable to trace any underlying principle in this distribution. The consumption of drugs manufactured from hemp is considered accountable for a considerable proportion of temporary insanity of the kind which most commonly comes to the notice of District Officers, that in which mania is a prominent symptom. An attempt made to trace some correspondence between the consumption of drugs in districts, as indicated by the drug income and the total amount of insanity, failed to show any correspondence whatsoever. The cases in which the consumption of drugs and proportion of insanity were at opposite ends of the two scales for the same district were quite as numerous as those in which the two sets of statistics agreed in being high or low. The proportion of insane to total population along with the proportion of variation since 1881 are shown in Appendix No. XXVII.

242. *Comparison of proportion of insanity in the two sexes.*—The incidence of the recorded insane on total population shows rather more than double as much insanity amongst males as amongst females. This is in contrast to the English figures, which show 3,353 insane females per million

against 3,148 insane males. The disproportion exists in all districts including Garhwál, the only district in the provinces in which the enumeration of females was correct. It is still larger in the admissions to the lunatic asylums, where roughly three men are admitted for one woman. There can, I think, be no doubt that female insanity has to some extent been concealed, but there is no reason to believe that as in England insanity amongst women is as great as amongst men. The circumstances producing insanity are in India far more unequally distributed between the sexes than in England. The women of India are little affected either by mental anxiety, intellectual strain or intemperance.

ABSTRACT No. 96.

Showing the number of insane persons of each religion now and in 1881.

	Number						Percentage on total religion					
	1881			1901			1881.			1901		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Hindu	6,139	3,504	1,639	4,689	3,186	1,497	0135	0091	0084	0114	0152	0074
Muslim	1,174	750	424	136	648	288	0198	0248	0146	0147	0200	0069
Jain	15	11	4	10	7	3	0188	0261	0108	0118	0153	0076
Christian	25	12	13	12	6	6	0624	0486	0790	0206	0161	0284
Other religions	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total	6,347	4,367	1,980	5,581	3,847	1,734	0144	0191	0093	0119	0158	0077

243. *Insanity in the different religions*—The figures for Native Christians cannot be regarded as having any bearing on the subject, both because the total insane number only nine, and because there are so many orphan refugees in charge of Christian Missionaries, into which insane children would be apt to drift, to be classed for the future as Christians. The accompanying statement comparing the amount of insanity in each religion is of interest for other religions. It shows 147 insane Muhammadans against 114 insane Hindus, the excess taking place alike amongst males and females. Male Jains show a slightly larger proportion of insanity than Hindus, female Jains a slightly smaller proportion. The number of insane Jains is, however, so small that no inference of any value can be drawn from the comparison. Why the proportion of insanies should be larger amongst Muhammadans than Hindus is doubtful. They are somewhat more educated than Hindus. The danger of consanguineous marriages is probably somewhat greater amongst them. On the other hand, as a class they indulge less in either spirits or hemp drugs than Hindus do. Opium, which they do indulge into a greater extent than Hindus, has invariably been asserted not to produce insanity.

244 *Insanity in different castes*.—A statement comparing insanity amongst different castes deduced from Table XIIA has already been referred to. It is given in Appendix, No XXVIII and shows the percentage of insane for all castes with a population of over 100,000. For smaller castes the percentages must be regarded as useless, as the addition of one or two insane persons would affect the percentage materially. Sayyads show a far higher percentage of insane than any other group amongst either the Muhammadans

or the Hindus. The lowest proportion of insane is amongst the Hindu cultivating castes, several of which are amongst the spirit-drinking castes, and singularly enough amongst Muhammadan Rājputs, for whom the proportion of insane, 4 per 10,000, contrasts with that for Hindu Rājputs, 14 per 10,000. I have nothing to add to the inferences already drawn from the caste returns, that education and business anxieties are the most prominent causes of insanity, and that after them the intemperate use of drugs is probably most effective. Neither spirit-drinking to the extent to which it is possible for a low-caste Hindu to indulge in it, nor chronic starvation appear from the caste statement to have had any effect on the returns for the present Census.

245. Comparison with European countries.—The contrast between the proportion of insane persons in India, and in European countries as indicated in the margin is very striking indeed. That there are omissions in the Indian record of persons whose insanity is not of a very pronounced type is certain. Such omissions occur to a very large extent even in the English Census lists. The last published English Census report noted that on attempting to trace in the Census schedules the

Abstract No. 97, comparing the proportion of inmates recorded in these provinces with those of European countries.

Country.	Insane per 10,000 population.	
	Males.	Females
North West Provinces	158	76
England and Wales	31	33
Scotland	39	39
Ireland	38	34
Italy	8	6
Austria	23	19
Hungary	23	18
Portugal	23	17
Victoria	37	31
New Zealand	33	32
U. S. America	35	32

names of insane children as received from a private asylum, it was found that mention of the infirmity had in half the undoubted cases been omitted by the parents. In India probably the omissions are proportionately more extensive and extend to the adult population as well as to minors. An Indian cultivator's standard of the brain power necessary to save from idiocy would possibly be lower than that adopted in England. But, all possible omissions considered, it is certain that the proportion of insane in the North-West Provinces is not one-tenth of that in England. The proportion according to our returns amounts to almost exactly one-tenth in the case of our most highly educated and intellectual caste, and to one-thirtieth or thereby in the ordinary cultivating castes of the country.

Part II.—DEAF-MUTES.

246. The variation in the proportion of deaf-mutism.—The total number of deaf-mutes recorded in the present Census was 32,896, of whom 21,225 were males and 11,671 females. This represents an increase over the figures of last Census of 5,247 persons, 3,597 males and 1,650 females. The instructions to enumerators provided that only those persons who had been deaf and dumb from birth should be recorded. This, though a good working rule for persons who are not experts in surgery, is inaccurate, as an indication of the record actually made, as it is impossible to distinguish in practice between deaf-mutism, which is congenital and that which has been acquired

before a child has learned to speak. Statistics quoted in the 1881 English Census report show that in England about 37 per cent. of the cases of deaf-mutism recorded are not congenital, and that in Bavaria 80 per cent. of deaf-mutism is congenital, and 20 per cent. acquired, 16 per cent. before the age

Abstract No. 98, comparing the total number of deaf-mutes recorded in the provinces at this and the two preceding censuses.

		Total.	Males	Females
North-Western Provinces	{ 1872 . . . 7,949 1881 . . . 20,162 19 1 . . . 22,577	5,506 12,574 14,822	2,496 7,298 8,155	
Oudh	{ 1881 . . . 7,467 1891 . . . 9,610 1891 . . . 17,640	4,764 6,403 17,628	2,703 3,216 10,021	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	{ 1881 . . . 17,640 1891 . . . 32,806	21,225 32,806	11,671 21,225	

of 5, and the rest after that age. There is reason, to be referred to hereafter, to believe that in India the proportions are very different. The matter has now only been referred to make clear what has or should have been recorded. The increase in deaf-mutes in the present Census contrasts with

the decrease recorded in other infirmities, and it has just to be decided how far it is real or due to incomplete enumeration at last Census or excess of enumeration at the present. On this question the most reliable information we have is contained in the distribution by age-periods of deaf-mutes at the Census of 1881 and for the present Census. The statement in the

Abstract No. 99, showing proportion of deaf-mutes at each age-period to 10,000 of total population in 1881 and 1891.

Age.	1881		1891	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
0-4	22	15	290	170
5-9	73	47	224	563
10-14	61	63	1016	630
15-19	97	59	1082	621
20-24	88	43	940	516
25-29	70	38	848	483
30-34	71	44	844	527
35-39	80	50	826	626
40 and over	145	104	1252	845
Total ..	77	47	873	516

margin compares the proportion borne by deaf mutes to the total population for each age-period now and in 1881. It may be observed from this abstract and from comparison of the 1881 and 1891 Tables that there is both an actual and a proportionate increase in the entries under all age-periods except the last. It also appears, if the 1891 figures for each age-period are compared with those of 1881 for a period ten years lower, that the 1891 figures are in general in excess of those for 1881. The inference is clear that the increase has not been a real one, and that either there have been omissions in 1881 or that persons have been wrongly included in 1891 to a greater extent than at the earlier Census. The idea that persons not deaf and dumb from infancy, but who have become deaf in after-life may have been included, at once suggests itself. Deafness is a disease that is most prevalent in late life and that remains through life. It is therefore clear that if such cases have been included, the proportion of persons afflicted will rise from age-period to age-period reaching their maximum in the latest age-period. Referring to the age abstract above given, there appears at once to be reason to believe that persons who are simply deaf have to some extent been included in the

age-periods from 50 and upwards, but, at the same time, it is clear that they have been included to a still greater extent in 1881, the figures in the last age-period of which are actually higher than those in the last age-period now. Those wrongly included now number, if the life-period of a deaf mute be not far from as good as that of a person not so afflicted, about 1,300 persons, more if the death-rate amongst deaf-mutes is materially above the normal. It appears, however, that no part of the rise can be explained by excess of wrongful inclusion in 1881, but that rather it is added to by the more numerous incorrect inclusions in 1881. A reference to the figures for districts will give us some clue to the explanation. It will be seen that variations are many of them violent, and that they generally result in doing away with equally violent variations from district to district in the 1881 figures; *e.g.*, the largest proportion of variation is in Azamgarh. The number of deaf and dumb shown at last Census was 259; that at the present Census 1,005. Azamgarh has now 58 deaf-mutes per 100,000 of population against 68 in Basti and 60 in Ballia. It is clear that the figures for Azamgarh at last Census were inadequate. The next largest variation is in Sultānpur, 329 to 821. Sultānpur has now 76 per 100,000 against 64 in Bara Banks and 67 in Fyzabad. It is somewhat higher than either of its neighbours now, but was clearly far too low at last Census. On the other hand, there are somewhat violent decreases. Moradabad has fallen from 1,264 to 510. It now shows 43 per 100,000 against 52 in its neighbour Budaun. It is clear that it was proportionately much too high at last Census. On the whole, the results of the variations have been to make the variations from district to district far less abrupt than they were at last Census. It is probable therefore that the large rise exhibited is mainly due to omissions at last Census.

247. **Extent of concealment of deaf-mutism.**—Deaf-mutism is an infirmity about which, unlike insanity, there is in general no chance of there being two opinions, and therefore it might well be expected to be more fully recorded than insanity. There does, however, occur a form of concealment of a nature which the English report terms excusable. It is referred to in the following extract:—

“There is no reason to suppose that the returns of the deaf and dumb were vitiated, as were those of idiots and imbeciles, by distinctly wilful omissions. But there can be no doubt that here also many excusable omissions were made in the first age-period, that is, among children under five years of age. Parents are often not aware of the deafness of their infants; and, even when an impartial observer would have no doubt as to the fact, the parent, not unnaturally, hopes on against hope, and will not publicly acknowledge as a fact what he as yet refuses to accept as a certainty even to himself.”

The amount of the concealment may be estimated as indicated in the English report by supposing that the proportion of deaf and dumb in the age-periods in which concealment takes place was the same as in the subsequent age-periods for which the returns are correct. In this procedure an error of excess, due to the fact that the death of a deaf and dumb child is more probable than that of a sound child is corrected by an error of defect due to the fact that some children do not become deaf and dumb till after five. There is probably some defect in the age-period—10 to 14; but it is

trifling and may be neglected. The omissions in the earlier age-periods would, preserving the same proportion of males and females as in the later age-periods, imply a total defect of 5,466 persons, considerably more than can be supposed to have been added in later life of persons deaf, but not dumb. The enumeration as shown in the tables, therefore, probably errs in defect rather than excess.

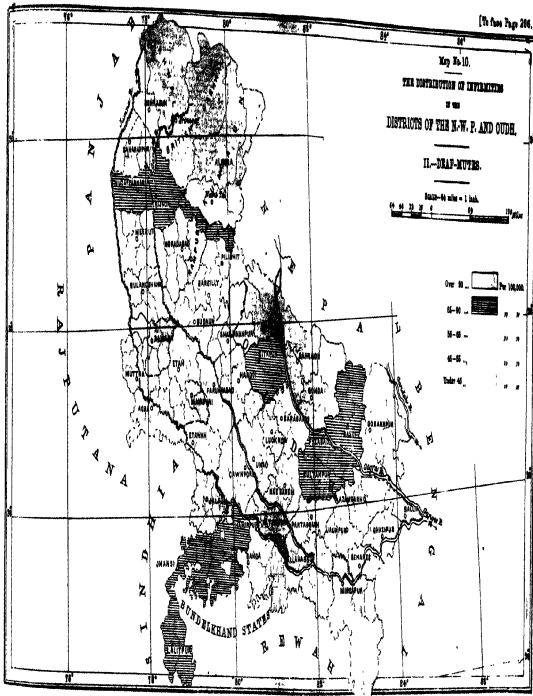
248 The local distribution of deaf-mutism.—The district figures are compared in detail for all three Censuses in Appendix No. XXIX, which also shows the percentage of variations between the figures of 1881 and 1891.

Deaf-mutism (see map No. 10) appears from a comparison of the proportion borne by persons afflicted to total population in different districts to be to a much greater extent than other infirmities peculiarly prevalent in certain localities. The Himalayan districts, including Dehra Dûn, show considerably the largest incidence. They are closely followed by the Sub-Himalayan districts in the north of Oudh and beyond the Gogra, and at some little interval by those of Bundelkhand. Three Oudh districts, Sitapur, Fyzabad and Sultânpur, close to the south of the Sub-Himalayan districts and a strip from the Tarâi through Bijnor to Muzaffarnagar complete the area in which deaf-mutism is most prevalent; Sahâranpur and Pilibhit alone break the series of Sub-Himalayan districts showing a high incidence. The districts of minimum incidence are scattered through the centre of the provinces from Moradabad to Mirzapur, including Moradabad, Râmpur (the infirmity statistics for which appear unreliable) Alghâr, Mainpuri, Shâhjâhânpur, Hardoi, Fatehpur and Mirzapur.

The English Census showed a considerable excess of deaf-mutism in the mountainous counties of England. This fact is even more clearly visible in the returns for the North-Western Provinces, as all that are to any extent mountainous are amongst those in which the proportion of deaf-mutism is highest. Along with the mountainous districts amongst those which show the highest figures are those which though not mountainous are by reputation the most malarious in the provinces. It is probable that in the distribution of the infirmity, we have an indication of the principal causes in these provinces. Where congenital, its origin is believed by surgeons to be closely allied to insane necrosis, so that it might be expected to be most important in those districts in which insanity was most prevalent. In the North-Western Provinces, however, insanity is below average in most of the districts in which deaf-mutism is most prevalent. The distribution of the latter indeed approaches more closely to that of leprosy than to any other infirmity. This distribution appears to warrant the belief that in these provinces deaf-mutism is less frequently congenital than in England, and much more frequently due to those zymotic diseases to which 40 per cent. of the English deaf-mutism is due. The prevalence of such disease to an unusual extent in the insanitary villages of the Himalayas and Bundelkhand and amongst the damp malarious forests of the Sub-Himalayan tract can easily be believed and in fact is known to exist.

249. Comparison with deaf-mutism in European countries.—The comparative extent of deaf-mutism in these provinces and elsewhere in India

probably due to their superior sanitary surroundings as a whole; they are generally well-to-do, comparatively well-housed, well-clad and well-looked after



and in European countries is shown in the marginal abstract. Unlike the closely allied insanity, it is more prevalent in India than in most European countries. Successive English Census returns show a steady decrease. In 1861 there were for the United Kingdom one deaf and dumb person in 1,484; in 1871 one in 1,742; in 1881 one in 1,794. The gradual but pronounced improvement is believed to be due to improved and extended sanitary measures and to improved medical knowledge. The time has not yet come when improved medical knowledge can be believed to be approaching the homes of Indian children, but improvement in sanitation is possible to

an extent far greater than in England.

250. Comparative deaf-mutism in the sexes.—The disproportion between the sexes already noticed for insanes extends also to deaf-mutes, but to a somewhat smaller extent. For each 100 male deaf-mutes there are 55 females so afflicted. The English figures show an inequality also, there being for 100 males only 80 females. The inequality is still greater in Austria, with 73 females to 100 males. Deaf-mutism does not appear to be concealed to any considerable extent in adults, and though the figures for females are probably to some extent too low, there is no reason to believe, as in the case of lepers, that they are greatly in defect.

251. Deaf-mutism by religion.—The accompanying statement shows the figures for deaf-mutes distributed by religion for the last two censuses and the proportions borne by the deaf-mutes, males and females, of each religion to the total of each sex. Muhammadans show a higher proportion both of males and females who are deaf-mutes than

Religion.	Number.			Percentage on total religion		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Hindus { 1881 ...	23,715	15,259	8,456	0.623	0.770	0.454
{ 1861 ...	27,892	18,115	9,777	0.601	0.864	0.503
Muslims { 1881 ...	3,864	2,324	1,540	0.582	0.719	0.531
{ 1861 ...	4,044	3,075	1,869	0.779	0.618	0.602
Jains { 1881 ...	36	27	9	0.150	0.640	0.248
{ 1861 ...	25	18	7	0.205	0.305	0.180
Christians { 1881 ...	35	17	18	0.092	0.545	0.072
{ 1861 ...	35	17	18	0.050	0.150	0.051
Other religions { 1881 ...	1	1	...	0.022	0.045	...
{ 1861 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1881 ...	27,640	17,638	10,001	0.637	0.769	0.473
{ 1861 ...	33,896	21,225	11,671	0.701	0.874	0.610

do Hindus. Jains are distinctly better than either of the religions just mentioned. The excess in Muhammadans is due to their being in excess in the Sub-Himalayan districts, which are most affected; the defect in Jains is probably due to their superior sanitary surroundings as a whole; they are generally well-to-do, comparatively well-housed, well-clad and well-looking after

when children. Christians, the returns for whom are of little value, are better than Hindus and Muhammadans as regards males, worse as regards females. The figures are affected no doubt, as in the case of insanes, by the number of deaf-mutes in, or brought up in, Christian Orphanages.

252. Deaf-mutism by caste.—In the caste figures for this infirmity there is little that is noticeable. The largest proportion is amongst Doms, largely a hill caste, and the most insanitary of hill castes. Gondas are next, a somewhat inexplicable fact, as they live mostly in the eastern districts in which the infirmity is little prevalent. The close cultivating castes, Kurmis, Muras, Koeries, in general show a proportion above average. It is not unreasonable to suppose that this is due to their fondness for their manure heaps. Rājputs and Brāhmins are above average, no doubt because of the large numbers of them in the hill and Saijupar districts. Baniyas, in this *as in every other infirmity*, show a proportion above average. Chamārs have a proportion of deaf-mutes much below average, a fact which may possibly be due to their living for the most part in small abadies separate from the main village. Pasis are also well below average. For Muhammadans, Pathaus, Shickhs, and Julahas have the largest proportions. It appears clear that deaf-mutism varies with locality far more than with castes, and that no definite principles can be gathered from the caste return.

Part III.—THE BLIND.

253. Decrease in blindness since last Census.—The total number of

Abstract No. 102, comparing the total number of blind persons recorded in the provinces of this and the two preceding censuses.

PROVINCE OR COUNTRY				Total	Males	Females
North-Western Provinces ...	{ 1872			66,751	37,260	29,591
	{ 1881 ..			92,797	44,820	47,977
	{ 1891 ...			74,190	37,872	36,418
Oudh . . .	{ 1881			37,041	16,814	20,227
	{ 1891 ...			35,723	17,592	18,131
North Western Provinces and Oudh	{ 1881			12,988	6,060	6,928
	{ 1891 ...			105,914	55,464	50,450

blind persons in the provinces as enumerated at the present Census was 109,913 Males and females were nearly in equal numbers, the former being somewhat in excess.

The enumeration showed a decrease since last Census of 19,925 blind persons or 15 3/4 per cent.

Abstract No. 103, showing now and in 1881, the proportion of blind persons at each age-period to 10,000 of total population.

AGE-PERIOD	1881		1891	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
0—4	6.9	4.8	9.19	5.89
5—9	14.2	10.1	12.73	8.74
10—14	17.4	13.8	15.57	12.08
15—19	19.7	15.5	18.60	13.30
20—29	20.8	17.0	19.69	14.69
30—39	22.5	21.8	20.45	21.66
40—49	30.8	41.7	26.33	31.41
50—59	54.6	78.0	41.40	63.07
60 and over	143.1	181.0	97.94	116.73
Total	26.9	32.2	23.82	24.00

Subsequent remarks will show that a considerable decrease might

of the whole. The decrease was largest amongst females, being for them 13,729, or 20 per cent. against 6,196 or 10 per cent. in males. A comparison of the age-table for blind at each Census shows that there has been an actual and comparative increase in the figures for both males and females under 5, and that in the other age-periods there has been a comparative decrease gradually increasing until it is greatest and very considerable in the highest age-periods.

have been anticipated, but an examination of the district figures gives reason to believe that in a few districts the decrease is larger than can be explained by the causes operative. I regard as not considerable the danger of an excess in the entries to any considerable extent at last Census by inclusion of persons blind of one eye, as the Hindustani words to express complete blindness and blindness in one eye are altogether different, and the word "andha" would rarely or never be applied where "kana" was meant. I cannot help suspecting that in Aligarh, Mirzapur, Unao, and perhaps Gorakhpur and Basti, there may have been some defect in the present enumeration, as the decreases shown in these districts have had the effect of bringing the incidence of blindness in them below that in their neighbours. The error was, however, by no means so considerable as to affect total results. By far the greater part of the decrease is real and can be explained.

254. *The causes of blindness.*—The causes of blindness have been more thoroughly enquired into by the Civil Surgeons of the province than those of any other infirmity, as in almost every district of the province a large proportion of the surgical operations performed are for the removal of cataract—Dr. Temple Wright's remarks on the subject may be quoted, though I should be sorry to hold myself responsible for certain of the opinions expressed.

"No doubt blindness is partly caused by small-pox, but I really do not think small-pox is so destructive to sight as starvation; and such is the opinion of all of my brother-officers with whom I have conversed on the subject."

"The poorer classes of natives *never get enough food*, even when they are in ordinary health, and when they are ill from *fever* the commonest form of disease, they *cannot eat*, so they (if they don't die) go about in a chronic state of debility.

"The eye contains some of the most delicate tissues in the whole body, and besides its general debility which it shares with the rest of the fever-stricken body, it has its own special cause of debility in the pain caused by the light, not only from the sun, but also when reflected from the ground, from water, from walls and clothes.

"After an attack of fever, I myself felt the glare of the sunlight, whether direct or reflected, far more intolerable than before I had fever.

"After fevers, the commonest disorders in India are indigestion and bowel complaints, which are accompanied by disagreeable taste in the mouth."

"To obtain a better taste, the poor Indian, un instructed in physiology, eats pan and drinks tobacco (as he phrases it) very frequently without any food in his stomach, but though the taste in the mouth may be improved, the vitality of the stomach and heart is diminished. Dyspepsia notoriously is decreased by giving hydrochloric acid to aid the stomach in dissolving the food

"But common table salt, *chloride of sodium*, is a Government monopoly, and the price charged in effect puts such a *heavy tax on it*, that neither the people nor the cattle get enough salt to keep them in health."

255 *Small-pox as a cause of blindness.*—Dr. Cleghorn, in his note on the infirmity figures of the 1872 Census, points out that before introduction of vaccination into England, 35 per cent. of the cases of blindness were due to small-pox, and believes that the proportion in India was the same in 1872. Vaccination has increased largely since, and it is probable that the proportion is now, all ages together, somewhat smaller. The appended statement shows the average incidence of deaths by small-pox on the total population

of each district for the last twenty-two years. The variations are large. Oudh, the most backward part of the provinces as regards vaccination, is the home of small-pox. Small-pox is above average in Bundelkhand, Meerut and Rohilkhand. The Agra and Benares Divisions are freest from it after Kumaun, in which the incidence is very small indeed.

Abstract No. 101, showing the ratio of deaths from small-pox in each district: average for the past 22 years.

Serial number.	District.	Total.	Average.	Remarks.
1	Dehra Dún	142	06	
2	Saharanpur	31 47	1 43	
3	Muzaffarnagar	32 82	1 40	
4	Meerut	8 00	40	
5	Bulandshahr	27 37	1 24	
6	Aligarh	27 10	1 23	
7	Muttra	8 85	40	
8	Agra	14 80	57	
9	Farukhabad	22 42	1 02	
10	Mau	16 48	75	
11	Riswah	20 89	1 22	
12	Bah	20 70	1 21	
13	Bareilly	27 55	1 53	
14	Bijnor	46 48	2 07	
15	Budhan	39 61	1 80	
16	Moradabad	36 74	1 62	
17	Sahayanganpur	26 71	1 07	
18	Pilibhit	13 85	1 08	
19	Cawnpore	26 07	1 19	
20	Fatehpur	20 84	1 22	
21	Itan	22 16	1 01	
22	Hamirpur	25 35	1 15	
23	Alhambad	22 65	1 03	
24	Jamun	20 85	1 08	
25	Jalaun	13 79	63	
26	Lalitpur	60 18	2 28	
27	Benares	8 40	38	
28	Mirzapur	22 40	1 01	
29	Jaunpur	19 24	80	
30	Chandpur	17 35	81	
31	Balia	5 34	45	
32	Goswami	30 61	1 08	
33	Itan	27 47	1 22	
34	Azimgarh	19 08	87	
35	Kanun	1 72	08	
36	Gazhwal	65	02	
37	Tank	11 81	54	
38	Lucknow	44 86	1 99	
39	Unao	66 00	2 55	
40	Rao Baria	48 47	2 20	
41	Sitapur	47 89	2 18	
42	Harden	48 42	2 20	
43	Kheri	32 80	2 49	
44	Fyzabad	28 14	1 28	
45	Gonda	53 07	2 11	
46	Ishtarath	63 27	2 42	
47	Sultanpur	28 79	1 31	
48	Partabgarh	46 26	2 06	
49	Bans Janki	43 78	1 99	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh		27 02	1 36	

The incidence of blindness, as will be seen, roughly corresponds, but the agreement between district figures for small-pox and those for blind is so far from close that small-pox cannot be regarded as the chief cause operative in producing blindness.

Dr. Cleghorn's remarks on the chief cause believed to be operative are as follows :—

“ Even after deducting 35 per cent. as due to small-pox, there still remains one blind person in every 707 of the population, a ratio much greater than is found in all European

countries except Norway. Sufficient reasons to account for this excess are to be found in the general poverty of the lower classes, the inferior quality of their food (especially in fatty and saline principles), overcrowding in unventilated houses, the general prevalence of malarial fevers and enlargements of the spleen, and the presence of the leprosy taint. All of these conditions are highly favourable to the development of catarract and inflammatory affections of the eye. Intense sunlight, leading to overstimulation of the retina, and the irritating smoke from cow-dung, the common fuel of the country, may be mentioned as exciting causes of eye disease of general application in these provinces."

256. **Reasons for the decrease in blindness.**—One important reason for a decrease in the number of blind during the present decade is that this, the main cause of blindness in the provinces, has been, as the history of the province shows, less operative in the present than in preceding decades. The decade has been, on the whole, except in certain districts, one of more than average prosperity. There has been no famine as in 1863 and 1877, no severe fever epidemic as in 1879. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that the additions to the blind population during the past decade have been fewer than in former periods, and that a part of the decrease has been so caused.

The second cause of decrease, less conjectural and probably more operative than the first, is the great increase in the application of improved surgical

Abstract No 105, showing for each of the ten years of the decade the number of cataract operations performed in the dispensaries of the provinces.

Year	Performed during the year	Cured or relieved	Discharged otherwise
1881	2,481	2,007	551
1882	1,571	2,775	669
1883	1,611	4,788	812
1884	6,384	5,101	896
1885	6,119	5,299	848
1886	5,706	4,790	681
1887	5,625	1,811	724
1888	6,124	5,452	668
1889	6,711	6,060	610
1890	7,654	6,976	616
Total	51,535	47,681	7,080

methods to eye disease in the provinces. The statement in the margin shows for each of the ten years of the decade the number of cataract operations performed in the dispensaries of the provinces. The total number of operations was 54,535, of which 47,081 or 86 per cent were either completely successful or gave relief. In the previous decade we have against this operations in European dispensaries probably less than one-third as numerous and a proportion of the cases now taken to English surgeons treated by "sattiah" or native eye surgeons, it can have been only a comparatively small proportion, because the sattiah is expensive, and the English surgery costs

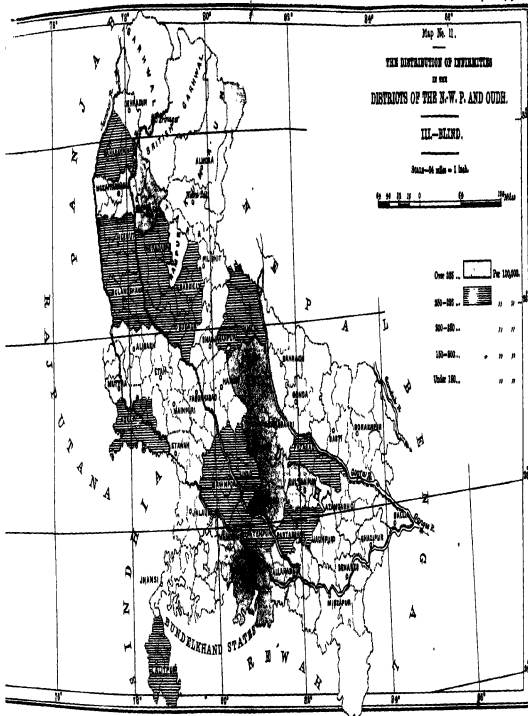
nothing. The highest percentage of temporary success achieved by the sattiah's methods even in England was 50 per cent. In India the percentage of success must have been lower still, and as the presence of the depressed lens left in the eye by the sattiah's operation frequently causes inflammation and total destruction of the eye, the relief given was often temporary even in the percentage of successful cases. All things considered, there can be little doubt that the excess of successful eye operations within the present decade is not less than 25,000 more than in previous decades. This in itself is more than the total gross decrease in blind. Allowing for the operation of the first cause quoted, it is clear that a proportionate decrease not less than that shown in the tables might have been expected.

The age figures agree with the explanations given of the cause of decrease. It is greatest in the later age-periods amongst those persons most liable to cataract and most likely to seek relief in hospitals.

Abstract No. 108, showing blind persons per 100,000 on total population.

1	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	167 73
2	Shahranpur	...	...	...	208 46
3	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	147 80
4	Meerut	...	...	...	201 96
5	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	250 58
6	Aligarh	...	...	...	167 28
Total, Meerut Division					252 00
7	Muttra	...	...	...	308 79
8	Agra	...	...	...	278 88
9	Farrukhabad	...	...	...	190 06
10	Mathura	...	...	...	224 18
11	Etawah	...	...	...	245 08
12	Etah	...	...	...	229 69
Total, Agra Division					254 00
13	Bareilly	...	...	...	204 67
14	Rampur	...	...	...	147 32
15	Bhind	...	...	...	263 34
16	Moradabad	...	...	...	217 08
17	Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	180 61
18	Firibut	...	...	...	247 46
Total, Rohilkhand Division					271 56
19	Cawnpore	...	...	...	206 06
20	Panipat	...	...	...	214 38
21	Banda	...	...	...	325 44
22	Hamirpur	...	...	...	385 81
23	Allahabad	...	...	...	167 28
24	Jhansi	...	...	...	274 44
25	Jaloun	...	...	...	230 09
26	Lalitpur	...	...	...	275 45
Total, Allahabad Division					277 53
27	Benares	...	...	...	155 97
28	Mirzapur	...	...	...	114 09
29	Jaunpur	...	...	...	97 30
30	Ghazipur	...	...	...	215 04
31	Balua	...	...	...	125 74
Total, Benares Division					145 85
32	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	102 77
33	Patna	...	...	...	127 06
34	Arrangach	...	...	...	166 00
Total, Gorakhpur Division					126 76
35	Kumaun	...	...	...	161 89
36	Gairhwal	...	...	...	169 29
37	Tarai	...	...	...	222 74
Total, Kumaun Division					196 22
Total, N.-W. Provinces					216 60
38	Lucknow	...	...	...	380 93
39	Unao	...	...	...	277 60
40	Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	361 14
41	Sitapur	...	...	...	362 75
42	Hardoi	...	...	...	215 08
43	Khera	...	...	...	282 00
Total, Lucknow Division					314 27
44	Fyzabad	...	...	...	320 65
45	Gonda	...	...	...	121 16
46	Bahraich	...	...	...	129 02
47	Saifpur	...	...	...	328 60
48	Patilgarh	...	...	...	206 22
49	Bara Banki	...	...	...	327 08
Total, Fyzabad Division					251 89
Total, Oudh					258 08
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh					281 53
50	Rampur	...	...	...	131 16
51	Tilhar Gairhwal	...	...	...	124 77
Total, Native States					129 81

and the proportion for women amongst them is still lower. For Christians the



302

257. **The local distribution of blindness.**—The distribution of blind in the provinces is shown in the accompanying map (No. 11) and abstract No. 106. The infirmity is greatly in excess in Oudh Cis-Gogra, except Hardoi, in Bundelkhand, the Upper Doab and Rohilkhand. It is least in the eastern and Trans-Gogra districts and in the Himalayas. Cawnpore and Fatehpur lying between Oudh and Bundelkhand, and Agra and Muttra bordering on Native States have also a proportion of blind above average. The distribution as already stated agrees roughly with the distribution of epidemic small-pox.

258. **Proportion of blindness in the sexes.**—Blindness is an infirmity which there is no tendency to conceal, and is therefore as fully recorded amongst females as amongst males. The proportion of blindness was greatest amongst females, there being 2,409 blind females per million against 2,282 blind males. This is in opposition to English statistics, which show 953 blind males and 809 blind females per million of each sex. English statisticians consider that in view of the greater liability of males to disease causing blindness such a disproportion of the sexes might have been expected. In India, however, it can only be said of the men of the better classes that they are more exposed to risk of blindness than their female relatives. Low caste women, as a rule share their husbands' labours in the sunshine and are more exposed than they to the constant irritant effect of cow-dung smoke.

Referring to the caste statement, we find that for the higher castes the excess of blind males though less than in England is marked. Thus for the military and dominant group, in general well-to-do and whose women do not in general labour in the fields, there are 4,850 blind men for 3,827 blind women; amongst Bráhmans there are 5,729 blind men against 4,862 blind women; amongst the trading castes 1,996 blind men against 1,664 blind women; amongst Sayyids 319 blind men against 255 blind women. On the other hand, of low castes whose wives work in the fields we have for the cultivating group 6,974 males blind against 7,140 women; for fishermen 2,448 males and 2,650 females, for the Pasi group 1,569 males, 1,692 females; for Chamárs 6,627 males, 7,683 females. It appears from a comparison of the figures for the sexes that amongst people of good position males are more exposed to blindness than females; that amongst the poorer classes whose wives do not work in the fields, men and women are alike exposed to blindness and that amongst those classes whose women do work in the fields, the women are most exposed to risk.

259. **Blindness in different religions.**—The comparative figures for religions are what might have been expected from these remarks. Hindus and Muhammadans all over show much the same proportion of blindness, but amongst Hindus it is considerably in excess for women whilst amongst Muhammadans the proportion for each sex is nearly the same.

Jains show far fewer blind than either of the first mentioned religions and the proportion for women amongst them is still lower. For Christians the

total proportion of blindness is below average, but it is above average for women, no doubt from accidental causes.

Abstract No. 107, showing the number of blind persons of each religion now and in 1881.

	Number						Percentage on total religion					
	1881			1891			1881.			1891		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Hindu	110,085	52,021	58,064	91,802	47,751	47,048	2800	2628	3183	2118	2279	2122
Muselman	19,457	9,189	10,268	14,902	7,669	7,233	3285	3131	3447	2919	2413	2323
Jain	150	108	82	62	42	20	2376	2551	2208	0711	0900	0513
Christian	98	41	57	121	57	67	2056	1314	3161	2122	1521	3108
Other religions	8	1	7	2	11	12	2016	3740	7121	0623	0501	0806
Total	129,838	61,228	68,178	106,813	55,461	51,444	2913	2901	3217	2313	2292	2409

260. *Blindness in different castes.*—The caste figures for blind convey less definite ideas in regard to the distribution of blindness than might have been expected owing to the very well marked territorial distribution of the infirmity. The influence of locality is so considerable as to operate to a greater extent than that of occupation or social condition. The Gond residents in the east where blindness is least, show an incidence of blindness well below average, whilst that of the kindred Kahars scattered over the provinces is well above average. Bhuinhars, a caste of high standing resident entirely in the east, show the lowest percentage of blindness, whilst Brāhmans and Rājputs of similar social position show incidences which though below average are very materially higher than that for Bhuinhars. The highest percentage of blindness shown by any considerable caste is that for Koris, who are largely resident in Bundelkhand, a centre for small-pox and blindness. Their occupation, that of weaving, requiring close optical attention has no doubt also great influence, as we find the high incidence of blindness repeated for the corresponding class amongst Muhammadans, that of Julahas. Certain general principles may be inferred from the caste table. Low castes show higher percentages than high castes, agricultural and labouring castes higher than those whose avocations do not imply exposure to sun and weather. Education does not imply a high proportion of blindness, as the best educated castes, Kayasths, Sayyids and Brāhmans, show percentages considerably below normal. It is remarkable that in this as in all other infirmities Banias show a proportion of infirm considerably above average. The percentages of blindness for all castes with more than 100,000 persons are shown in Appendix No. XXVIII.

261. Comparison with foreign countries.—The prevalence of blindness in these and other Indian provinces is compared with that of certain European countries in the statement given in the margin. The incidence in these provinces though slightly below the Indian average, is far higher than in any European country for which I have seen the figures, excepting only Finland, where the incidence of blindness approaches to that in India.

Abstract No. 108, Blind per million living of each sex.

	Males.	Females.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,282	2,400
Bengal	1,001	1,020
Punjab	2,270	2,578
Bombay	1,405	1,478
Madras	1,003	1,030
England and Wales	953	809
Scotland	855	827
Ireland	1,111	1,219
Denmark	775	798
Norway	1,212	1,411
Sweden	707	848
Finland	1,212	2,338
German Empire	884	881
Hungary	1,280	1,133
Holland	409	394
Belgium	383	641
France	948	726
Spain	1,242	1,011
Italy	1,108	925

It could hardly have been otherwise. The risk to which Indian eyesight is exposed, is in every way greater than in European countries. Small-pox is far more prevalent. The average Hindu is from insufficient food and insanitary surroundings far less likely to be in a state of health in which his eyesight can resist the greater risk implied in exposure to the sun in this country. It is singular that in Europe the proportion of women blind is higher than that of men only in Ireland and in the northern Scandinavian countries. England, Scotland and all the southern countries of Europe give an incidence higher on men than on women.

Part IV.—LEPERS.

262. The figures for leprosy.—The figures for leprosy in all provinces in India have so

Abstract No. 109, comprising the total number of lepers recorded in the provinces at this and the two preceding censuses.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
North Western Provinces ... { 1873 .. 10,000	10,000	8,150	1,850
... { 1881 .. 13,270	13,270	10,566	2,713
... { 1891 .. 11,502	11,502	9,410	2,192
Oudh ... { 1881 .. 4,441	4,441	3,797	658
... { 1891 .. 5,104	5,104	4,510	795
North-Western Provinces and { 1881 .. 17,822	17,822	14,458	3,360
Oudh. ... { 1891 .. 16,895	16,895	13,950	2,945

a decrease on those for last Census. The total number now enumerated was 16,895 against 17,822 at last Census, a decrease of 5 per cent. proportionately smaller in males and larger in females. The diagnosis of leprosy is a matter which requires considerable medical knowledge, and it is clear that statistics collected by means of a census must be subject to a considerable risk of error from unintentional mistakes as well as intentional omissions. One of the most likely of these unintentional mistakes is the record of leucoderma, white leprosy in English and sometimes known by the name of kachela korb or false leprosy

in Urdu. Particular care was taken in the instructions at the present Census

Abstract No. 110, showing now and in 1881 the proportion of lepers at each age-period to 10,000 of total population.

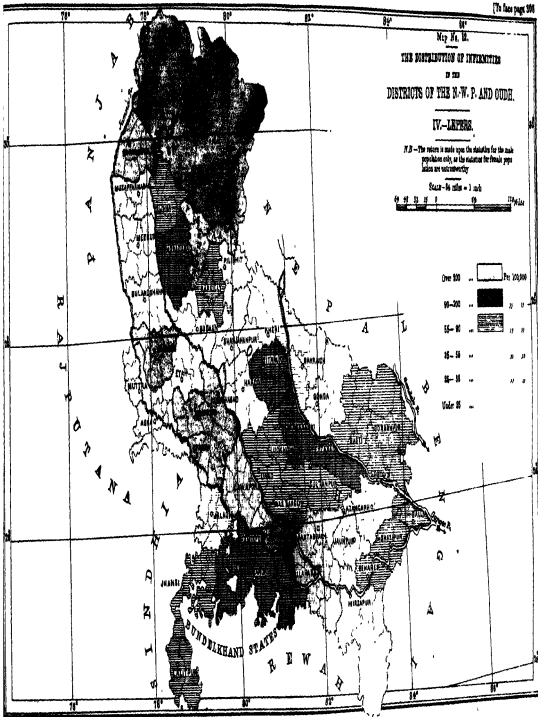
Age-periods.	1881.		1891	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-4	0.1	0.1	25	10
5-9	0.4	0.3	25	21
10-14	1.0	0.7	55	36
15-19	2.2	1.2	155	77
20-24	4.2	1.2	363	103
25-29	6.1	1.8	884	177
30-34	16.1	3.0	1513	264
35-39	19.5	3.9	1810	338
40-44	20.0	4.0	1673	357
Total ..	63	16	574	130

what might be expected for real lepers. The young are less liable to it, so that its incidence gradually increases up to or some time after the age at which it usually makes its appearance. As leprosy less frequently makes its first appearance in old age and as it is a disease which rapidly shortens the life of those afflicted with it, the proportion of lepers is bound to decrease in the higher age-periods. This is what is indicated by the returns for the present Census. On the contrary, those for last Census rise to a maximum at the highest age-period as they would if leucoderma, a disease which does not shorten life, were included to a considerable extent. I have no hesitation, both from a consideration of the age-tables and of the variations in districts, in general resulting in doing away with abrupt contrasts between the figures for neighbouring districts, in pronouncing the present Census tables more correct returns of leprosy than those of the preceding Census. These considerations leave the question as to whether leprosy has increased or not undecided. The fact that the lowest age-period shows an increase might indicate that it had increased, but the numbers in that age-period are so small and so subject to accidental variations due to concealment, that no safe inference can be drawn from it. Failing further evidence, we must accept the gross result derived from a comparison of the figures for 1881 and 1891 and believe that it has decreased.

263 **Considerations suggesting a decrease.**—The conclusions of the Leprosy Commission are for the most part negative, but it appears to be their opinion that leprosy is in general neither hereditary nor due to communication from person to person, but that it for the most part originates *de novo* in the subject when certain predisposing conditions due to bad health, bad food and bad sanitary conditions combine. There is reason to believe that, on the whole, of late years the conditions affecting health in these provinces have improved, and that if the conclusions of the Sanitary Commissioners are accurate, leprosy would tend to diminish as the Census figures tend to show it has.

264 **Leprosy by locality.**—The distribution by locality of lepers is in some respects well marked. The Himalayan districts stand apart from all others with more than four times the proportion of lepers that are

17,822	14,453	3,369	16,803	18,980	2,018	0404	0681	0159	0880	0979	0150
Total											



~~There is a large number of lepers in the country and many of them are~~
others with more than four times the proportion of lepers that are

to be found elsewhere. A strip along the south bank of the Gogra including Fyzabad Bara Banki and Sitapur, the two adjoining districts of Banda and Hamirpur, and Moradabad form a second group with nearly double the average number of lepers. The other districts above average adjoin those just mentioned or reach along the Bihar border. The minimum districts are those wholly or partly in the Doab and Partabgarh and Jaunpur. A strip from Bulandshahr to Gonda is just below average. No marked characteristics are common to those tracts in which leprosy is in excess. The physical conditions of life in the Himalayas and Bundelkhand are to some extent similar, but leprosy appears to be consistent only in preferring these two localities. In the Gangetic districts the arrangement appears thoroughly irregular. At any rate I have been unable to trace any features common to the leprosy tract in either the natural character of the country or the caste or condition of the inhabitants which are not equally common to the tracts in which leprosy is far below average. The Leprosy Commissioners apparently have been unable to trace any clear connection between climates, locality and incidence of leprosy. Their one conclusion on this subject, that leprosy is greatest in a dry climate is certainly not borne out in detail by the distribution in the North-Western Provinces.

165. *Leprosy in the sexes*—The proportion of male lepers to total male population is 5.74 to 100,000, that of female lepers 1.30 to 100,000. The disease is one which would be concealed where it was possible to conceal it, and in all probability a very large number of cases have been omitted. Leprous women in the plains who confine themselves to their homes, and whose leprosy is not therefore well known, would rarely be recorded as lepers. The circumstances are different in the hills, where few women are *parda nashin*, and where in consequence the existence of leprosy must be nearly as well known for a woman as a man. It is in Garhwal one might hope to have the proportion of male and female lepers best shown, even there, male lepers are more than twice as numerous as females. There is nothing in the details for the returns for these provinces which would indicate less inequality in the sexes than this, and so far as the gross returns are concerned, nothing in the figures for other provinces of India. Some concealment in Garhwal amongst women is possible, but it can hardly be great. It is probable therefore that men are more liable to leprosy than women.

Abstract No 111, showing the number of lepers of each religion now and in 1881

	Number						Percentage on total religion					
	1881			1891			1881			1891		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Hindu ...	13,201	12,598	2,710	14,801	12,117	2,554	0.02	0.036	0.19	0.02	0.09	0.131
Musliman ...	4,127	1,811	610	1,284	1,500	455	0.110	0.074	0.212	0.780	0.606	0.107
Jain ..	18	17	1	19	10	5	0.025	0.010	0.027	0.025	0.031	0.077
Christian ..	70	37	30	146	91	55	1.042	1.190	2.190	2.176	2.601	2.601
Other religions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17,826	14,453	4,360	16,890	13,550	2,935	0.040	0.081	0.150	0.060	0.074	0.130

266. **Leprosy by religions.**—The returns for distribution of leprosy by religion and caste are affected to so large an extent by the large proportion of lepers in the hill districts that it is necessary to deduct them from the returns before the incidence can be considered effectively. This deduction being made, the percentages for the different religions are as follows :—

	Number			Percentage on total religion.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Hindus ...	12,871	10,880	2,002	0038	0031	0106
Muhammadans ...	1,835	1,509	328	0011	0007	0107
Jains ...	19	16	3	0000	0000	0007
Christians ...	20	16	4	0000	0000	0013
Total ...	14,745	12,404	2,341	0039	0028	0106

Muhammadans show a lower incidence than Hindus, probably to some extent because, on the whole, their social position and surroundings are better. Jains have a considerably lower proportion of lepers than either Hindus or Muhammadans for probably the same reasons. The returns for Christians are peculiarly misleading, because the Kumaun leper asylums are under the charge of Christian Missionaries, and a large proportion of the lepers in them have declared themselves Christians; nevertheless it has been argued from the incidence of leprosy on hill Christians that the real proportion of lepers in India was far higher than that reported.

267. **Leprosy by caste.**—Turning to the caste percentages given in

Mall ... 69	Kahar ... 39	Brahman ... 34
Murao ... 69	Kahar ... 39	Lohar ... 34
Kurav ... 64	Rajput ... 38	Barban ... 34
Bhat ... 51	Kurmi ... 38	Baniya ... 31
Gond ... 46	Pasi ... 37	Fakir ... 32
Dom ... 43	Kumhar ... 36	Ahar ... 32
Kori ... 42	Blair ... 35	Thughi ... 32
Dhobi ... 40	Nai ... 35	Kachhi ... 32
		Teli ... 32

Appendix No XXVIII, we find that the castes which give the highest percentages of lepers are those named in the margin; amongst them are all the principal fishing and cultivating castes, except in the first group, Mallahs, and in the second Kisans and Koerics. It also includes castes of the highest position, Brahmins and Rajputs. It does not include Chamars, for whom the incidence is 30. The only inference, it appears to me possible to draw, is that the influence of locality is greater than that of social surroundings.

Abstract No. 112, comparing the incidence of leprosy in these provinces with those of other provinces of India.

Province	Percentage.
North-Western Provinces ...	3 64
Assam ...	12 38
Bengal ...	8 17
Bihar ...	12 74
Bombay ...	5 39
Burma ...	13 87
Central Provinces ...	4 97
Cooch ...	1 35
Madras ...	3 54
Punjab ...	2 00

268. **Leprosy in other provinces of India.**—The incidence of leprosy in this is compared with that of the other provinces of India in the margin. The provinces are in this respect average.

Chapter XIII.—THE CASTES, RACES AND TRIBES OF THE PROVINCES.

269. **The Caste Tables.**—The tables regarding castes which have been prepared in the present census are as follows —

(1) Table XVI, part A.—Showing for the Hindu, Muhammadan, Jain, Sikh and Arya religions, all caste or tribal divisions together with such subdivisions as are of provincial importance, or are found in a few or more districts of the province.

(2) Table XVI, part B.—Showing such subdivisions as, though locally important, occur in a few districts of the province.

(3) A caste index showing the names of all sub-divisions of castes recorded in the census schedules.

(4) Tables XIIA., XIII A., XIVA., XVA.—Showing the distribution of the infirmities, regarding which information has been collected in the census amongst the castes or tribes of each religion.

(5) Table C.—Showing the extent to which education prevails amongst the castes and tribes of the province.

(6) Table D.—Showing the conditions as regards civil condition of each caste in the province.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has recently appointed a selected officer Honorary Director of Ethnographical Research in these provinces, and it is understood that he is collecting material for an exhaustive work on the origin and customs of the various castes of the province. I do not, therefore, propose to include in the present chapter any remarks on the subject, except to embody for the use of the Department of Ethnology, such information as it was found necessary to collect from districts for the preparation of the caste tables and as may be wanted to explain the arrangement of the tables. Table XVI and the caste index have been specially prepared in view of their being used by the Director of Ethnological research, and are, therefore, arranged alphabetically, to admit of such rearrangement and classification as he may think necessary. It was absolutely impossible for me, in general, to determine by any other test, than that of numbers, what was to be considered a separate caste, and what were the genuine subdivisions of each caste. I have, therefore, followed the general rule for table XVI of preserving separate all castes, the identity of which was not ascertained beyond doubt, and of showing as separate all subdivisions of castes which occur in several districts, or contain in any one district more than 200 persons. It is probable that a number of the castes shown as separate in table XVI are branches of a single caste. It is certain that for many castes the subdivisional names recorded are sometimes synonymous and sometimes cross, so that persons really of the same subdivision may appear under one of several headings. I started with the idea that it would be possible to ascertain by enquiry from districts what the real subdivisions of castes were, but

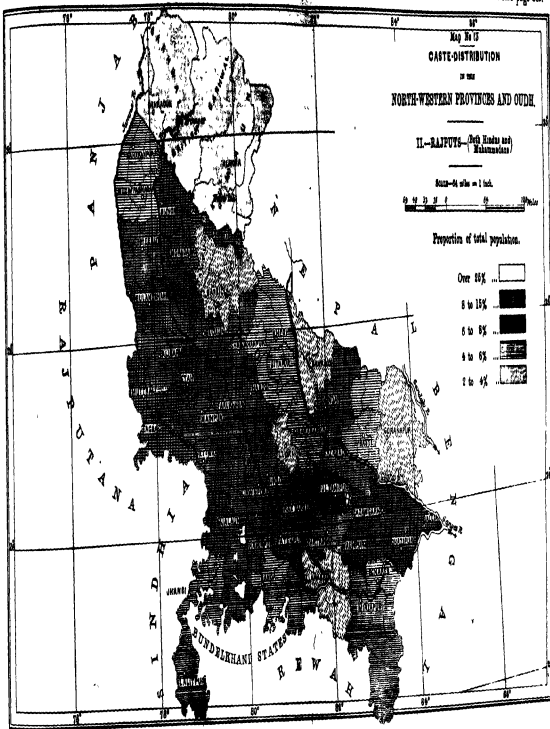
the number of the names which occurred in the census registers and the scantiness and inconsistency of the information received on the subject from districts, made it clear that a consistent and exhaustive record of caste subdivisions could only be made with the assistance of specialists in every district, and after enquiries extending over several years. Table XVI is, therefore, prepared except for the best known castes direct from the census registers without material alteration so far as the sub-caste entries are concerned. It involved no little trouble to reduce the original caste lists to even the extent to which they have been reduced. The number of synonyms and occupational names which appeared in the original registers was very extensive, and the contradictory information regarding them coming from different districts made it a matter of much difficulty to find their proper places. With regard to the caste tables on infirmities, education and civil condition, the circumstances are somewhat different. The exact boundaries of a caste are here of less importance than identity of function and circumstances, and I have, therefore, used greater liberty in dealing with the returns. In these tables the different castes have been classified in accordance with a scheme of classification drawn up by the Census Commissioner for India, and which, though in regard to artisan classes somewhat unnecessarily detailed for a provincial classification, is, as finally amended, more consistent and more successful in bringing allied castes into at least the same group than any other I have seen. It is founded on the traditional occupation of the different castes.

270 **Classification of castes by traditional occupation.**—The classification and total numbers, male and female for each caste and group of castes, along with the number of sub-caste names which occur in the census registers are shown in the caste abstract printed as Appendix No. XXX. The other caste tables are arranged on the same system to bring together castes for which the various statistics given are likely to be similar. They are referred in the chapters on the special subjects which they illustrate.

The following table gives an abstract of the figures for each group and shows the proportion borne by the group to the total population of the provinces.

271. **Distribution of different castes.**—The province is, as a whole, much more uniform in regard to ethnological characteristics than any other province in Northern India. The great castes Brāhmans, Chamārs, Rājputs and Ahīrs extend all over the province. Most of the servile and trading castes do so also, and the cultivating castes, though the names change, are so much alike in all essentials as to be more closely connected than the branches of many other castes. The chief exceptions to this rule of general distribution are the Jats, Bhuinhars and Pasīs. The two former confined to opposite ends of the province and entirely separate from other castes, the latter in its various branches spread over all the east and centre of the province, but with nothing to correspond with Doab. The distribution of the leading castes or groups of castes is shown in the appended maps Nos 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Class C - Chemical Special	Class B - Professional	Class A - Administrative	1	Class
----------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------	---	-------



14, 15 and 16.

Abstract No. 113, showing abstract of the figures for each group and the proportions borne by the group to the total population—(concluded)

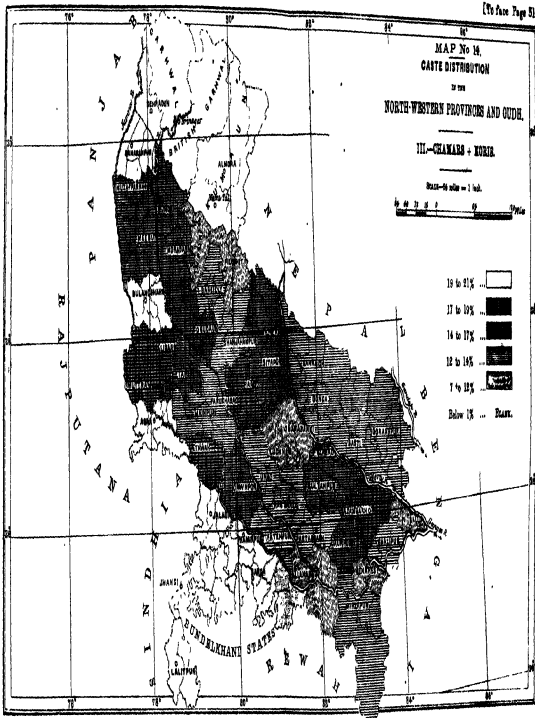
Cia.	Group	Castes included	Population				Proportion of group to total population and to population of each region			
			Total Group	Hindus	Muslims	Others	Total population	Hindus	Muslims	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	Goldsmiths	Sonar	555,520	555,028	492	201	45	63	91	17
16	Blacksmiths	Lohar and Nailband	804,774	646,087	158,687	240	184	145	205	14
17	Carpenters and turners	Bodhi and Khawda	557,549	425,910	131,639	166	126	120	105	66
18	Leather-workers	Bodhi and Khawda	565,521	465,781	99,740	738	120	123	95	41
19	Wool-combers	Ilgana	6,733	3,165	3,568	..	..	..	..	..
20	Press and copper-smiths	Indagar, Kalagar, Kasera, Rangharia and Tachlora	25,921	25,169	752	16	16	16	16	16
21	Tool-makers	Dhari	228,755	225,210	3,545	13	13	13	13	13
22	Goldsmiths and con- fessionaries	Bardhaja and Bahau	404,362	396,838	7,524	11	11	11	11	11
23	Perfume and drug pre- parators and sellers and bell- ringers	Gaudhi and Tamboli	74,801	73,721	1,080	32	15	15	15	15
24(a)	Wool-combers	Juhna, Kori and Pankla	1,896,488	926,151	880,231	101	935	220	1388	66
24(b)	Calenderers and dyers	Chhipa and Rangrez	79,429	22,227	47,202	97	115	105	174	10
25	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
26	Old clatters	Dhima and Kallara	504,080	741,427	103,604	40	199	184	303	108
27	Old pressers	Teli	10,000	70,000	10,000	6	12	12	12	12
28	Goldsmiths	Kumar	10,000	70,000	10,000	6	12	12	12	12
29	Goldsmiths	Kumar, Lakshmi, Manhar and Pagar	10,000	70,000	10,000	6	12	12	12	12
30	Goldsmiths	Pawa	30,777	30,812	165	17	17	17	17	17
31	Goldsmiths	Arbha	534	534	534	..	..	..	..	..
32	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
33	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
34	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
35	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
36	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
37	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
38	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
39	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
40	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
41	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
42	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
43	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
44	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
45	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
46	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
47	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
48	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
49	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
50	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
51	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
52	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
53	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
54	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
55	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
56	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
57	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
58	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
59	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
60	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
61	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
62	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
63	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
64	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
65	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
66	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
67	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
68	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
69	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
70	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
71	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
72	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
73	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
74	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
75	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
76	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
77	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
78	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
79	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
80	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
81	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
82	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
83	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
84	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
85	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
86	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
87	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
88	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
89	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
90	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
91	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
92	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
93	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
94	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
95	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
96	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
97	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
98	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
99	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..
100	Goldsmiths	Arbha, Beldar, Dhangar, Ghanyam and Lunya	402,534	402,534	402,534	..	..	..	..	..

Class B—Aryans and village men

272. *Statement showing variations in castes unreliable.*—An examination of the variations in the population of different castes is rendered difficult by the fact that certain castes are so closely connected that the figures for one vary at the expense of the other, and because of the number of not very well ascertained combinations made at last census. The following statement compares the variations for all Hindu castes with a population of 100,000 or more. Muhammadan castes are still less defined, and no comparison of the variations in their numbers can be made with the figures of last census.

Abstract No. 141, comparing the variations for Hindu castes with a population of 100,000, or more.

Caste.	Total population of 1881.	Total population of 1891.	Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
			Actual.	Percentage.	Actual.	Percentage.	
Brahman ...	4,655,204	4,719,688	64,678	1.386	Including Chaghan including Kanda.
Edyut ...	3,127,207	3,353,020	125,813	4.023	...	...
Baniya ...	1,252,632	1,275,248	...	...	2,486	.258
Ahr ...	257,070	244,166	13,504	5.240	Confused with Ahr Q. Ahr.
Ahr ...	3,594,185	3,910,640	316,651	8.772	...	...
Bharai ...	407,307	408,985	1,778	.487	Q. Dom. largely included in 1891.
Ilhau ...	420,248	397,197	...	...	23,046	5.512
Bhar ...	845,113	417,745	68,632	1.966	Liable to inclusion in Brahman.
Bharbunja ...	301,086	301,136	110	.036	...	...
Bhat ...	120,921	131,471	1,550	1.289	...	...
Bhanar ...	188,080	231,027	32,947	17.520	...	...
Chamr ...	5,200,548	5,810,053	455,505	8.494	Q. Bhauri.
Dindak ...	110,841	146,180	26,848	24.400	...	...
Dinbi ...	618,872	679,783	60,911	11.739	...	...
Dom ...	176,615	270,660	93,945	65.108	...	...
Fakir ...	345,535	284,621	65,914	17.150	Q. Kural.
Gadaria ...	860,220	920,059	68,839	8.002	...	...
Guyar ...	202,036	282,113	11,077	4.117	...	...
Jat ...	672,008	677,854	5,786	.860	...	...
Kachhi including Koori, Murao and Sami in 1891	1,241,003	2,007,383	60,200	3.414	Including Chah 1891.
Kahr including Gond in 1891	1,200,350	1,208,955	89,605	8.236	...	...
Kalar ...	345,365	347,037	1,672	.484	...	...
Kayasth ...	613,405	611,435	...	...	2,069	.338
Khatik ...	122,080	195,689	27,009	24.740	Including Chah 1891.
Kori ...	845,422	919,540	74,227	9.087	...	...
Kumhar ...	633,080	702,806	68,810	10.860	...	...
Kural including Kisan in 1891	2,076,020	2,370,112	296,086	14.240	...	...
Lodhi ...	1,000,679	1,025,218	25,614	2.560	Including Chah 1891.
Lohar ...	406,847	525,910	20,818	5.113	...	...
Lunja ...	378,619	412,817	34,198	9.032	...	...
Mai ...	236,355	246,976	6,621	2.802	...	...
Mallah including Kowat and Chah in 1891.	660,748	709,971	49,183	7.467	Including Chah 1891.
Nai ...	689,937	688,087	28,180	4.096	...	...
Pal ...	1,033,194	1,215,411	186,147	18.016	...	...
Ramar ...	247,686	235,026	7,623	3.086	...	...
Toga ...	101,615	96,400	2,206	2.271	Including Chah 1891.
Tumboli including Bani in 1891.	209,777	227,063	17,285	8.240	...	...
Tuli ...	855,173	741,427	60,804	7.118	



273. **Remarks on various castes.**—In regard to the preparation of the tables and especially table XVI, the following remarks may be of use to those who have occasion to use them. They embody in general the results of enquiries I found it necessary to make from districts. I follow the same order as in table XVI itself.

Agariya.—The first caste which occurs requires mention. It, as now shown, contains only the numbers of an aboriginal tribe in Mirzapur. In former census returns a number of Agariyas in Bulandshahr were invariably included. Enquiry on the present occasion elicited the reply that they were a separate caste intermarrying with persons of the same caste; that they were of Rājput descent and emigrants from Moradabad. In Moradabad no trace of the caste could be found, and a further enquiry as to where their marriages were arranged led to the information being obtained that they married in Aligarh, Etah and Agra; that in Aligarh they were known as Gole Thākurs and in Agra as Nuneras. They are in fact Luniyas (see remarks on that caste).

Ahīr.—The similarity of the name in Urdu and in pronunciation to Ahir led to what were on inspection detected as clearly mistakes in the table as originally compiled. The figures were circulated to districts, and it is hoped those now presented are accurate. It was shown by the replies from districts that some confusion existed in the returns for last census.

Ahīr.—A number of the persons here included as Ahīrs were returned as a separate caste, Ghosi, from Hamīrpur, Jhānsi, Jalaun and Banda. They were reported from the districts to be separate from Ahīrs, as, however, the main Ahīr sub-castes do not intermarry, they would readily be considered absolutely separate castes; and as it was certain that the Ghosis of Bundelkhand were the same caste as were returned from Cawnpore, Fatehpur, &c., as Ahīr sub-caste Ghosi, they have been combined under that sub-caste. There were no Ahīrs of the Ghosi subdivision in the original lists of the districts named, so that the figures for the so-called Ghosi caste are readily ascertainable. The subdivisions of Ahīrs shown in the statement undoubtedly cross; but the information received on the subject on this and all other castes was so vague and contradictory, that it was considered better to present the figures as originally returned and not to attempt combinations. The Ghosis just named are probably Nandbans.

Ahīrcasi.—Does not occur at last census, having probably been included amongst Brāhmans. An account of the caste is given in Growson's *Muttra Memoir*, page 11. They are hereditary carriers and dealers in salt, but also officiate as temple priests.

Arakh.—Is a branch of the great Pasi tribe, and the large variations in the total population of the caste since last census is probably due to the fact that a larger proportion was then included in Pasi. There are now 16,210 persons shown under Pasi as of the Arakh sub-caste. I have in all such castes followed the uniform rule that, unless identity was absolutely certain the returns were printed as received and without transfer from one caste to another.

Badhik.—Was at last census included in Baheliya, a caste from which it is perfectly separate. The caste is very much more numerous than the statement shows. They call themselves Rājputs and have no doubt been entered as Chauhans. The Gorakhpur returns show no Badhiks, although a considerable number have been settled there.

Baheliya.—At last census included Aheriya, Badhik, Beriya, Boriya, Chirimar and several other castes now shown separately and believed to be perfectly separate.

Balahar.—Is an occupational term. The persons so shown are probably either Basor or Bhangi.

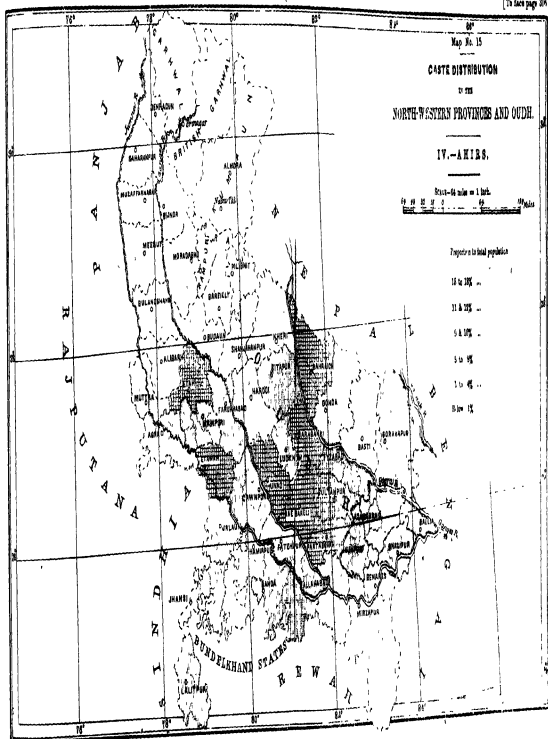
Banda.—Is mentioned by Crooke as a bird-catching caste of the Tardī. In that district they have been included as a sub-caste of Hill Doma.

Baniya.—The Bishnoi sub-caste are, for the most part those Baniyas who belong to the Bishnoi sect referred to in the chapter on sects. Bishnois have, however, for the most part entered a proper sub-caste name, whilst, on the other hand, most of the entries here in Muzaffarnagar and Meerut are probably due to Agarwala Baniyas often describing themselves as "Bishni," meaning Vaishnava.

Baniya Dhusar.—In the census returns for 1872, this sub-caste was shown as Dhusar. The returns for the present census as originally received showed both Dhusar and Dugar separately for some districts, whilst in others large numbers which could only belong to the Dugar subdivision were tabulated as Dhusars. Enquiry on the subject was made in all districts and the figures regrouped in accordance with the result. The Dhusar, who claim a Brāhmanical origin and, according to Todd, perform Brāhmanical functions in their original home in Rājputana,—have been shown as a separate caste, Dhusar Bhargava. They include many men of distinction in the provinces. On the other hand, Dugar is a sub-caste of Baniyas of low standing, permitting widow remarriage, who have no connection whatsoever with the Bhargava caste. They are stated to be a branch of Umars descended from a second wife, hence the name Dugar. It is possible that the figures as shown are still not correct. Dhusars, comparatively strong in the western districts, are not likely to be as numerous as the returns show in Allahabad. A second reason for confusion as to Dhusar was introduced by many of the caste showing themselves as Brāhmins, whilst Bhargava is also a sub-caste of Sarwariya Brāhmins. It appears probable that many of the latter have been included in Dhusar.

Baniya Jhamatya.—This is a sectarian not a caste subdivision, and the numbers are in all probability not reliable. Jhamaji was the founder of the Bishnoi sect, but, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the sect in the central districts does not preserve the same rigorous separation from other Hindus as in Bijnor and Moradabad.

Baniya Mahajan.—The word is frequently quoted as a caste name by a group of Baniya sub-castes of the lowest status. It is used also by Kalwars, and it is possible that some Kalwars have been included here.



The use of the word Baniya as a caste designation has been objected to by a critic of a former census report, but without, so far as I can see, sufficient justification. It is true that under the name Baniya are quoted a number of castes to all intents and purposes absolutely separate and varying in status from the high caste Agarwala or Oswal to the very low caste Kandu or Umar; but the popular use of the word Baniya to include all is so universal, that any attempt to enumerate without employing this name would be certain to result in the greatest confusion. The Baniya is not the only caste by any means in which the different branches are absolutely endogenous and separate.

Banjara.—The minor Banjara subdivisions as enumerated showed names like Badi and Brybasi, which would appear to indicate a close connection with Nats. Some enquiry was made on the subject by Mr. Vincent Smith, who, however, was unable to find evidence of any direct connection between the castes.

Bansphor.—The caste name is occupational and the persons shown as Dhanuk probably really belong to that caste. Many of the others are Dharkars for whom Bansphor is shown as a sub-caste. In fact, probably both Dharkar and Bansphor are castes of recent formation not yet completely covered from the parent Dhanuks and Doms.

Barai.—The Barai and Tamboli castes are, judging from the census returns, originally altogether the same, and even now in general, undistinguishable. Some districts, however, report that Barais and Tambolis do not intermarry, and it is probable that a process of separation is going on, the actual pān cultivator calling himself Barai whilst the dealer is gradually being separated as the Tamboli caste. The returns are printed as received from districts.

Bargah and *Bargi*.—Are given as tabulated in districts. They are probably Baris, but Bargah is used as a title by Ahirs also.

Barhai.—The close correspondence between the Barhai and Lohar subdivisions indicates a close connection between the castes. They were probably originally the same, and now not far apart. Working in metal, however, always tends to depress a caste in the Hindu social system, and Barhais and Lohars are now distinguished by the fact that, whilst a high caste Hindu will drink from a Barhai, he refuses to do so from a Lohar.

Barwar.—Apparently includes two castes—rice-pounders, not of the best reputation, in Rohilkhand, and professional thieves in Gonda and elsewhere in prison. The latter Barwar always professes to belong to another caste, and the numbers in the return are probably much below the mark.

Bawariya.—Is another caste of which the returns are probably incomplete.

Beldar.—Was at last census included in Luniya, to which in all probability a considerable number belong. The combination is not, however, safe, as Chamars, who take to earthwork on roads and railways, at once become Beldars in caste. Kharot, shown as a subdivision of Beldar in Gorakhpur

and Basti, also appears as a separate caste. From the latter district they were reported to be a caste of mat-weavers.

Belwar.—Is a caste of carriers and cattle-dealers closely resembling the Naiks and probably of similar origin. They occur in many more districts than have returned them. From Gonda it is reported that the Belwars there recorded themselves as Sanadh Bráhmans.

Bengali.—Should include only the wandering tribe of that name, but probably includes also natives of Bengal whose caste was improperly omitted in the schedules. I am indebted to the District Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarnagar, for the following notes on Bengalis. They are also known as Singhiwalas from the horn cup which they use for cupping. The blood is usually drawn from the soles of the feet with a view to getting rid of the superabundant heat of the disposition. They believe they are called Bengalis because they learned to cup in Bengal. Part of the caste is Musalmán in name, but in name only, as all sacrifice to Devi. Socially they are Hindus of the lowest grade like Nats and Kanjais, but are altogether unconnected with these castes.

Bhagat.—Is a dancing girl caste of the Agra Division. It is reported to be a caste, not simply an occupational name.

Bhand.—Includes only 14 Hindus. It is not a Hindu caste, and was properly entered from the occupation of the persons enumerated.

Bhangi.—At last census included Basor and Domar, now shown separately.

Bharbhunja.—Shows Kandu as a subdivision. Kandu, a Bania sub-caste, frequently are grain-parchers by trade and hence the entry. The other subdivisions evidence the claim the Bharbhunjias like the Darzis make that they are Kayasths.

Bhatiya.—Are traders in several of the Doab districts, though only shown in Muttra. They claim to be Bhatti Rájputs in Aligarh, and most are so entered. Bulandshahr reported that they were Khattris and had been so shown. In Etah the name appears to be applied to another caste who are purohits of Gahoi Baniyas. They do not occur in the census tables as Bhatiyas.

A somewhat indefinite account of the *Bind* caste is given in Crooke's Ethnographical handbook. The census returns suggest some connection with the Gonds of Gházipur and Ballia.

Boriya.—Is another branch of the Pasi caste. It probably should have been included in the corresponding subdivision of that caste.

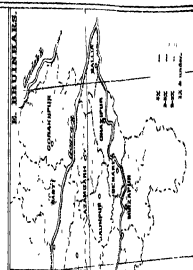
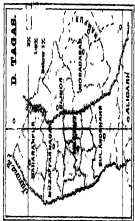
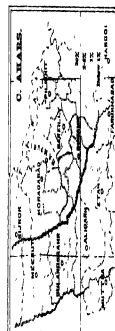
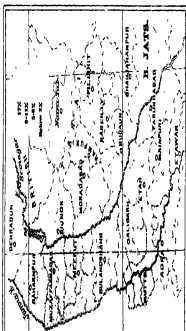
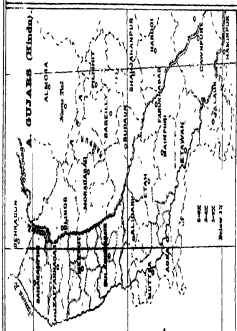
Bráhman.—The allocation of the different Bráhman sub-castes is well defined and is shown in the accompanying map No. 17.

Chain.—The persons shown as Chain, Kewat, Mallah, and possibly many of those included in Kahar, probably belong to the same caste or group of castes. The actual relations which exist between them and their sub-castes are, however, far from certainly ascertained and all have been shown as

MAP No. 16.
CASTE DISTRIBUTION
OF INDIA
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

- A. GUJARIS (Hindus).
B. SIKHS.
C. AHARS.
D. TAGARS.
E. BRUINHAARS.

SHOWING PROPORTION TO TOTAL POPULATION.



numerated. It appears fairly certain that under the names of Kewat, Chain and Malleh are included a group of endogenous fishing and boating castes who, not having any direct relations, but still recognizing some connection with each other, use an occupational term to denote the group to which they belong.

Dhanuk
Dom
Dusadh } are castes which, from the census returns, appear to be closely connected. The distinction has so far not been defined, and each is shown as a separate caste, though the others occur as sub-castes.

Dorha.—With a total population of 68 is reported by Khuri to be a separate caste and to come originally from Gonda or Bahraich, which districts return none of them. They are rope-makers by occupation. If the account of the caste given by the district is to be relied on, they are considerably higher in the social stage than the Kanjars who are the principal rope-making tribe. They permit widow remarriage and divorce and drink spirits, but do not eat pork or vermin. Dorha is reported to be a separate caste, though the numbers are so small as to make it unlikely. They make ropes and bamboo baskets, and were it not that they are reported to abstain from eating pork might be identified with Dharkars.

Fakir.—The compilation for the mendicant classes gave great trouble. The general word Fakir, not properly applicable to a Hindu mendicant at all, is commonly used without further specification. The words Goshain, Bairagi, Jogi, Samiyas, were apparently used by a considerable proportion of the enumerators as interchangeable, each appearing as a subdivision of the others. A large proportion of the subdivisional names reported were absolutely unrecognizable. Thus out of 71 subdivisions found in the schedules for Bairagi only 18 were recognized by the leading Bairagis of Ajudhya as being names of genuine Bairagi sects. The others were either not traced or did not belong to Bairagis at all. It was found impossible to compile an exhaustive or even a consistent list of the different entries returned, and the table had to take its present form in which the entries in the caste columns are preserved, even though the entries in the sub-caste columns were inconsistent with them, it being more probable that the first was right than the second. Thus an entry Jogi Dasnami would stand amongst Jogi unspecified. The small number of entries under Goshain Gokulastha and Bindrabani shows how unsatisfactorily the schedules in this respect were drawn up. Though the subdivisional names are universally used, all have disappeared under Goshain unspecified. It may be interesting to note the names of those Dasnami subdivisions which occur. They are Giri, Puri, Bhanthi, Ban Vana, Jati, Bodla, Asrama, Parbat (Parbata). The lists of the ten classes vary. The names which do not occur in the census schedules and are entered in one list or another of the ten classes are Saraswati, Aranya, Tirtha and Sagara. Two of these may possibly be identical with two in the census list.

Gandharv is reported from Ghazipur and Benares to be a separate caste, of which some of the women become dancers and prostitutes, being casteless on becoming so. The caste succession is kept up by women who marry and remain in caste.

Gadhya.—Is reported from the Tardai to be a bird-catching caste. They are probably Baheliyas.

Gole.—The persons shown in this column are Luneras, and might have been included in that caste.

Gond.—A caste of domestic servants which occur in somewhat large numbers in the Benares Division, must be distinguished from the aboriginal Gonds, who alone are mentioned in Mr. Crooke's Glossary. Relations between the Binds and the Gonds have already been suggested.

Gorcha.—Is another caste reported from Kheri only and, like Doriha, said to have emigrated from Gonda and Bahraich. They claim to be descended from Kalhans Rajputs of pargana Gwarich. They are reported to be of much the same status as the Dorha, permitting widow remarriage but not eating pork. They are by occupation fishermen and mat-makers.

Harjala.—Or Harjaliya are reported from several districts. A wandering tribe who could not be traced when the subsequent enquiries were made, but who were believed in Sháhjahánpur to subsist by begging from Ahirs and Lodhas.

Hijra and *Jastgar* are neither of them properly caste entries. The latter are probably Thathere.

Joshi.—The hill Joshi, a genuine Bráhmaṇ, is not included in this caste.

Kachhi, *Korri*, *Murao*.—Are believed to be very closely allied castes, if not identical. The sub-caste names here, many of them common to cultivating castes entirely distinct, give less assistance than elsewhere, but each of the names occurs as a sub-caste of each of the others.

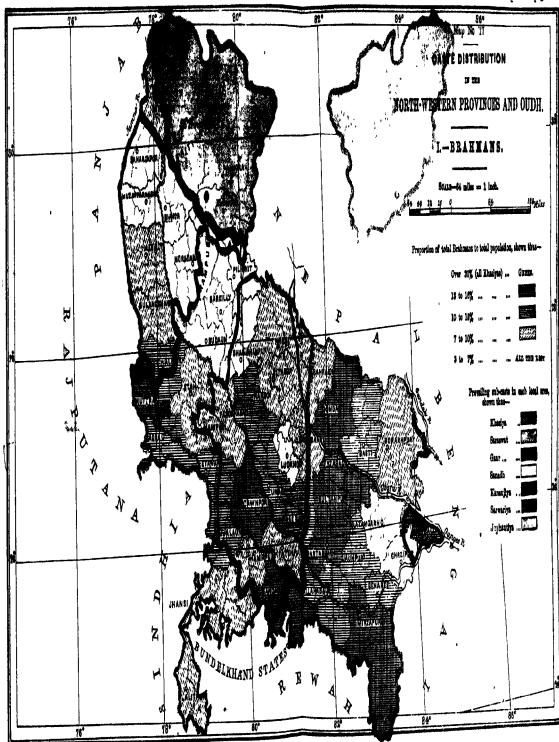
Kayasth.—The subdivision Srivastab includes many of the Hindu Darzis. Some enquiry made in Allahabad and Oudh regarding Khemadoz, a class of Darzis, who used to make tents, elicited the information that most were shown as Kayasths in the caste returns. They are of course not recognized by genuine Kayasths from whom they are separated definitely by permitting widow remarriage.

Kharadi.—Is an instance of a caste in course of formation. They tend to become separate from Barhais, but are not yet distinctly recognized as separate.

Kharot.—Though following Crooke, it has been shown as a separate caste where so returned, is clearly the same as the Kharot shown as a subdivision of Kowat.

Khatris.—For this caste the subdivisions shown are what are distinguished by themselves as the "Al." There also exists a cross topographical subdivision which was stated by Khatris whom I consulted on the subject to be accidental, that determining marriage relations being the "Al" solely.

Kisan.—Lodha occurs as a subdivision, and the two castes are probably the same. The population statistics in several districts show a large fall in Lodha as compared with neighbouring districts, a fall which is explained by part of the caste having been transferred to Kisan.



Lakhera.—Entries for persons shown as of castes Lakhera, Kancher, Manihar, Churihar and Potgar, appeared with such irregularity from different districts that it was considered necessary to make enquiry on the subject. The result was that Lakheras and Kanchers have been combined, but Manihars although probably identical kept separate. The accounts given by members of the caste of their origin are very various and sometimes ingenious. One account is that, like the Patwas, with whom they are connected, they were originally Kayaths. According to another account they were made from the dirt washed from Parbatti before her marriage with Siva, created by the god to make bangles for his wife and hence called Deobansi. Again, it is stated that they were created by Krishna to make bangles for the Gopis. The most elaborate account of their origin given states that they were originally Jadobansi Rájputs, who assisted the Kurus to make a fort of lac in which the Pandus were to be treacherously burnt. For this treachery they were degraded and compelled eternally to work in lac or glass. They are in status ordinary low caste Hindus permitting widow remarriage and divorce, drinking wine, but not eating pork. They make tiklis as well as lac and glass bangles.

Lorha.—Is a rope-making caste shown in Saháranpur only.

Luniya and Lunera or Nunera were originally shown separately, the former in the east and the latter generally in the west, but each appeared to such an extent as a sub-caste of the other that there was no advantage in preserving the distinction.

Mahábráhma.—The numbers shown are very much below the mark, the majority of the caste has been included in Bráhmans, the Mahábráhma being very reluctant to use the distinguishing prefix in giving his caste.

Mahra.—An aboriginal caste of the Eastern Dún, did not occur separately at last census, and is not shown in Crooke's handbook. The following notes from Dehra Dún may therefore be of interest —

"The *Mahras* are the aboriginal inhabitants and occupy all the unhealthy villages in the Eastern Dún, where no one else can live. These are also Rájputs and are closely allied to the Bhokas of the Rohilkhand Tarkí and Tharus of the Oudh Tarkí. they are clearly all one and the same race. "The *Mahra* have few traditions except that their ancestors were Rájputs. They present many points of resemblance to the Bhokas, though neither will acknowledge any connection with the other. They are of settled habits, dwellers in swamps and cultivators of rice and are proof against malaria. They do not admit outsiders into the caste. They are timid and are averse to intercourse with strangers. They marry generally on attaining puberty. They are in their habits and customs Hindus of the ordinary low caste type, and Gaur Bráhmans are employed by them as priests for marriage and funeral ceremonies. Remarriage of the widows is permitted. The widow is not obliged to marry her husband's elder or younger brother. They eat pork and fowls and drink spirits like most of the dwellers in the Tarkí swamps. Some of them are hunters and catch game, and others are good fishermen."

Mandroji.—Means Madrasí, shown without specification of caste

Mukeri.—Is a Muhammadan caste of some extent; similarity of occupation has led two Hindus to show themselves as of this caste.

Nauk.—Is a caste of good status of zamindárs and cattle dealers. They are believed to be of Banjara origin, but have now settled down; and, as they are well-to-do, allege a Bráhmancial origin. In Basti they showed themselves as Bráhmans.

Nariya.—Is also an occupational term and so is *Paturiya*. It includes in general most women who are prostitutes or dancing girls, and whose caste occupation is not dancing.

Potgar.—Is reported from Partábgarh to be a separate caste engaged in manufacturing beads. They are stated to be of Rájput descent and still, unlike the Lakheras, to preserve high caste ways, wearing the jameo and not allowing widow remarriage.

Rájput.—A comparison of the numbers of each clan recorded for each district with those at last census disclosed variations so considerable as to necessitate a general enquiry on the subject. In some cases the variations appear to be due to the fact that Rájput women after marriage are sometimes recorded as of their husband's and sometimes as of their father's caste, the latter being probably the proper entry. Other variations were so large as to be inexplicable. There were some districts in which the figures given for each clan at last census bore no relation whatsoever to those now ascertained. Every effort was made by comparison in detail with district figures to get the present lists correct as to numbers and names. The spurious Chauhans of the North-Western districts are shown amongst Chauhan Rájputs. They almost all so described themselves and it was impossible to discriminate between them and the genuine Chauhans.

Rámáiya.—Is a pedlar caste of Bijnor and neighbouring districts. The following extract from a letter by Mr. F. S. Bullock on this caste may be given:—

"The Rámáiyas have for years past been settled down in the Bijnor district in the Chandpur and Dhampur tahsils. Altogether they are to be found in 35 or 40 villages, but chiefly in large groups in the villages of Nurpur, Rohanagli, Nahulpur and Harupur. I believe this to be the only district in India in which they have settled down in any number, but they live in a few villages in the Panjáb, *viz.*, in Delhi, Amritsar and Patiala, one village (Chikhana) in Saháranpur, two villages (Chandpur and Soron) in Aligarh, and in Bettiah and Bhagalpur in Bengal. They are pedlars by profession and sell precious stones and boxwala goods, such as mirrors, combs, soap, candles and stones.

"They call themselves Sikhs by religion and they worship Guru Nanak, and say they came from the Panjáb. Some shave their heads, and some do not. In fact, they appear to have two sects and account for it thus—Guru Nanak had two sons—

Srichand.	Luchmi Des.
Sadu branch.	Sikh branch.

"The descendants of Srichand shave and look like Hindus, but they are a drunken lot and eat meat, but do not worship the cow. They travel all over India, chiefly in the Deccan, while the Sikh clan travel chiefly in the Panjáb. About 600 of them live in Nurpur, which is the largest collection of them in one village, I believe, in India.

"The population in Bijnor is 3,042, *viz.*, 2,154 females and 888 males. The difference is easily accounted for, as the men travel about and earn their living, while the women

at home. They do not cultivate. They are well off and make lots of money by 'carpet bagging.' "

Rangrez and *Rangsaz*.—Are both occupational names. The former are probably Chhipi, the latter Barhai or Lakhera.

Sani or *Saini*.—Was at last census combined with Mali. They are, however, stated by Mr. J. O. Miller, lately Settlement Officer at Muzaffarnagar, to preserve themselves absolutely distinct and have in consequence been shown separately. The sub-caste names shown for both castes are the same, and it is probable that the absolute separation Mr. Miller attests is comparatively late.

Satgop and *Sud*.—Are foreign castes, and the persons shown in the return pilgrims.

Saun.—Is a caste of Hill Khas Rájputs, shown separately in the Tará only.

Siyarmer.—Should have been included in Kanjar.

Tarmali.—Is either Bind or Pasi

274. **Muhammadian castes ill-defined.**—The boundaries of the Muhammadan castes are ill-defined, as there is, on one hand, a tendency to constitute every occupation a caste, and, on the other, for all low-caste Muhammadans to enrol themselves amongst Pathans or Sheikhs. So far as it was possible, members of artizan castes, who included themselves amongst Sheikhs by such names as Sheikh Nurbaf (Julaba) or Sheikh Khwaja Mansuri (Dhuna), have been incorporated in the castes to which they belong, but a large number have shown themselves as Sheikh Siddiki or Sheikh Kureshi and not a few as Pathan Ghori. Those who have done so are undistinguishable from the genuine members of these classes.

Chapter XIV.—THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

275. The enumeration of persons dependent on each occupation,—It has already been mentioned that in the present census the principle on which the occupation tables have been prepared has been changed. The present tables show the number of persons dependent on each occupation without distribution of workers and non-workers, whereas at last census the entries showed the actual number of workers, only the gross number of the non-workers being shown as unoccupied. The enumerator's record distinguished workers and non-workers, but the distinction was ignored in the subsequent abstraction and tabulation. It has been considered by several officers that this implied a distinct loss of available information, but personally I believe in the soundness of the course proscribed by the Government of India. The complexity of the operations of tabulation and compilation of the occupation returns was great as they stood, and had the number of entries been doubled with the cost and the intricacy of the work would have been greatly increased. There is, moreover, the greatest reason to doubt whether the distinction between workers and non-workers was in enumeration observed with such an amount of accuracy as to make returns preserving the distinction valuable.

The record of occupations in enumeration gave considerably more trouble than any other part of the schedule. The instructions to enumerators and supervisors were as follows —

"Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property, such as house-rent, shares, &c. In the case of children and women who do no work, enter the occupation of the head of their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word "dependent," but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered. If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation."

"No vague terms should be used, such as "service," "Government service," "shop-keeping," "writing," or labour," &c., but the exact service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour, must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture, it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants; if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year or is a daily field labourer. Women who earn money by occupations independent of their husbands, such as selling firewood, cowdung cakes, grass, by grinding flour or doing house work for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, Railway, or Municipal service, the special service should be entered first, and the word Government or Municipal, &c., after, as clerk, Government; sweeper, Municipal; labourer, Railway."

"The greatest care must be taken in understanding and getting the enumerators to understand how the entries in this column must be made."

"(1). The object is to record the immediate source of the income by which each and every person is supported. The question by which the answer to be recorded can ordinarily be obtained is—"By what trade or by what source of income are you supplied?" ("kaunse perha se, ya kaunsi amdan se, guzar karte ho?" or more familiarly "tumhare yehán kya kám hota hai?") The entry will be the same whether the trade is actually carried on by the person enumerated or by his other relative or guardian, except that in the latter case the word "dependent" will be affixed. Some care will probably be necessary to guard against the record by domestic servants of their master's trade or source of income. Old servants may be likely to class themselves with the members of their master's family."

"(2) In recording occupation the most specific terms possible must be used, regarding shopkeepers the wares they deal in must be specified. Regarding persons serving in the army or civil service, their rank and the branch to which they belong. Persons from either the military or civil service should be specified. Special attention is needed to the record of occupations of agricultural classes. Their connection with the land should be shown in the most specific way and by the name which is used locally, *e.g.*, the proprietor of a revenue-free estate should be shown as *muasfár* and not simply *zamindár*. Sub-tenants will be distinguished from tenants-in-chief. Gardeners (*baghlan*, *malí*, &c.) and market gardeners (*kunjia*, &c.) should be distinguished from ordinary cultivators."

"(3). With regard to agricultural labourers, care must be taken to distinguish those more or less permanently employed, *e.g.*, those known as *halwaha*, *hali*, *charwáhi*, *laldi*, or by the general name of "*kamara*," from those who are employed by the day or by the job, and usually known as *mazdúr* or *mehnatí*. To distinguish the latter from city labourers, they should be shown as *khet ka mazdúr*."

"(4). Note that the second occupation of agriculturists and of those only is to be entered."

The errors usually found in enumerators' work were in general due to a tendency, almost insuperable, to record occupations in far too general terms. There was also a tendency, due to the rule that second occupations of agriculturists were to be shown, to record two occupations where agriculture was not one, thus making it difficult to ascertain in abstraction which was the chief occupation. A uniform rule had to be observed, and it was therefore prescribed that when this happened the occupation first entered was to be regarded as the chief one. This was probably correct in the majority of instances, and any errors due to it would be likely to balance each other.

275. *Tabulation and final occupation tables.*—Occupation entries were tabulated in alphabetical order without any combination of items not absolutely identical being permitted. The re-classification of the entries according to the prescribed scheme shown in the final tables was entirely done in compilation in the Central office. For this purpose classification registers were opened in English and vernacular. The entries for several districts were first classified by me in English. A vernacular copy of my entries was made over to each Superintendent in charge of a group of occupation moharrirs, with the orders that the compilation sheets were to be prepared according to the register for all entries which occurred in it, but that new entries were to be reported to me before their classification was entered. In this way a complete classification of the occupation entries has been recorded and the volumes are available for use or comparison at next census.

The work was one of no small labour, many of the terms used in districts not occurring in any dictionary, and their meaning having to be ascertained from the districts.

The tables regarding occupations accompanying the provincial report are three

XVIIA. showing the distribution of the urban, rural and total population of the British districts and native states of the province according to occupation and age.

XVIIB. showing the distribution of the population of each district and state by occupation without distinction of age.

XVIIC. showing for the British districts and native states the second occupation of agriculturists.

277 The classification of occupations.—The general scheme of classification was prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India with a view to making comparison with standard English records of occupation as far possible as Indian peculiarities allowed. It was modified in minor details as work proceeded. The provincial tables omit all heads in the original scheme in which there were no entries for the province. The general scheme of classification is indicated in the following extract from a circular by the Census Commissioner.—

"In the first place, the aggregate of the various means of livelihood are divided into the following main classes—

- A.—Government.
- B.—Pasture and agriculture.
- C.—Personal services.
- D.—The preparation and supply of material substances.
- E.—Commerce and the transport of persons, goods and messages, the storage of goods.
- F.—Professions—learned, artistic and minor.
- G.—Indefinite occupations and means of subsistence independent of occupation.

"Subordinate to the seven classes come 24 orders, as shown marginally, bracketed

Orders.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| | I.—Administration |
| A { | II.—Defence |
| | III.—Foreign and insular state service. |
| B { | IV.—Cattle breeding, &c. |
| | V.—Agriculture |
| C { | VI.—Personal services. |
| | VII.—Food and drink |
| | VIII.—Light, firing and forage |
| | IX.—Buildings |
| | X.—Vehicles and vessels. |
| D { | XI.—Supplementary requirements |
| | XII.—Textile fabrics and dress. |
| | XIII.—Metals and precious stones |
| | XIV.—Glass, pottery and stoneware. |
| | XV.—Wood, cane and leaves. |
| | XVI.—Drugs, gums, &c. |
| | XVII.—Jewellery |
| E { | XVIII.—Commerce |
| | XIX.—Transport and storage. |
| F { | XX.—Learned and artistic professions. |
| | XXI.—Sports and amusements |
| | XXII.—Complex occupations. |
| G { | XXIII.—Indefinite |
| | XXIV.—Independent of work. |

according to their respective main heads. The first few explain themselves, as regards the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh, the object the article or service is intended for is placed more prominently than the material dealt with. On the other hand, from the twelfth to the seventeenth, the latter is regarded as more characteristic of the occupation than the object for which the prepared article is intended. The distinction is, of course, conventional only and not economic, as in both orders the makers and the sellers of an article are combined, and it is only in the eighteenth order that special mention is made of those who return themselves as exclusively engaged in distribution."

The classification next passes into sub-orders, and where still further definition is thought necessary, into groups subordinate to the sub-orders.

Sub-orders and groups

Under the 77 sub-orders have been arranged the occupations of the province in 419 heads. An examination of these entries in detail would be one which would require a report in itself and I propose to make only a few remarks pointing out the salient features in the distribution of population by occupation.

278. Causes producing inaccuracy in occupation tables.—Before doing so attention may be drawn to certain general considerations which affect the consistency or exhaustiveness of the occupation classification of the province.

I.—I have already referred to the tendency to undue generalization. I regret that it took place not only in enumeration but in certain tabulation offices and has led to its being necessary to omit details for a good many occupations in the districts in which it was extensive.

II.—The omission of record of domestic and secondary occupations was inevitable unless the record of two or more occupations for each person was enjoined, a course almost impossible in view of the enormous addition to the complexity of the returns.

The domestic trades most usual in these provinces may be mentioned. Tat-making, tazia-making, artificial flower-making, kite-making, thread-making, sewing, chikan and other embroidery, are often carried on as domestic work by men. They are, except tat-making, usual only amongst Muhammadans.

The absence of domestic sewing amongst Hindus is no doubt partly accounted for by the fact that the dress of a low caste Hindu woman, in the eastern districts especially, wants little or no sewing, and that of a man not much, as compared with a Muhammadan. There is no doubt, however, that caste prejudices have great influence in the matter. The poverty of a considerable number of Muhammadan families who consider themselves "sharif" leads to their employing themselves largely on such occupations, especially in Lucknow; but they rarely admit that they carry on these occupations as a means of earning a livelihood—Kahars do net-making as a domestic trade

Chikan and other embroidery (kamdani),	} are domestic trades, often carried on by women.
Net-work (kamathands mostly),	
Baskets of munj and sink,	
Fan-making,	
Vermicelli (siwain)-making,	
Sewing,	
Stocking-knitting (a late accomplishment),	
Spinning,	
Cotton-cleaning,	

III.—The record for occupations which depend upon the season of year must necessarily be complete in a census taken on a fixed date. As an example of importance, indigo-manufacture may be mentioned. In certain

districts it gives employment to a very large number of persons during the rains, but in February the factories are for the most part standing empty and in consequence only a few permanent employes are shown in the census returns.

IV.—Native terminology, unless qualified to an extent untrained enumerators could hardly be expected to attempt, renders inevitable some want of detail and certain arbitrary variations between some of the occupation columns. Thus a cattle-breeder would probably be described in an enumerator's schedules by exactly the same expression as is used to describe his cowherd. Again, the word usually employed to describe both the estate of a wealthy landholder is that which is properly appropriate to an independent native state, and the servants of both are therefore confused. The word *sepoi* (*sipahi*) is used both for a soldier and a messenger.

V.—The English report notes the impossibility of preparing a scheme of classification in which certain columns would not to some extent clash with other. This is equally the case in India, particularly as the present scheme of classification, though modified in important particulars to suit India, in some cases distinguishes occupations which in these provinces are regarded as the same and, on the other hand, to a smaller extent combines occupations regarded by native custom as essentially different.

An Appendix, XXXI, has been added showing the heads of occupation the entries in which cross to an important extent.

279. **Additional occupations of agriculturists.**—Second occupations of agriculturists have, as already noted, been recorded. It is important to notice that in the general Tables A and B persons dependent partly on agriculture and partly on another occupation are entered under the latter and not the former. The additions to be made to each head of agriculture are shown in Table XVII-C. Thus a pleader who is also a landholder appears in Tables A and B as a pleader, whilst Table C shows that he, with a certain number of other pleaders, are also landholders. The figures for all occupations other than agriculture are complete. Those for agriculture to include persons partly dependent must have the entries in Table C added to them. General appendices to this chapter show—

- (1) (Appendix XXXII.) The proportion of the town population dependent on each class, order or sub-order of occupation and the proportions in which occupations are distributed between towns and rural tracts.
- (2) (Appendix XXXIII.) The extent to which the age distribution of the various classes of occupations vary from the general age distribution.

280. **Persons dependent on the service of Government.**—The first of the great classes into which the population has been distributed is that of persons in the service of Government or dependent on such persons. The functions of Government in India extend far beyond the primary duties usually associated with the idea of Government. Public education, engineering, agricultural training, medical practice, vaccination, and all branches of

Government service in India to a far greater extent than in any European country. It was desired for the sake of uniformity that the persons to be shown under class A should, so far as possible, exclude those dependent on these extensions of the responsibilities of Government and be confined to those who fulfil the essential functions of protection and defence. Engineers, surveyors, teachers and medical men in the service of Government should, therefore, be shown under separate heads provided for each of these professions, and only the agents of Government in administration and defence included under this head. There is, however, reason to believe that the attraction of the general term "Government service" has drawn many persons from the special heads into class A.

The class is naturally a large one. The functions of Government in India are widely extended, owing to the fact that the Government is the supreme proprietor of the soil, and in that character maintains elaborate records and accounts of the produce of the soil and the rental transactions between landholders and tenants. The extent to which offences against property are rendered possible in India by the comparative want of protection afforded by earthen walls and unlocked doors also necessitates an extension of the police system in the provision of watch and ward for every small village to which in England we have no parallel. On the other hand, the provision of officials of classes corresponding to those in England is, for equal populations, very much smaller in India, so that, as a whole, Government service includes a smaller proportion of the population than it does in England.

The total population dependent on Government service was 926,661, of whom 530,442 were males of all ages. These amount to 197 persons in 10,000 of the total population. They are shown for the provinces under 7 sub-orders and 18 occupations. The sub-orders distinguish service of the Imperial Government, Local and Municipal service and village service. To the native all are Government service alike, and in not a few districts all distinctions have been obliterated and officers, clerks, messengers, policemen, village accountants and village watchmen shown together as Government servants. In this case all have been shown under occupation No. 1, the rank to which the majority of servants of the Imperial Government belong. The third order, service of foreign and feudatory states, is probably insufficient, as the term "Naukari riyasat" is applied alike to the service of large zamindars and of independent chiefs. All for whom this entry was made without further specification were considered to be servants of ordinary proprietors of land.

There is a noticeable absence of both women and children amongst the persons in Government service, the reason being that women and children are mostly left at home, members of an undivided family of whom the resident heads are agriculturists. There is, therefore, a tendency, even though one or more of the family are in Government service, for those at home to record themselves as agriculturists. This is especially the case for soldiers. Though the actual garrison of the province is large, a number of men probably greatly exceeding the actual garrison in number are employed as soldiers in other provinces. The proportion of women and children should, therefore,

were it not for the reason just given, be high in proportion to the number of men. Economically the variations in the numbers or circumstances of Government service are of little interest. They are as a body less exposed either to poverty or riches than any of the other classes of population.

281. **Agricultural population.**—Class B includes by far the largest and most important and numerous part of the population—that dependent on agriculture or pasturage in the widest sense of these words. This class contains within its two orders and six sub-orders a population of no less than 28,912,897 or 6,165 per 10,000 of the total population of the provinces. The totals under the two orders included are :—

Connected with the pasturage or management of stock	...	343,476
Agricultural, including growers of special products, labourers and persons employed in agricultural management and supervision	...	28,521,117

These figures do not, however, include the whole population more or less directly dependent on agriculture. Table C, as already stated, shows the number of persons dependent on land-owning or cultivation in addition to some other occupation and should, with a view to considering the comparative importance of agriculture in the country, be taken into account.

Another addition of importance has, in my opinion, to be made here. Occupation No. 406 shows 3,911,020 persons who were recorded as dependent on general labour, of whom 455,637 live in towns and 3,455,383 in villages; such persons described themselves no doubt accurately as general labourers, as they do any kind of work which turns up. It is however certain that the majority of them depend more on agricultural labour than on labour of any other sort. They from time to time find work in building earthen walls, thatching houses, road-making and fetching and carrying for petty traders in villages, but on much the greater number of days in a year they are engaged in field work, the only form of work which to any great extent is always to be found in the villages of the province. The vast majority of these general labourers in villages are, therefore, nearly as much dependent on agricultural labour as those who have so recorded themselves. Another addition not of great importance is that of the 73,767 persons who record themselves as blanket-weavers. They are almost exclusively of exactly the same class as that which records itself as sheep-breeders, and it is purely a matter of accident under which name a man enters himself. Blanket-weaving is in these provinces exclusively a domestic occupation carried on in times of leisure by the sheep-breeders.

We are now in a position to show the total number of persons dependent wholly or in part on agriculture or pasturage. They may in view of their connection with the land be redistributed so as to bring together those of similar economic condition. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh are essentially agricultural. Pastoral pursuits are, except in tracts so comparatively unimportant in the matter of population as to be negligible in a view of the circumstances of the province, entirely an adjunct of agriculture and

may be so shown. We have therefore the following redistribution of population above mentioned :—

Proprietors of land	...	...	...	3,910,470
Cultivators	...	...	...	25,118,250
Labourers	...	...	...	5,767,019
Total, wholly or partly dependent on agriculture				34,795,739

Persons deriving the whole or a part of their means of subsistence from agriculture, therefore, form 74·2 per cent. of the total population—a population greatly higher than in any European country. The proportion as appears from Appendix No. XXXIV. varies greatly in the different parts of the province. Kumaun is almost exclusively agricultural; after Kumaun the Eastern Divisions of Gorakhpur, Oudh and Benares are the most exclusively agricultural, whilst in the Western Division of Meerut the proportion of agriculturists falls to a percentage not unlike that of a non-manufacturing European country or county. It is therefore the case that, excluding Kumaun, the area statistics for which are not reliable, where the area per head available for cultivation is smallest, the proportion of persons dependent on agriculture is largest.

The density of the agricultural population on the cultivated area is greatest in Azamgarh, Jaunpur and the neighbouring Oudh districts.

Abstract No. 115, showing density of agricultural population on cultivated area.

District.	Density	District.	Density
Garhwal	2,030·6	Hardwar	637·9
Kumaun	1,283·2	Munimpur	629·4
Azamgarh	1,244·1	Shahjahanpur	626·4
Kumaun Division	1,134·8	Bareilly	618·2
Jaunpur	1,054·8	Patna	600·3
Saharunpur	1,042·4	Khanna	574·6
Fyzabad	1,038·5	Pilibhit	573·5
Parbhargh	969·8	Meerut	570·1
Mirzapur	960·5	Agra Division	569·9
Gorakhpur Division	912·2	Rohilkhand Division	564·5
Benares	867·0	Budaula	555·5
Gorakhpur	864·7	Shahjahanpur	531·4
Bahawalpur	864·3	Meerut	514·3
Halla	860·6	Aligarh Division	508·9
Ohauipur	849·8	Etah	478·7
Basti	819·5	Meerut	464·3
Fyzabad Division	800·4	Meerut	467·7
Bans Banka	797·6	Meerut	460·3
Lucknow	794·9	Meerut	451·7
Unao	753·2	Meerut	448·01
Oudh	711·5	Meerut	429·9
Gonda	638·5	Meerut	427·3
Allahabad	685·9	Meerut	416·9
Dehra Dun	681·4	Meerut	410·2
Lucknow Division	677·5	Meerut	390·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	677·5	Meerut	307·4
Parbhargh	657·8	Meerut	207·7
Owaspore	657·8	Meerut	
Etah	651·3	Meerut	
North-Western Provinces	651·3	Meerut	

It steadily and rapidly decreases westwards, and in Muttra and Saharanpur is not one-third of what it is in Azamgarh. The circumstances of the agricultural population, their liability to distress from failure of harvests, and their state now as compared with that in previous periods of Indian history have already been fully enquired into during the present year, and

I have nothing to add to the conclusions arrived at by the Director of Agriculture in a memorandum lately submitted to Government. How a cultivator in Azamgarh manages to subsist on half an acre, whilst in Saháranpur an acre and a half is required, is a question on which much might be written. It appears certain, 1st, that the western cultivator with his larger holding lives better and has a far higher standard of comfort than the majority of persons of the same occupation in the east; 2nd, that the eastern cultivator is far more dependent than the western on crops which yield a high return for a small area. From the opium cultivation in particular he derives an amount of assistance in subsisting on his land the importance of which it is difficult to overrate. In many districts it is the opium which pays the rent, and without the opium the rent could not be paid; 3rd, the eastern cultivator is less exclusively dependent on agriculture than his compatriot in the west. Emigration from the eastern districts in search of temporary employment is, as already pointed out, very extensive and in many families subsistence is only possible with the assistance derived from the emigrant members.

282. *Other classes of occupations.*—The other classes of occupations are of infinitely less importance in the provinces than that just referred to, and may be briefly referred to.

The third class in the census returns is that showing persons dependent on personal services for their livelihood, who include $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total population. The occupations under this class, important in the North-West Provinces, are barbers, washermen, water-carriers, indoor servants and sweepers and scavengers. The extent to which even the poorest of the population is dependent on the services of this class is a peculiarity of Indian society for which caste prejudices are mainly responsible. The barber, the washerman and in many districts the sweeper receives his petty fees in grain from every cultivator in his village, and amongst classes above the lowest the water-carrier and domestic servant is employed to an extent incomparably greater than amongst the corresponding classes in England. Paid for the most part in grain, these village servants are no less dependent on the harvests than the cultivators themselves. In status and modes of life they are not materially different from cultivators of the lower grades.

Class D, that of persons dependent on the preparation and supply of material substances, includes two classes whose circumstances are widely different, dealers and producers. It was inevitable that they should be shown together, as owing to the confusion already referred in Indian terminology between the producer and the vendor, the schedule entries cannot be relied upon to distinguish the two classes of occupation accurately. It is possible, however, roughly to separate them. Manufacturers in India are almost invariably of the petty class who sell as well as make their wares, but the real means of subsistence is the production, the vending being an accident. Roughly, out of the total 7,898,769 persons in class D, 2,554,085 derived their livelihood entirely from dealing in articles produced by others, whilst 5,344,684 persons are mainly dependent on the production or manufacture of their wares. The persons in the first subdivision are closely allied to those

shown as commercial in class E. Altogether, including shopkeepers of all kinds as well as bankers and merchants properly so called, commercial occupations in these provinces support 3,726,260 persons or 7.9 per cent. of the total population. Naturally in a country into which the extended needs of civilization have little penetrated, the class which supplies articles of food and drink is by far the most extensive under this head. On such occupations 2,296,661 persons are dependent, 1,173,244 being connected with the supply of vegetable food, mostly dealers in or vendors of grain. The commercial population is that about the comparative prosperity of which least doubt can be entertained. Trade beyond doubt is greatly increasing, and whilst it may be believed that pressure of population and subdivision of land is injuriously affecting the circumstances of landholders and cultivators, there can be no hesitation in believing that the trader is in the provinces yearly advancing in wealth and importance, that whilst the Thákur may be falling into the background the Baniya steadily increases his wealth and importance.

Of the 5,344,684 persons above noted as manufacturers or producers, the circumstances are very different. They form 11.4 per cent. of the total population. The groups which are most important in point of numbers are—

Oil-pressers ...	...	...	568,443
Makers of bangles, necklaces, &c. ...	...	...	190,617
Workers in cotton ...	...	...	1,524,739
Tailors ...	...	...	349,935
Workers in gold, silver, &c. ...	...	...	248,686
Carpenters ...	...	...	391,765
Blacksmiths ...	...	...	319,540
Potters ...	...	...	466,390
Cane-workers ...	...	...	205,405
Workers in leather ...	...	...	361,783

Of these the two most important groups, the oil-pressers and workers in cotton, have felt the competition of European goods severely. The native cotton manufactures of the country are being undersold by manufacture in Europe or on European methods and the large class which has so far hereditarily depended on these manufactures is now in process of finding some other occupation and, as already remarked in connection with the movement of the population in towns, suffering severely whilst undergoing it.

In class F persons dependent on professional income only three classes included are of importance numerically—

(1) Ministers of religion ...	...	...	156,100
(2) Religious mendicants ...	...	...	251,988
(3) Dancers, singers and players ...	...	...	88,777

The first mainly consists of Hindu priests with whom should also be numbered most of the 78,203 persons dependent on astrology. Those included in the first class are the "purohitas" or family priests, a class contemptuously regarded amongst Brahmins. The Pandit or astrologer assumes to himself a much higher position. The vast difference between the 234,303 persons recorded as dependent on these occupations and the 4,719,882 Brahmins in the provinces is instructive as showing how comparatively rarely the Brah-

man exercises what is ordinarily regarded as his hereditary function. It is probable, however, that the number of priests is, owing to the fact that the occupation is looked down on by Brahmans in general, greatly understated. Almost all of them hold some land and prefer to be recorded as landholders or cultivators and to omit all mention of the professional income.

The large class of 251,988 religious mendicants is distinguished by no clear line from the still larger group, 573,966, shown as dependent on general mendicancy under class G. Amongst the better class of Muhammadans it is vigorously denied that the professional mendicants who are their co-religionists can be regarded as in any way ministers of or connected with religion. Amongst Hindus of the better class the feeling is not very materially different, although the connection of the wandering mendicant with religious offices is more generally admitted.

There remains for mention under class G only the important group of unskilled labourers, on whom 3,959,896 persons are shown as dependent. They are mostly, as already stated, employed on agricultural labour and, with the 3,006,785 persons shown as exclusively agricultural labourers, form the very poorest class of the population. For many of them it appears certain that two full meals a day is a luxury enjoyed only in years of prosperity. They are those who most promptly become dependent on Government for a bare livelihood in times of famine. At the same time it is no less certain that in a year of ordinary prosperity there is far less severe distress amongst this class than is constantly prevalent amongst the substratum of the population of a European country. The wants of the Indian poor are few as compared with those of Europeans, principally because the climate removes, except to a comparatively small extent, the need for protection against cold and wet.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.
Return of Census Agency—Teen Blocks.

Serial number.	District or State.	Number of Superintendents				Number of Supervisors				Number of Enumerators						Total.				
		District staff	Other departments		Non-officials	Unspecified.	Total	Patwars	Other district staff	Other departments	Non-officials	Unspecified.	Total	Patwars	Other officials.	Zamindars.	Zamindars' Agents.	School boys.	Other non-officials.	Unspecified.
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2																			
1	Dahanu	2	1	1	1	3	12	8	5	5	5	18	15	63	184	40	59	5	105	181
2	Sakharpur	11	5	1	1	17	12	4	21	45	17	45	62	78	109	85	29	295	472	854
3	Munaffkhan	9	1	1	1	11	7	14	7	7	17	45	45	28	109	85	29	295	472	854
4	Alipore	4	1	1	1	6	12	87	1	16	16	65	65	13	93	62	43	410	689	1089
5	Alipore	4	1	1	1	6	12	87	1	16	16	65	65	13	93	62	43	410	689	1089
6	Alipore	4	1	1	1	6	12	87	1	16	16	65	65	13	93	62	43	410	689	1089
7	Total, Meerut Division	28	6	6	6	42	12	78	46	145	145	298	298	73	313	371	143	151	1,908	2,908
8	Meerut	11	3	3	3	17	1	22	30	35	35	45	45	10	145	19	9	11	301	498
9	Agra	11	3	3	3	17	1	22	30	35	35	45	45	10	145	19	9	11	301	498
10	Meerut	11	3	3	3	17	1	22	30	35	35	45	45	10	145	19	9	11	301	498
11	Meerut	11	3	3	3	17	1	22	30	35	35	45	45	10	145	19	9	11	301	498
12	Meerut	11	3	3	3	17	1	22	30	35	35	45	45	10	145	19	9	11	301	498
13	Total, Agra Division	110	5	5	5	65	3	95	76	115	115	229	229	42	705	143	89	167	1,455	2,641
14	Bareilly	9	3	3	3	15	10	30	10	10	7	27	27	18	64	51	24	28	464	648
15	Bareilly	9	3	3	3	15	10	30	10	10	7	27	27	18	64	51	24	28	464	648
16	Bareilly	9	3	3	3	15	10	30	10	10	7	27	27	18	64	51	24	28	464	648
17	Bareilly	9	3	3	3	15	10	30	10	10	7	27	27	18	64	51	24	28	464	648
18	Bareilly	9	3	3	3	15	10	30	10	10	7	27	27	18	64	51	24	28	464	648
19	Total, Rohilkhand Division	118	15	15	15	63	40	82	83	93	93	186	186	37	632	462	116	121	1,695	2,513
20	Champur	4	2	2	2	8	3	24	28	20	20	78	78	5	179	118	6	2	560	780
21	Champur	4	2	2	2	8	3	24	28	20	20	78	78	5	179	118	6	2	560	780
22	Champur	4	2	2	2	8	3	24	28	20	20	78	78	5	179	118	6	2	560	780
23	Champur	4	2	2	2	8	3	24	28	20	20	78	78	5	179	118	6	2	560	780
24	Champur	4	2	2	2	8	3	24	28	20	20	78	78	5	179	118	6	2	560	780
25	Champur	4	2	2	2	8	3	24	28	20	20	78	78	5	179	118	6	2	560	780

APPENDIX III.
Returns of Census Agency—All blocks

Serial number.	District or State	Number of Superintendents					Number of Supervisors					Number of Enumerators.						
		District staff	Other departments	Non-officials	Total	Police	Other districts staff	Other departments	Non-officials	Unemployed	Total	Police	Other officials	Zamindars.	Zamindars' agents	School boys	Other non-officials	Unemployed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Dadra Dén	5	1	2	6	55	6	18	5	88	320	121	167	40	526	7	379	714
2	Sakirpur	15	5	2	22	157	35	12	112	574	574	574	574	574	574	574	574	574
3	Manikpur	20	24	..	64	388	60	27	82	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557
4	Manikpur	28	28	..	56	388	98	1	80	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557
5	Bundabahr	44	44	5	93	21	15	2	37	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265
6	Algarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Total, Meerut Division	180	26	10	196	1,053	179	101	631	1,954	2,265	1,255	3,507	1,050	685	685	6,848	18,550
8	Meerut	12	3	11	26	111	45	50	26	232	417	300	301	102	78	78	1,362	2,800
9	Agroha	17	17	1	35	185	60	143	177	308	490	205	205	690	288	77	1,218	2,771
10	Meerut	15	1	1	17	105	50	69	172	231	482	249	158	78	78	78	2,147	2,128
11	Etawah	13	13	1	27	159	36	13	35	244	256	173	630	137	63	63	1,315	2,115
12	Etawah	14	14	1	30	167	42	14	38	251	640	148	609	180	12	12	1,196	2,148
13	Total, Agre Division	87	5	13	105	479	381	330	486	1,710	2,610	1,536	2,565	680	619	619	9,196	17,632
14	Bareilly	19	6	4	29	148	77	48	160	328	583	154	612	276	117	117	1,819	3,601
15	Agroha	15	8	1	24	131	66	18	44	238	444	178	155	533	74	74	1,172	2,171
16	Meerut	23	1	1	25	154	45	62	56	415	628	255	534	801	146	146	2,586	4,540
17	Shahjahanpur	..	17	1	18	554	14	11	32	577	7	246	387	210	18	18	2,075	2,582
18	Phulaut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Garhwal	82	82	0	163	1,386	174	202	414	2,076	2,107	1,119	3,232	1,078	356	356	9,441	18,508
20	Garhwal	40	2	46	63	94	100	100	227	485	714	252	740	186	186	186	2,541	5,131
21	Pachpur	23	1	2	26	26	34	35	137	232	593	240	520	118	11	11	1,042	2,431
22	Meerut	12	3	1	16	105	65	11	61	186	608	285	142	513	25	25	1,880	2,431
23	Aligarh	68	68	20	97	71	51	70	390	688	710	120	130	76	76	76	6,140	1,968
24	Meerut	35	16	2	53	9	50	39	65	103	247	103	174	10	60	60	1,331	1,968
25	Meerut	15	1	1	17	105	35	13	38	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	1,331	1,968
26	Meerut	15	1	1	17	105	35	13	38	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	1,331	1,968
27	Total, Allahabad Division	213	23	45	281	405	308	407	1,051	2,990	3,005	1,254	2,679	748	530	530	14,032	33,507

APPENDICES.

[Chap. I.]

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the number of Enumerators writing each character.

Serial number.	Name of district.	Town.				Rural.				Total.						
		English.	Urdu.	Magri.	Kayabati.	English.	Urdu.	Magri.	Kayabati.	English.	Urdu.	Magri.	Kayabati.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dakka Dun	...	145	...	...	181	...	217	376	...	583	86	802	376	...	714
2	Shahpur	...	28	...	...	664	...	2,018	175	...	2,190	...	2,190	175	...	2,365
3	Munshiganj	...	2	663	...	664	24	2,677	530	...	4,337	24	4,377	530	...	4,907
4	Bacoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	...	2,904	...	2,904	688	...	3,592
5	Burhanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114	...	2,868	10	2,768	1,114	...	3,882
6	Algaoh	...	1	790	20	721	9	1,211	...	...	2,980	...	2,980	9	...	3,041
Total, Meerut Division		63	2,880	46	...	2,089	45	12,347	2,869	...	15,361	106	15,257	2,915	...	18,176
7	Meeran	...	8	545	143	...	496	2	77	...	2,103	10	422	2,167	...	2,589
8	Agri	...	3	77	...	615	...	748	1,018	...	2,461	...	2,461	77	...	2,538
9	Farrukhabad	...	3	643	69	...	748	1,018	...	...	2,969	9	684	2,549	...	3,233
10	Meerut	...	128	128	97	128	9	441	2,549	...	2,969	9	237	2,936	...	3,173
11	Bah	...	1	389	41	...	437	...	2,268	...	2,390	1	1,160	1,358	...	2,518
12	Bah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,511	...	1,481	61	4,469	11,102	...	17,053
Total, Agri Division		...	45	2,270	332	2,051	18	12,103	12,770	...	14,891	61	4,469	11,102	...	17,053
13	Bareilly	...	...	...	14	...	648	...	2,822	138	2,945	...	3,454	137	...	3,591
14	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	119	6	2,897	840	2,953	5	2,927	80	...	3,007
15	Etah	...	...	...	...	...	907	...	1,111	...	2,463	6	4,119	116	...	4,235
16	Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	...	...	3,222	1,111	1,111	...	1,503	3	1,795	1,164	...	2,958
17	Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	...	...	1,486	1,486	1,486	...	1,503	3	1,795	1,164	...	2,958
18	PRINCE	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	...	...	15,365	40	15,451	360	...	15,811
Total, Bahkhand Division		19	2,874	20	...	2,913	11	13,267	2,017	...	15,365	40	15,451	360	...	15,811
19	Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	739	7	265	1,377	2,935	12	4,452	1,037	...	5,492
20	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
21	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
22	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
23	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
24	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
25	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
26	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
27	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
28	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
29	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
30	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
31	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
32	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
33	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
34	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
35	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
36	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
37	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
38	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
39	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
40	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
41	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
42	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
43	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
44	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
45	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
46	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
47	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
48	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
49	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
50	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
51	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
52	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
53	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
54	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
55	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
56	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
57	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
58	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
59	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
60	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
61	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
62	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
63	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
64	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
65	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
66	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
67	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
68	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
69	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
70	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
71	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
72	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
73	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
74	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
75	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
76	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
77	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
78	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
79	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
80	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
81	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
82	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
83	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
84	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
85	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
86	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
87	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
88	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
89	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
90	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935	1,037	...	3,972
91	Almohad	...	...	...	...	...	186	21	822	4,167	2,935	21	2,935			

APPENDIX V.

Showing the population of the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, according to both the preliminary and the final returns.

Serial number	Name of district.	Population by preliminary abstract	Final population.	Error in excess.	Error in decrease.	Percentage of error.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dehra Dún ...	168,106	168,185	61	..	+ 036
2	Nahargarh ...	1,001,468	1,001,280	178	..	+ 017
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	778,294	772,874	530	..	+ 043
4	Meerut ...	1,300,369	1,301,468	1,099	..	+ 078
5	Bulandshahr ...	950,476	949,014	503	..	+ 059
6	Aligarh ...	1,041,310	1,048,172	..	1,053	- 187
	Total, Meerut Division	5,324,010	5,328,583	..	1,723	- 361
7	Muttra ...	718,004	713,421	..	328	- 045
8	Agra ...	1,604,401	1,603,796	605	..	+ 040
9	Farrukhabad ...	858,276	858,087	..	311	- 046
10	Mau ...	762,628	762,163	465	..	+ 061
11	Kutub ...	727,289	727,829	..	340	- 046
12	Kash ...	701,933	702,003	..	190	- 018
	Total, Agra Division	4,767,720	4,767,750	..	80	- 001
13	Bareilly ...	1,042,745	1,040,001	2,054	..	+ 197
14	Bijnor ...	798,212	794,070	..	358	- 045
15	Budh ...	925,023	925,508	..	673	- 061
16	Moradabad ...	1,179,862	1,179,398	464	..	+ 089
17	Shahjahanpur ...	918,410	918,661	..	132	- 014
18	Trilok ...	486,907	486,308	601	..	+ 123
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	5,346,791	5,345,574	2,057	..	+ 038
19	Cawnpore ...	1,807,055	1,806,856	..	1,740	- 145
20	Pathan ...	697,364	696,187	..	1,794	- 256
21	Banda ...	705,980	705,832	167	..	+ 023
22	Hamirpur ...	514,104	514,720	384	..	+ 074
23	Allahabad ...	1,550,347	1,548,737	1,610	..	+ 104
24	Jaunpur ...	600,791	600,410	372	..	+ 060
25	Jehan ...	490,491	490,361	130	..	+ 032
26	Lahur ...	274,220	274,200	20	..	+ 010
	Total, Allahabad Division	5,761,204	5,757,121	..	854	- 147
27	Benares ...	928,633	921,943	6,600	..	+ 725
28	Mirzapur ...	1,158,438	1,161,508	..	2,870	- 247
29	Jaunpur ...	1,257,143	1,254,940	2,104	..	+ 174
30	Chhapra ...	1,084,720	1,077,000	6,820	..	+ 632
31	Ballia ...	943,000	942,465	535	..	+ 056
	Total, Benares Division	6,382,143	6,368,774	13,369	..	+ 210
32	Gorakhpur ...	2,093,733	2,094,037	..	323	- 011
33	Bhoj ...	1,780,948	1,785,844	4,104	..	+ 229
34	Azamgarh ...	1,739,500	1,738,035	4,894	..	+ 282
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	6,517,197	6,508,535	8,654	..	+ 133
35	Kumaon ...	566,817	568,181	8,966	..	+ 157
36	Gairwal ...	406,438	407,818	1,163	..	+ 290
37	Tansi ...	210,827	210,508	260	..	+ 123
	Total, Kumaon Division	1,184,082	1,186,507	2,748	..	+ 234
	Total, N.-W. Provinces	34,278,271	34,254,354	24,017	..	+ 070
38	Lucknow ...	774,416	774,163	253	..	+ 032
39	Imam ...	940,041	938,636	..	4,595	- 481
40	Rae Bareilly ...	1,036,174	1,036,521	..	347	- 033
41	Shajapur ...	1,075,010	1,075,413	..	403	- 037
42	Hardoi ...	1,114,117	1,113,211	906	..	+ 081
43	Kher ...	905,623	905,015	3,008	..	+ 332
	Total, Lucknow Division	6,865,390	6,860,560	..	1,179	- 080
44	Fyzabad ...	1,217,477	1,216,960	518	..	+ 042
45	Gonda ...	1,401,800	1,400,220	2,637	..	+ 190
46	Hathras ...	1,000,613	1,000,432	1,181	..	+ 217
47	Mathura ...	1,075,378	1,073,851	..	473	- 048
48	Meerut ...	910,860	910,896	..	29	- 003
49	Bara Banki ...	1,128,151	1,130,906	..	2,755	- 243
	Total, Fyzabad Division	6,797,351	6,794,272	3,079	..	+ 045
	Total, Oudh	12,052,731	12,050,831	1,900	..	+ 015
	TOTAL N.-W. P. AND OUDH	46,931,002	46,905,085	25,917	..	+ 055
50	Bamper ...	658,276	651,240	7,027	..	+ 1,274
51	Tehr Gairwal ...	240,880	241,242	..	358	- 145
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES	799,105	792,491	6,614	..	+ 342

APPENDIX VI.

Showing the number of private schedules issued.

Serial number	Name of district	Town		Rural		Total.	
		English	Urdu	English	Urdu	English	Urdu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dehra Dûn						
2	Soldanpur	100	10	1		101	19
3	Munafarungar	8	3			8	3
4	Meerut	1,000	400			1,000	400
5	Bulandshahr	25	76	4	25	29	100
6	Aligarh	25	15			25	15
	Total, Meerut Division	1,184	512	5	25	1,189	537
7	Mottra	37				37	
8	Agra	574	45	2		576	45
9	Faukhabad	80	4	2	5	82	9
10	Meerut	3		8	2	11	2
11	Etawah	35	50	1	27	36	80
12	Etah	17	105	5	90	22	204
	Total, Agra Division	681	213	18	134	704	417
13	Bareilly	89		2		91	
14	Byner	10				10	
15	Budon			30		30	5
16	Moradabad	25	107	1		26	107
17	Shahjahanpur	43	17	1	1	44	19
18	Pilibhû	5	11			5	11
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	172	135	34	6	206	141
19	Cawnpore	98			1	98	1
20	Fatehpur	13	98	33	9	46	75
21	Banda	29	3	33	3	3	62
22	Hamirpur	15		6		21	
23	Allahabad	246	20	13	143	259	168
24	Jhansi	93	16	192	1	275	16
25	Falgun	5	2			5	2
26	Lalitpur	9	1			9	1
	Total, Allahabad Division	470	130	247	180	717	225
27	Benares	90	140			90	140
28	Muzapur	9		12		21	
29	Jaunpur	15	30	5	30	20	30
30	Ghazipur	43				44	
31	Ballia	3	1			3	1
	Total, Benares Division	160	180	17	30	186	210
32	Gorakhpur	87	109	116	1	202	110
33	Patna	12	23		4	12	27
34	Assamgarh	2	276	5	1,002	7	1,878
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	101	508	121	1,007	221	1,515
35	Kumaon	120		14		108	
36	Garhwal	8		12		20	
37	Tarai	3	14	4	6	7	29
	Total, Kumaon Division	131	14	64	6	195	29
	Total, N.-W. Provinces	2,887	1,701	505	1,194	3,192	3,605
38	Lucknow	613	5	1		614	14
39	Unao	12	30		3	12	29
40	Roe Haroh	4	2			4	2
41	Shajapur	35	10	1		36	10
42	Hardoi	8			0	8	6
43	Kheri	5				5	
	Total, Lucknow Division	577	53	2	18	579	71
44	Fyzabad	68	72	3	71	71	143
45	Gomia	30				30	
46	Saharun	13	21	1	32	14	53
47	Saidpur	7		1	3	8	3
48	Partabgarh	7	26	1	5	8	31
49	Bera Banki	5	30	1	10	6	40
	Total, Fyzabad Division	130	148	7	121	140	270
	Total, Oudh	716	202	9	194	725	361
	Total, N.-W. P. AND OUDH	3,603	1,903	514	1,533	4,117	3,436
50	Bampur	7	5			7	5
51	Tehr-i-Arwal						
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES						

APPENDIX VII.

Showing the expenditure on enumeration in each district together with the incidence of expenditure on population.

Serial number	Name of district.	Total expenditure on enumeration	Incidence per 1,000 of population		Remarks
		Rs a p	Rs a p		
1	Dehra Dón	207 15 2	1 3 0		
2	Sahāranpur	213 3 5	0 3 10		
3	Muzaffarnagar	484 3 1	0 10 0		
4	Meerut	616 5 11	0 7 0		
5	Bulandshahr	280 5 5	0 4 8		
6	Aligarh	371 7 8	0 5 8		
	Total, Meerut Division	2,202 8 3	0 6 7		
7	Muttra	320 12 7	0 7 2		
8	Agra	845 18 7	0 5 3		
9	Parākhābad	508 0 6	0 0 4		
10	Mathura	797 12 10	1 9 3		
11	Etawah	544 0 1	0 11 10		
12	Etah	504 0 0	0 13 6		
	Total, Agra Division	3,107 14 4	0 10 5		
13	Bareilly	429 4 11	0 6 7		
14	Bijnor	238 14 10	0 5 2		
15	Banda	340 14 11	0 5 10		
16	Moradabad	462 13 9	0 6 8		
17	Shāhābadpur	210 14 0	0 3 0		
18	Pilibūt	225 10 10	0 7 6		
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	1,970 0 3	0 5 1		
19	Cawnpore	600 10 10	0 6 9		
20	Fatehpur	609 11 1	0 12 10		
21	Bānda	451 2 2	0 10 2		
22	Hamirpur	426 1 10	0 13 3		
23	Alahābad	585 5 10	0 5 4		
24	Jaunpur	374 0 0	0 14 7		
25	Jaunsi	331 3 8	0 13 4		
26	Lahitpur	202 1 0	0 11 9		
	Total, Allahabad Division	3,344 6 5	0 9 5		
27	Benares	349 15 11	0 6 0		
28	Mirzapur	418 9 8	0 6 1		
29	Jaunpur	510 0 9	0 1 3		
30	Ghazipur	422 7 10	0 6 3		
31	Balla	340 6 8	0 5 9		
	Total, Benares Division	1,892 8 10	0 5 7		
32	Gorakhpur	857 14 2	0 1 7		
33	Basti	180 15 4	0 1 7		
34	Azamgarh	330 6 0	0 3 0		
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	1,368 3 6	0 3 4		
35	Kumaon	1,117 6 2	2 9 1		
36	Garhwāl	612 6 0	1 4 1		
37	Imāsi	441 3 3	2 1 7		
	Total, Kumaon Division	2,400 14 11	2 0 6		
	Total, N-W PROVINCES	16,378 0 0	0 7 7		
38	Lucknow	650 14 5	0 13 5		
39	Unao	806 10 0	0 5 1		
40	Rae Bareilly	384 6 2	0 5 11		
41	Sitapur	545 15 9	0 8 1		
42	Hardoi	393 5 4	0 4 2		
43	Kheri	388 3 4	0 6 10		
	Total, Lucknow Division	2,026 7 0	0 7 2		
44	Fyzabad	401 10 10	0 5 4		
45	Gonda	365 1 9	0 4 0		
46	Beharāch	228 1 9	0 9 7		
47	Sultanpur	369 0 5	0 5 0		
48	Partālgarh	280 8 11	0 5 1		
49	Bāra Banki	322 13 5	0 4 5		
	Total, Fyzabad Division	1,970 14 2	0 4 8		
	TOTAL, OUDH	4,606 5 2	0 5 9		
	TOTAL, N-W, PROVINCES AND OUDH	20,984 5 8	0 7 1		
50	Central Office	520 12 0			
	GRAND TOTAL	21,506 1 8			

APPENDIX VIII.

Showing the Census Accounts year by year in detail.

Main-head	Sub-head	1890-91.			1891-92.		
		Revised estimate	Actuals.		Revised estimate	Actuals.	
			Sub-head.	Main-head.		Sub-head.	Main-head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a. p.
Part A—Enumeration	I—District charges						
	1 District establishment		14,572 9 11	..	..	..	..
	2 Contingent charges of establishment	..	1,380 7 11	..	..	..	..
	3 House numbering	..	114 4 9	..	..	..	..
	4 Lights, ink and paper for drafts, &c	..	2,464 12 2	..	..	..	..
	5 Remuneration of Census officers	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Special travelling allowance	..	210 15 6	..	..	39 10 3	..
	7 Freight of schedules, &c, from stations and landing places.	..	2,413 5 2	..	..	..	..
	Total I, District charges	28,017 10 0		21,465 7 5	39 10 3		39 10 3
	8, Paper for schedules, &c., at press	..	38,868 6 8	..	..	1,340 4 2	..
Part B—Abatement and compilation	II—Enumeration printing						
	9. Printing and binding	..	7,080 14 11	..	..	..	..
	10 Duplicates from press	..	..	46,656 5 7	1,300 0 0	..	1,340 4 2
	Total II, paper and printing A	39,790 0 0		46,656 5 7	1,300 0 0		1,340 4 2
	Total, Enumeration	68,807 10 0		68,020 13 0	1,139 10 3		1,988 14 5
	11 Office rent	..	..	..	..	2,640 12 3	..
	12 Office furniture and repair, &c	..	1,443 10 8	..	..	984 7 11	..
	13 Recd establishment	..	128 14 8	..	..	15,021 0 1	..
	14 Correspondence and accounts establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 Mensal establishment	..	5 14 4	..	..	6,453 2 2	..
Part C—Superintendence	III—Tabulation office						
	16 Working staff including Superintendent-office	..	719 11 2	..	..	3,15,187 4 10	..
	17 Ditto Clerks specially entertained	..	..	..	..	285 5 1	..
	18 Travelling allowance to and from the office	..	89 0 6	..	..	851 5 6	..
	19 Freight of schedules, &c, to office	..	142 0 0	..	..	1,979 2 6	..
	20 Petty stationery and contingencies.	..	975 13 9	..	..	6,321 11 5	..
	Total III, Tabulation office	4,700 0 0		3,505 14 8	2,11,000 0 0	7,49,627 4 9	
	Deductions	..	..	..	..	-35,161 9 5	
	Net amount chargeable to tabulation &c	4,700 0 0		3,505 14 8	2,14,000 0 0		3,14,465 11 0
	IV—Tabulation printing						
Part D—Superintendence	VI—Superintendent's personal charges						
	21 Papers for sheets, registers, and tables at press	..	8,649 8 3	..	..	34,108 8 9	..
	22 Printing of forms, tables, and reports	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23 Freight of sheets, &c, to office	..	516 14 0	..	..	1,248 12 6	..
	Total IV, Paper and printing B	10,000 0 0		9,165 6 3	42,900 0 0		35,715 5 3
	Total, Compulsions	14,700 0 0		12,673 4 11	4,56,900 0 0		3,50,181 0 3
	24 Provincial Superintendent's deputation allowance	..	4,211 3 3	..	..	4,668 0 0	..
	25 Pay of substitute of Superintendent	..	2,750 0 0	..	..	3,000 0 0	..
	26 Assistant inspecting officer	..	..	..	..	2,338 13 6	..
	27 Travelling allowance of Superintendent and of assistant inspecting officer	..	2,226 8 0	..	..	3,183 11 3	..
	Total V, Superintendent's personal charges	7,450 0 0		9,257 11 4	11,000 0 0		14,140 8 9
Part E—Superintendence	VI—Superintendent's office						
	28 Superintendent's office establishment	..	1,080 3 3	..	..	2,671 1 0	..
	29 Travelling allowance for establishment	..	260 10 6	..	..	717 6 6	..
	30 Office contingencies for establishment	..	1,535 8 6	..	..	1,620 0 11	..
	31 Rent of Superintendent's office	..	181 0 0	..	..	400 0 0	..
	Total VI, Superintendent's office	3,056 0 0		3,016 6 3	5,000 0 0		5,604 5 6
	Total, Superintendence	10,510 0 0		12,774 1 6	17,400 0 0		18,635 1 2
	GRAND TOTALS	88,017 10 0		92,967 3 5	3,75,020 10 3		3,70,204 15 10

APPENDIX VIII.

Showing the Census Accounts year by year in detail—(concluded).

Main-head.	Sub-head.	1892-93			Total		
		Revised estimate	Actuals.		Revised estimate	Actuals	
			Sub-head.	Man-head		Sub-head	Man-head
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.
Part A.—Enumeration.	I.—District charges.	1. District establishment ...	..	..	...	14,572 9 11	..
		2. Contingent charges of establishment ...	..	..	..	1,080 7 11	..
		3. House numbering ...	..	..	..	114 4 9	..
		4. Lights, ink and paper for drafts, &c. ...	..	..	..	2,464 12 2	..
		5. Remuneration of Census officers ...	..	..	..	250 9 9	..
		6. Special travelling allowance ...	..	..	..	2,413 5 2	..
		7. Freight of schedules, &c., from stations and landing places ...	..	..	..	..	..
		Total I, District charges ...	..	..	23,057 4 3	..	21,506 1 8
		8. Paper for schedules, &c., at press ...	..	..	..	40,217 10 10	..
		9. Printing and binding ...	..	..	..	7,586 11 11	..
Part B.—Abstraction and compilation.	II.—Enumeration printing.	10. Despatching from press ...	..	..	40,800 0 0	..	47,504 9 9
		Total II, paper and printing A ...	..	..	63,947 4 3	..	69,402 11 6
		Total, Enumeration ...	..	..	..	..	..
		11. Office rent ...	460 0 0	..	..	4,100 13 3	..
		12. Office furniture and repairs, &c. ...	..	..	..	2,428 2 2	..
		13. Record establishment ...	4,088 1 9	..	..	10,238 0 6	..
		14. Correspondence and accounts establishment ...	..	..	..	..	..
		15. Manual establishment ...	138 4 4	..	..	6,577 4 10	..
		16. Working staff including Superintendent's officials ...	11,079 4 7	..	..	3,55,086 4 7	..
		17. Ditto Clerks specially entrusted ...	100 0 0	..	..	385 5 1	..
Part C.—Superintendence.	III.—Tabulation office printing.	18. Travelling allowance to and from the office ...	228 5 0	..	..	1,172 1 9	..
		19. Freight of schedules, &c., to office ...	664 4 11	..	..	2,786 0 5	..
		20. Petty stationery and contingencies ...	618 11 0	..	..	7,341 3 8	..
		Total III, Tabulation office ...	15,052 2 10	14,402 0 10	3,33,762 2 10	3,67,545 4 3	..
		Deductions ...	..	..	..	..	..
		Net amount chargeable to tabulation, &c. ...	15,052 2 10	13,320 12 8	3,33,762 2 10	3,67,545 4 3	3,31,032 17 10
		21. Papers for sheets, registers, and tables at press ...	..	227 11 6	..	43,313 12 6	..
		22. Printing of forms, tables, and reports ...	..	..	..	1,765 10 6	..
		23. Freight of sheets, &c., to office ...	6,000 0 0	..	..	..	45,109 7 0
		Total IV, Paper and printing B ...	6,000 0 0	227 11 6	58,900 0 0	..	3,76,162 4 10
Part C.—Superintendence.	VI.—Superintendent's personal charges.	Total, Compilation ...	21,052 2 10	..	13,308 15 8	3,42,652 2 10	..
		24. Provincial Superintendent's deputation allowance ...	..	2,088 0 0	..	11,607 3 3	..
		25. Pay of substitute of Superintendent ...	..	..	..	6,750 0 0	..
		26. " Assistant inspecting officer ...	..	991 12 0	..	3,330 0 6	..
		27. Travelling allowance of Superintendent and of assistant inspecting officer ...	..	208 11 0	..	6,088 14 3	..
		Total V, Superintendent's personal charges ...	4,728 3 10	..	3,888 7 0	23,178 3 10	28,276 11 0
		28. Superintendent's office establishment ...	..	1,743 11 2	..	5,404 15 5	..
		29. Travelling allowance for establishment ...	..	200 11 0	..	1,187 12 0	..
		30. Office contingencies for establishment ...	..	681 11 9	..	3,748 5 2	..
		31. Rent of Superintendent's office ...	..	235 0 0	..	856 0 0	..
Part C.—Superintendence.	VI.—Superintendent's office.	Total VI, Superintendent's office ...	2,708 1 6	..	2,761 1 11	11,708 1 6	11,283 0 7
		Total, Superintendence ...	7,436 5 4	..	6,049 8 11	84,946 5 4	87,528 11 7
		GRAND TOTAL ...	28,468 8 2	..	10,958 8 7	4,91,545 12 5	4,83,180 11 10

APPENDIX IX.

Showing the gross and net amounts expended on account of Abstraction and Tabulation in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

	District	1890 91		1891 92		1892 93		Total	Deduction		Net charges		
		Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p		Rs	a p	Rs	a p	
1	Dehra Dun	102	14 0	3,032	12 3	40	0 0	3,205	11 0	386	8 1	2,819	2 9
2	Saharanpur	115	14 6	6,443	14 3	13	0 0	6,572	12 8	675	2 2	5,897	10 6
3	Muzaffarnagar	24	8 0	6,152	0 1	39	5 0	6,516	3 7	319	6 0	6,196	14 7
4	Meerut	119	12 6	7,618	11 7	30	8 0	7,779	0 1	2,905	9 4	4,874	0 9
5	Bulandshahr	7	2 6	7,121	11 0			7,112	0 4	857	11 0	6,255	2 4
6	Aligarh	08	0 6	7,011	2 9	32	7 0	7,141	10 3	1,259	7 0	5,882	3 3
Total, Meerut Division		468	5 1	37,063	12 10	155	4 0	37,369	5 11	6,911	14 9	31,258	7 2
7	Muttra	7	0 0	5,491	0 10	10	4 0	5,510	13 10	495	7 8	5,015	0 2
8	Agra	841	3 7	7,218	4 5	30	0 0	7,291	8 0	1,199	6 6	6,092	2 0
9	Farrukhabad	12	15 5	6,086	11 7	12	8 0	6,412	4 0	571	15 0	5,841	3 0
10	Mathura	13	6 8	5,501	12 5	44	0 0	5,611	4 2	230	1 0	5,381	2 3
11	Etawah	39	9 3	5,498	0 7	7	8 0	5,524	10 10	261	2 6	5,263	8 4
12	Etah			5,128	15 11	30	0 0	5,158	15 11	1,371	11 10	3,787	1 1
Total, Agra Division		455	2 11	33,187	15 10	138	1 0	33,761	6 11	7,751	12 0	26,010	0 9
13	Bareilly	47	12 9	6,028	11 11	25	0 0	6,701	8 8	555	1 10	6,146	0 10
14	Bijnor	109	0 4	6,114	5 10	122	15 3	6,649	5 6	490	1 3	6,159	1 2
15	Unnao	32	5 2	7,320	13 9	67	4 0	7,419	6 11	599	12 2	6,820	10 9
16	Moradabad	131	0 6	7,239	7 0	33	5 4	7,261	12 10	1,075	7 0	6,186	6 1
17	Shahjahanpur	33	14 9	7,775	11 11			8,000	12 8	813	1 6	7,186	11 2
18	Firozabad	8	15 2	4,101	6 9	22	0 0	4,145	5 11	530	15 9	3,614	6 2
Total, Rohilkhand Division		433	0 8	34,712	11 2	273	8 7	35,290	4 5	4,081	11 3	31,209	9 2
19	Cawnpore	75	8 3	9,170	13 9	10	0 0	9,565	1 0	902	11 3	8,663	5 0
20	Fakhroo	29	0 6	6,051	10 10	20	5 2	6,060	0 6	411	2 5	5,649	11 1
21	Azamgarh	06	1 9	6,811	8 7	130	15 2	7,008	9 6	171	11 3	6,837	11 4
22	Hamirpur	34	14 7	4,192	0 7	3	11 0	4,500	12 2	421	11 2	4,079	1 0
23	Allahabad	70	7 2	11,518	10 7	21	0 0	11,610	1 9	1,108	10 1	10,502	7 6
24	Jhansi	11	3 11	5,737	13 0	36	10 8	5,805	12 8	626	3 0	5,179	8 8
25	Jalaun	12	7 0	4,374	1 1	20	0 0	4,590	8 1	1,251	1 8	3,339	6 5
26	Lalitpur	29	11 1	2,679	2 3			2,708	13 4	98	4 6	2,610	8 10
Total, Allahabad Division		329	0 3	51,117	14 6	218	11 0	51,725	10 8	5,699	10 7	46,026	0 1
27	Benares	62	2 9	6,155	1 11	27	8 0	6,344	12 8	1,787	9 8	4,557	4 11
28	Mirzapur	51	15 0	6,997	12 6	68	10 8	7,108	6 2	708	1 6	6,400	1 9
29	Jaunpur	101	6 0	8,651	2 11	30	0 0	8,707	8 11	1,199	11 7	7,508	10 4
30	Chhargur	31	13 0	7,198	3 4			7,191	15 1	530	6 6	6,661	8 10
31	Ballia	23	7 4	6,083	13 6			6,700	4 0	1,008	9 1	5,692	11 9
Total, Benares Division		264	11 1	35,151	2 2	116	4 8	35,711	15 11	5,141	8 1	30,570	7 7
32	Gorakhpur	161	14 9	20,198	11 10	270	15 1	20,921	9 8	612	0 0	20,309	9 8
33	Basti	7	13 0	11,064	2 12	37	14 5	11,128	13 7	550	13 4	10,578	0 3
34	Ayazgarh	70	9 0	11,557	8 10	85	12 10	11,670	11 8	377	4 9	11,293	10 11
Total, Gorakhpur Division		240	4 0	42,820	6 10	394	10 4	43,500	6 11	1,870	1 1	41,630	4 10
35	Kanoun	100	10 5	4,209	12 2	22	12 1	5,023	6 11	184	11 0	4,839	11 11
36	Garwal	22	13 5	8,100	12 4	12	8 0	8,102	11 4	26	3 0	8,076	14 11
37	Terai	11	12 0	3,111	13 3			3,128	9 4	1,014	2 0	2,114	9 1
Total, Kumaon Division		168	8 3	13,980	5 9	45	4 1	14,084	2 1	1,253	14 2	12,831	3 11
TOTAL, N.W. PROVINCES		2,445	1 0	25,504	14 5	1,394	14 8	25,749	1 8	27,112	8 2	22,937	11 0
38	Lucknow			7,218	1 5	40	0 0	7,258	1 5	1,880	14 1	5,378	4 0
39	Unao	31	5 8	7,502	1 5	31	4 8	7,567	11 9	114	6 0	7,453	5 0
40	Rae Bareilly	297	7 7	6,145	8 4	24	1 0	6,177	1 7	1,126	2 10	5,051	10 0
41	Azamgarh	55	9 10	2,141	15 0	30	0 0	2,230	10 10	411	10 4	1,819	14 6
42	Hardoi	115	15 8	7,153	7 1	9	2 8	7,277	9 6	1,429	4 0	5,848	4 8
43	Kheri	58	2 2	7,121	3 3	30	0 0	7,211	6 5	981	7 2	6,230	14 8
Total, Lucknow Division		552	8 11	12,085	4 5	161	9 0	12,300	4 4	5,241	13 5	7,059	9 2
44	Fyzabad	100	10 5	7,508	11 4	2	0 0	7,510	8 9	770	11 0	6,740	13 1
45	Gonda	245	14 11	8,246	12 6	3	5 4	8,254	0 9	671	1 7	7,583	15 2
46	Balranch	86	15 11	7,451	1 11	2	10 8	7,493	12 6	582	11 0	6,911	0 0
47	Shikhar	86	12 11	7,582	4 2	20	8 7	7,600	5 8	1,085	7 10	6,515	1 10
48	Beniganj	63	1 10	4,869	4 6	7	5 1	4,880	11 8	410	6 0	4,470	0 8
49	Parikash	71	12 9	7,558	0 2	10	11 6	7,544	14 5	628	11 3	6,916	3 8
50	Bar Banki			43,677	11 7	6	9 5	43,684	9 9	5,755	1 1	37,929	8 2
Total, Fyzabad Division		1,160	13 8	81,045	0 0	211	2 5	81,317	0 1	9,040	14 9	72,277	1 10
TOTAL, OUDH		3,505	11 8	388,276	4 0	1,574	1 1	389,557	3 9	36,182	6 5	352,374	13 4
TOTAL, N.W. P. & OUDH				8,961	9 0	8,776	14 3	17,737	6 3			17,737	6 3
General compul. (Allahabad)				2,087	7 9	3,237	10 4	5,325	2 1			5,325	2 1
stool charges (Bao Bureh)						815	8 2	815	8 2			815	8 2
TOTAL, GENERAL CHARGES				11,040	0 0	12,228	15 9	23,268	0 6			23,268	0 6
GRAND TOTAL		3,505	14 8	310,027	4 9	14,802	0 10	327,555	4 3	36,488	6 5	291,067	13 10

APPENDIX X.

Showing the density of population in the typical towns of the provinces.

(Total Area)

Serial number	District	Town	Total area.			Total population	Density.
			A.	R.	P.		
1	Dehra Dún	Dehra ..	2,315	0	0	21,881	9.46
2	Saharanpur	Deoband ..	5,313	0	0	19,250	3.62
3	Muzaffarnagar	Kandhla ..	218	0	0	9,487	43.52
4	Meerut	Meerut ..	2,215	1	17	75,637	33.21
5	Bulandshahr	Shakarpur ..	115	0	0	11,596	100.88
6	Aligarh	houl ..	2,320	0	0	61,185	26.43
Total, Meerut Division			12,502	1	17	197,336	15.78
7	Muttra	Nal ..	...	...	...	...	...
8	Agra	Agra ..	10,893	0	0	145,361	13.34
9	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad ..	2,185	0	0	73,000	33.41
10	Meerut	Shikolabad ..	497	0	0	3,717	10.85
11	Etawah	Etawah ..	2,534	1	24	38,703	15.87
12	Etah	Kaganj ..	371	0	0	10,060	43.85
Total, Agra Division			16,470	1	24	282,940	17.18
13	Bareilly	Bareilly ..	4,932	0	0	107,785	21.89
14	Jaunpur	Nagana ..	530	0	0	22,160	41.79
15	Meerut	Buland ..	497	0	0	36,372	82.84
16	Meerut	Meerut ..	1,673	2	2	72,068	43.06
17	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur ..	2,481	3	35	76,977	31.78
18	Pilibhit	Bawalpur ..	140	0	85	9,221	61.79
Total, Rohilkhand Division			10,124	2	32	223,678	21.96
19	Cawnpore	Cawnpore ..	2,497	0	0	163,779	65.68
20	Patna	Patna ..	702	0	0	50,179	29.48
21	Banda	Banda ..	3,060	0	0	33,071	7.54
22	Hamirpur	Hamirpur ..	833	0	0	7,081	8.60
23	Allahabad	Allahabad ..	26,650	0	0	102,895	6.14
24	Jaunpur	Jaunpur ..	3,002	0	29	44,514	12.37
25	Jaunpur	Kumra ..	705	1	21	13,408	19.01
26	Lalitpur	Talihat ..	113	0	32	5,795	51.10
Total, Allahabad Division			38,672	3	2	440,752	11.43
27	Benares	Benares ..	6,318	0	0	213,108	34.31
28	Mirzapur	Mirzapur ..	3,776	0	0	84,130	22.28
29	Jaunpur	Jaunpur ..	4,577	0	0	42,819	9.33
30	Ghazipur	Nal ..	...	...	...	...	...
31	Balia	Balia ..	1,808	0	0	10,372	9.08
Total, Benares Division			16,399	0	0	356,480	21.76
32	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur ..	534	0	0	4,294	8.02
33	Buxa	Melaulwal ..	125	0	0	10,001	87.93
34	Azamgarh	Azamgarh ..	1,425	0	0	10,442	13.64
Total, Gorakhpur Division			2,084	0	0	31,717	16.66
35	Kumaon	Nain Tal ..	2,808	0	71	7,883	2.72
36	Garhwal	Haldwani ..	473	1	11	4,547	5.08
37	Thakur	Nal ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Kumaon Division			3,371	1	22	12,830	3.81
TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES			99,478	2	174	1,648,027	16.63
38	Lucknow	Lucknow ..	16,000	0	0	249,611	15.60
39	Unao	Unao ..	4,507	0	0	12,831	2.79
40	Rae Bareilly	Rae Bareilly ..	4,471	1	14	18,798	4.22
41	Shajapur	Shajapur ..	354	0	0	17,140	17.79
42	Hardoi	Sandila ..	657	0	0	10,613	26.50
43	Aligarh	Lakhanpur ..	982	2	0	8,073	8.22
Total, Lucknow Division			27,671	3	14	323,175	11.68
44	Fyzabad	Fyzabad ..	8,330	0	0	72,086	8.73
45	Gonda	Gonda ..	1,353	1	19	17,428	12.87
46	Bahraich	Bahraich ..	1,715	0	0	24,010	13.79
47	Siddhaur	Siddhaur ..	846	0	0	4,751	10.47
48	Parbhani	Nal ..	...	...	...	...	...
49	Dara Bani	Dara Bani ..	1,455	3	35	14,432	9.92
Total, Fyzabad Division			13,720	1	11	137,338	10.01
TOTAL, OUDH			41,392	0	27	460,513	11.13
TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH			140,885	3	44	2,100,140	11.97
50	Rampur	Tanda ..	126	0	0	8,772	69.92
51	Telari Garhwal	Nal ..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, NATIVE STATES			126	0	0	8,772	69.92

APPENDIX XI.

Showing the density of population in the typical towns of the provinces

City Area

Serial number	District	Town	City area			City population	Density.
			A	R	P		
1	Dehra Dún	Dehra	190	0	0	7,384	55.10
2	Nadwani	Nadwani	741	0	0	15,450	50.45
3	Nawalpuri	Kanaiya	174	0	0	9,998	54.42
4	Meerut	Meerut	288	2	17	48,604	167.67
5	Aligarh	Aligarh	115	0	0	11,296	100.84
6			1,407	0	20	55,211	37.03
	Total, Meerut Division		2,154	2	37	131,410	61.64
7	Meerut	Meerut	Nil			No return submitted	
8	Agra	Agra	530	0	0	75,184	150.32
9	Farukhabad	Farukhabad	867	0	0	65,803	75.42
10	Mamun	Mamun	187	0	0	9,217	15.41
11	Etawah	Etawah	493	0	19	36,415	75.63
12	Etah	Etah	135	0	0	10,650	118.89
	Total, Agra Division		2,181	0	19	202,671	92.64
13	Barilly	Barilly	1,171	0	0	78,089	66.68
14	Benares	Benares	193	0	0	22,430	55.47
15	Benares	Benares	512	0	0	15,472	111.37
16	Moradabad	Moradabad	469	1	10	72,068	156.36
17	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur	1,119	0	25	76,578	51.54
18	Prithvi	Prithvi	168	0	0	9,421	85.19
	Total, Rohilkhand Division		4,260	1	35	312,158	74.32
19	Cawnpore	Cawnpore	737	0	0	17,845	187.01
20	Tejgaon	Tejgaon	413	0	0	17,848	87.37
21	Banda	Banda	649	1	15	21,706	46.19
22	Hanuman	Hanuman	92	0	0	4,410	69.67
23	Aligarh	Aligarh	1,171	2	0	91,201	64.72
24	Jhansi	Jhansi	451	1	0	47,075	75.16
25	Jhansi	Jhansi	215	3	24	14,808	62.11
26	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	114	0	42	5,795	51.101
	Total, Allahabad Division		5,011	0	10.5	314,120	92.68
27	Benares	Benares	660	0	0	86,920	101.07
28	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	647	2	21	5,767	81.11
29	Jaunpur	Jaunpur	988	0	0	21,109	27.15
30	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	192	0	0	15,579	81.02
31	Bahra	Bahra	247	2	21	192,142	67.61
	Total, Benares Division		2,427	2	21	192,142	67.61
32	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	71	0	0	1,262	60.31
33	Bahra	Bahra	125	0	0	10,991	87.94
34	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	427	0	29.7	18,431	55.72
	Total, Gorakhpur Division		543	0	29.7	33,501	64.01
35	Kumaon	Kumaon	22	2	8.5	3,172	27.44
36	Gairwal	Gairwal	61	1	8	1,673	74.60
37	Tara	Tara	Nil			No return submitted	
	Total, Kumaon Division		83	0	6.5	4,845	114.26
	Total, North-Western Provinces		16,114	1	17	1,227,741	76.08
38	Lucknow	Lucknow	5,642	0	16	212,715	95.17
39	Unao	Unao	154	0	0	9,277	60.37
40	Unao	Unao	277	2	17	1,631	51.15
41	Rae Bareilly	Rae Bareilly	211	1	30	16,454	77.75
42	Benares	Benares	440	0	0	16,881	29.27
43	Kheri	Kheri	87	1	18	5,771	66.01
	Total, Lucknow Division		6,402	2	1	29,171	45.94
44	Pythia	Pythia	745	0	0	14,447	53.53
45	Unao	Unao	239	1	24	14,491	60.70
46	Benares	Benares	1,199	1	0	21,126	19.53
47	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	53	2	29	6,574	55.16
48	Patna	Patna	191	2	20	14,999	67.65
49	Benares	Benares	Nil			No return submitted	
	Total, Patna Division		2,421	1	24	76,719	77.46
	Total, Oudh		8,624	1	25	38,450	44.16
	Total, N.W. Provinces		23,036	2	29.7	1,615,615	61.78
50	Rampur	Rampur	120	0	0	8,772	71.10
51	Tehri Garhwal	Tehri Garhwal	Nil			No return submitted	
	Total, Native States		120	0	0	8,772	73.10

APPENDIX XII.

Showing the density of population in the typical towns of the provinces.

(Selected Mohallas)

Serial number	District	Town	Area of densest Mohalla	Population of densest Mohalla	Density
			A B P		
1	Dehra Dun	Dehra	7 0 0	1,578	225.43
2	Sehrawan	Deoband	2 2 13	538	238.44
3	Muzaffarnagar	Kanalia	9 0 0	1,297	144.11
4	Muzut	Muzut	22 3 25	3,896	170.10
5	Bulandshahr	Shikarpur	10 0 0	1,672	167.20
6	Aligarh	Kul	28 2 0	2,360	83.14
Total, Meerut Division			79 3 38	11,450	141.99
7	Muttra	Nil			
8	Agra	Agra	6 0 0	2,164	360.67
9	Farukhabad	Farukhabad	12 0 0	1,021	85.08
10	Meerut	Shikhabad	29 0 0	2,195	75.02
11	Etawah	Etawah	2 2 30	712	283.07
12	Etah	Kangay	34 0 0	4,505	132.60
Total, Agra Division			84 2 20	10,567	126.46
13	Barilly	Barilly	22 0 0	1,179	114.20
14	Bijnor	Nagina	25 0 0	1,551	62.04
15	Budaun	Budaun	1 1 40	452	218.87
16	Moradabad	Moradabad	1 1 34	643	471.05
17	Shikhabad	Shikhabad	54 3 15	2,914	53.11
18	Phildut	Bawalpur	10 2 0	1,015	99.48
Total, Rohilkhand Division			115 0 39	9,672	83.99
19	Cawnpore	Cawnpore	14 0 0	0,227	441.79
20	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	14 0 0	2,091	149.36
21	Handa	Handa	47 3 0	3,221	67.49
22	Hannu pur	Hannu pur	25 0 0	2,018	80.72
23	Alahabad	Alahabad	15 0 0	5,037	315.90
24	Jhansi	Jhansi	29 2 7	1,695	77.46
25	Kunch	Kunch	12 0 32	991	81.49
26	Lalitpur	Tilchhat	41 0 16	1,759	66.46
Total, Allahabad Division			179 2 15	25,917	127.77
27	Benares	Benares	13 2 18	2,622	192.61
28	Mirzapur	Mirzapur	42 4 35	5,786	141.83
29	Jampur	Jampur	44 0 0	1,060	71.18
30	Ghazipur	Nil			
31	Balla	Balla	61 0 0	5,160	84.79
Total, Benares Division			151 2 4	11,528	86.54
32	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	5 0 0	306	61.29
33	Basti	Mehendawal	10 0 0	1,582	158.20
34	Amroha	Amroha	25 2 15 5	1,945	75.48
Total, Gorakhpur Division			40 2 19 5	4,822	94.09
35	Kanun	Upper Bazar	7 2 26 15	2,653	342.06
		Lower Bazar	15 0 11 1/4	2,549	169.10
		Halidwani	3 2 1 1/2	307	87.46
36	Gashali	Nil			
37	Tank	Nil			
Total, Kanun Division			26 1 1/2	5,470	208.52
TOTAL, N-W PROVINCES			470 3 16 9	78,466	155.09
38	Lucknow	Lucknow	17 0 0	4,102	261.21
39	Unao	Unao	21 0 0	1,457	69.36
40	Rae Bareilly	Rae Bareilly	120 0 37	5,883	48.01
41	Sitapur	Sitapur	91 0 0	8,946	98.19
42	Harden	Sandila	262 0 0	7,819	29.92
43	Kheri	Fakhpur	28 2 22	2,236	78.13
Total, Lucknow Division			539 2 19	30,863	57.11
44	Fyzabad	Fyzabad	2 3 22	217	85.64
45	Gonda	Gonda	22 0 11	1,606	72.77
46	Beharich	Beharich	90 2 29	4,761	41.50
47	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	9 1 37	1,065	112.33
48	Purabgarh	Nil			
49	Bareilly	Nawabganj	12 2 0	1,980	160.88
Total, Fyzabad Division			127 2 10	8,565	62.26
TOTAL OUDH			677 1 29	39,417	58.19
TOTAL, N-W PROVINCES AND OUDH			1,354 1 4 6	117,882	86.95
50	Hannu pur	Tanda	18 0 35	1,626	89.25
51	Fatehgarh	Nil			
TOTAL NATIVE STATES			18 0 35	1,626	89.25

APPENDIX XIII.

Showing the average death-rate from different causes for ten years

Division	Total number	District	Cholera	Small-pox	Fever	Dysentery and diarrhoea	All causes
BENGAL	1	Poona Dún	98	64	1494	658	2295
	2	Baháranpur	24	38	1901	352	3794
	3	Murásháranpur	12	28	1295	87	3170
	4	Morut	22	19	4597	80	3852
	5	Bulandshahr	93	80	7166	123	3706
	6	Aligarh	65	75	2846	168	3246
ORA	7	Muttra	42	18	2655	163	2866
	8	Agra	60	46	2657	144	3278
	9	Farukhabad	71	96	3183	66	3717
	10	Mathura	42	73	2701	18	3162
	11	Etawah	70	119	2747	110	3280
	12	Khat	60	84	2707	22	3490
JOBILHAND	13	Bareilly	173	114	3081	191	3755
	14	Bijnor	97	195	2119	175	3266
	15	Budaun	35	107	2967	169	3709
	16	Monsabud	107	90	1714	351	1100
	17	Shahjahanpur	197	119	2491	294	3612
	18	Fatehabad	264	136	2985	71	3558
MILAHABAD	19	Cawnpore	85	71	3020	287	4681
	20	Fatehpur	111	131	2816	145	3856
	21	Banda	201	70	2192	196	4118
	22	Hazratganj	163	68	2164	906	4222
	23	Almohad	107	70	2147	102	2805
	24	Jhansi	267	210	2219	511	4295
MUNARI	25	Jaloun	217	61	2560	732	3990
	26	Lalitpur	71	214	1131	754	3075
	27	Benares	171	91	2211	201	3688
	28	Mirzapur	130	70	2287	065	2956
	29	Jaunpur	120	61	2131	12	2509
	30	Ghazipur	165	67	2164	54	2764
GORAKHNUR	31	Bellu	168	41	2061	11	2451
	32	Gomakhur	160	128	1598	159	2740
	33	Basti	218	130	1918	26	2863
	34	Amungah	156	16	1979	186	2725
	35	Kunamm	217	10	1161	520	2500
	36	Garwal	57	91	1219	997	2150
LUCKNOW	37	Turki	142	57	1458	158	2278
	38	Lucknow	170	257	2506	112	3396
	39	Unao	110	303	2488	96	3196
	40	Rae Bareilly	257	164	2511	98	3302
	41	Nagpur	179	240	2552	51	3227
	42	Harden	102	295	2160	38	3159
FIZABAD	43	Khetri	470	479	2431	10	4098
	44	Fyzabad	118	130	2292	112	2921
	45	Gonda	223	410	2161	11	3971
	46	Balmukh	204	260	2111	10	3019
	47	Sultanpur	197	168	2165	89	3066
	48	Parbhaur	152	261	1808	107	3128
Total, N-W P and Oudh	49	Dara Banki	201	269	2428	75	3156
			188	121	2471	153	3259

APPENDIX XIV.

Showing percentages of variations of population in the tahsils of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Serial number of tahsil	Name of district	Name of tahsil	Percentage of variation on total population	Serial number of tahsil	Name of district	Name of tahsil	Percentage of variation on total population
1	Dehra Dún	Dehra	+18.78	40	Farukhabad	Kanauj	+2.02
2		Kalu	+12.37	41		Tirwa	-1.97
3		Saharanpur	+6.91	42		Citrangan	-9.5
4		Deoband	-2.57	43		Farukhabad (Sadri)	-4.01
5	Saharanpur	Roorkee	+5.8007	44	Mau	Kanung	-3.77
6		Nukde	-4.45	45		Aligarh	-3.77
7		Muzaffarnagar	+1.87	46		Meinpur	-6.64
8		Kasana	-1.03	47		Bhongnon	-7.31
9	Muzaffarnagar	Jansath	+5.27	48	Mau	Kerani	+3.03
10		Barhama	+1.79	49		Shakelabad	-3.305
11		Meerut	+11.08	50		Munafabad	-4.28
12		Ghazabad	+95	51	Fateh	Etawah	+2.49
13	Meerut	Mowana	+11.28	52		Bhatina	+5.29
14		Bighat	+64	53		Belluna	-2.67
15		Sirihama	+5.81	54		Phaphund	-3.33
16	Bulandshahr	Hapur	+6.08	55	Etah	Amiya	-0.1
17		Amulshahr	+1.307	56		Etah	+6.06
18		Bulandshahr	+7.65	57		Kaganj	-11.42
19		Sikandarabad	-4.96	58		Aliganj	-16.41
20	Aligarh	Khurja	+4.01	59	Bareilly	Jalawar	+1.77
21		Atrauli	+11.07	60		Faridpur	+7.796
22		Aligarh	+94	61		Bareilly	+1.16
23		Iglase	-4.71	62		Amia	-69
24	Muzia	Khon	-5.995	63	Bijnor	Muzung	-5.59
25		Hathara	+1.401	64		Baher	-5.14
26		Sikandra Rao	+1.16	65		Nawalgunj	+6.03
27		Muttia (Sadri)	+6.63	66	Bijnor	Bijnor	+7.89
28	Muzia	Chivita	+10.22	67		Najibabad	+17.45
29		Kosi	-7.77	68		Nagina	+7.69
30		Mit	-6.27	69		Dhampur	+7.03
31		Mahabon	+17.25	70		Chandpur	+11.72
32	Etanpur	Sakhal	+14.14	71	Buland	Gonnaur	+7.53
33		Etanpur	+8.81	72		Banah	-2.14
34		Etanpur	+3.45	73		Sahaswan	+64
35		Bah	+4.11	74		Buland	+1.96
36	Agra	Fatehabad	+3.52	75	Dataganj	Dataganj	+4.87
37		Agra (Sadri)	+2.23				
38		Kerani	-6.72				
39		Khanpur	+1.88				

APPENDIX XIV.

Showing percentages of variations of population in the tahsils of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—
(continued).

Serial number of tahsil.	Name of district.	Name of tahsil.	Percentage of variation on total population.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of district.	Name of tahsil.	Percentage of variation on total population.
76	Moradabad	Moradabad ...	+3 86	113	Hamirpur ...	Hamirpur ...	+7 01
77		Thakurdwara ...	+10 86	113		Mackara ...	-5 12
78		Bikari ...	+ 00	114		Rāth ...	-7 09
79		Sambhal ...	-1 003	116		Kulpahar ...	+1 58
80		Amroha ...	+6 09	116		Mahoba ...	+8 06
81	Shahjahanpur.	Hamirpur ...	-7 08	117	Allahabad ..	Maudha ...	+14 96
82		Shahjahanpur ...	+6 38	118		Allahabad ...	+7 87
83		Jalaabad ...	+0 24	119		Sursen ...	+5 304
84		Tilhar ...	+10 208	120		Manjhanpur ...	-0 48
85		Powsayan ...	+1 54	121		Sorsan ...	+1 07
86	Filibid ...	Powsayan ...	+1 54	122	Allahabad ..	Phulpur ...	+2 23
87		Bimlipur ...	+6 42	123		Handia ...	+1 26
88		Filibid ...	+8 507	124		Karchana ...	+8 64
89		Purnapur ...	+7 08	125		Ibra ...	+10 46
90		Akbarpur ...	-6 96	126		Meja ...	+1 57
91	Cawnpore ..	Bulhar ...	-85	127	Jhansi ...	Jhansi ...	+17 86
92		Bhogpur ...	+0 64	128		Mau ...	+8 00000
93		Cawnpore ...	+12 18	129		Garia ...	+1 17
94		Durgpur ...	-2 008	130		Moth ...	+4 13
95		Basulabad ...	-2 68	131		Lalitpur ...	+19 45
96	Fatehpur ...	Narwal ...	-2 29	132	Jahan ...	Mehroni ...	+5 86
97		Shamsipur ...	-1 93	133		Orsi ...	-0 40
98		Qidampur ...	+3 88	134		Kilpi ...	-3 96
99		Fatehpur ...	-1 21	135		Jalaun ...	-0 16
100		Kalaupur ...	- 33	136		Kunch ...	+ 95
101	Banda ...	Kora ...	+5 83	137	Bcnares ...	Bcnares ...	+3 10
102		Ghāsiapur ...	+2 46	138		Gangapur ...	+ 53
103		Khakhra ...	+0 64	139		Chandauli ...	+4 605
104		Khagā ...	+ 83	140		Mirzapur ...	-1 41
105		Bānda ...	-0 30	141		Chunar ...	+1 69
106	Bānda ...	Palani ...	+0 64	142	Mirzapur ...	Robertson ...	+5 63
107		Bāber ...	+12 74	143		Kour ...	+2 80
108		Kanain ...	+2 63	144		Chakra ...	+5 13
109		Mau ...	-1 29	145		Jaunpur ...	+4 058
110		Karā ...	+2 78	146		Marban ...	+4 62
111	Gurwan ...	Budam ...	-3 53	147	Jaunpur ...	Machhhalahr ...	+3 49
		Gurwan ...	-3 53	148		Khatulan ...	+6 6906
				149		Kerak ...	+4 802

APPENDIX XIV.

Showing percentages of variations of population in the tahsils of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—
(concluded).

Serial number of tahsil.	Name of district.	Name of tahsil.	Percentage of variation on total population.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of district.	Name of tahsil.	Percentage of variation on total population.
150	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	+5.71	187	Rae Bareilly ...	Rae Bareilly ...	+11.44
151		Korantadih ...	+11.84	188		Dahanu ...	+5.05
152		Zamania ...	+9.29	189		Darghyaganj ...	+12.02
153		Saifpur ...	+3.22	190		Salon ...	+6.88
154	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	+2.16	191	Sitapur ...	Sitapur ...	+13.08
155		Rasra ...	+4.09	192		Solihani ...	+11.85
156		Bansdih ...	-2.005	193		Mirakh ...	+13.82
157		Bansgaon ...	+8.798	194		Bawan ...	+10.82
158	Gorakhpur ...	Maharajganj ...	+39.85	195	Hardoi ...	Hardoi ...	+17.22
159		Padma ...	+8.17	196		Sandila ...	+10.70
160		Hata ...	+16.97	197		Bulgram ...	+8.66
161		Deoria ...	+7.63	198		Shalabad ...	+14.30
162	Gorakhpur (Sadr)	Gorakhpur (Sadr) ...	+14.72	199	Kheri ...	Lakhimpur ...	+10.66
163		Domaraganj ...	+11.73	200		Mubamdi ...	+11.04
164		Bidua ...	+7.05	201		Nighasan ...	+4.13
165		Hiraya ...	+5.15	202	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	+8.81
166	Basti ...	Basti ...	+12.03	203		Akbarpur ...	+15.20
167		Khailabad ...	+11.39	204		Tunda ...	+17.48
168		Deogson ...	+10.62	205		Bikapur ...	+8.690
169	Azamgarh ...	Nunabad ...	+3.904	206	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	+15.09
170		Mahul ...	+10.13	207		Taraiaganj ...	+0.21
171		Sagri ...	+4.998	208		Utraula ...	+20.66
172		Muhammabad ...	+10.008	209	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	+14.05
173	Almora ...	Champurawat ...	+20.43	210		Kaimganj ...	+12.35
174		Almora ...	+14.80	211		Nasirpur ...	+15.04
175		Pauri ...	+17.99	212	Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur ...	+13.43
176		Rudrapur ...	-2.40	213		Munafrikhna ...	+13.66
177	Naini Tal	Kilpuri ...	+15.197	214		Ametia ...	+10.30
178		Kashpur ...	-2.407	215		Kashpur ...	+11.40
179		Bhabar ...	+9.91	216	Pantnagarh ...	Pantnagarh ...	+9.17
180		Lucknow ...	+8.17	217		Patti ...	+6.23
181	Lucknow	Mohannalaganj ...	+10.21	218		Konda ...	+7.15
182		Mahababad ...	+14.699	219		...	...
183		Unao ...	+2.66	220	Bara Banki	Nawabganj ...	+14.68
184		Saifpur ...	+8.82	221		Haidarganj ...	+14.304
185	Unao	Purwa ...	+5.35	222		Ramanahalgat ...	+6.43
186		Mohau ...	+7.88	223		Fatchpur ...	+8.08

APPENDIX XV

Comparing the 1881 population with that of the present census aged 10 or more.

Division.	Serial number	District.	Population over 10.	Population 1881	Excess of (b) over (a)	Percentage of excess on a.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIRYIT	1	Dohn Ddn	180,095	144,070	13,975	9.70
	2	Saharanpur	753,307	674,444	223,237	29.69
	3	Muzaffarnagar	684,487	738,444	174,957	25.66
	4	Meerut	1,047,404	1,313,197	265,743	25.23
	5	Dehli	714,116	924,822	210,707	29.78
	6	Aligarh	785,558	1,021,197	245,234	31.03
AGRA	7	Mottra	538,754	671,090	132,736	10.70
	8	Agra	781,457	974,450	222,199	28.69
	9	Parahabad	584,264	907,608	240,348	27.47
	10	Mathura	580,195	801,210	221,021	27.58
	11	Etawah	540,256	722,471	172,115	28.06
	12	Etah	541,774	750,628	214,749	28.38
ROHILKHAND	13	Bareilly	750,443	1,030,090	271,408	36.28
	14	Bijnor	580,134	721,450	141,317	19.88
	15	Dehra	688,530	900,451	217,921	24.06
	16	Moradabad	872,530	1,155,173	282,643	34.66
	17	Shahjahanpur	674,920	850,946	182,026	27.24
	18	Pilibhit	317,546	461,001	101,005	31.84
AZAMGARH	19	Cawnpore	927,151	1,181,890	254,245	27.52
	20	Fatehpur	570,524	683,745	154,222	23.40
	21	Banda	518,036	608,608	179,572	28.71
	22	Hamirpur	390,154	507,287	127,133	32.61
	23	Almora	1,145,704	1,474,100	328,400	28.27
	24	Jhansi	301,105	344,227	32,122	6.03
BAGELKOT	25	Jalaun	270,006	419,142	121,236	28.90
	26	Lalitpur	189,007	240,088	51,121	23.78
BHOJPUR	27	Benares	677,153	808,084	215,571	31.14
	28	Mirzapur	808,164	1,130,750	298,559	36.97
	29	Jaunpur	307,081	1,207,053	301,780	24.06
	30	Ghazipur	776,856	1,014,009	237,243	23.20
	31	Balia	676,257	924,769	248,506	26.87
UNNAO	32	Gorakhpur	2,088,812	2,617,120	528,308	20.18
	33	Basti	1,352,162	1,630,112	278,150	21.19
	34	Azamgarh	1,234,166	1,601,654	371,288	23.13
KANUNJ	35	Kannauj	408,716	497,511	81,925	17.20
	36	Orchha	202,111	345,029	60,518	14.61
	37	Gonda	159,870	206,944	47,127	22.70
Total, North-Western Provinces			58,162,117	82,730,128	7,588,011	23.00
LUCKNOW	38	Lucknow	678,219	696,824	118,505	17.00
	39	Unao	608,578	891,040	280,461	29.20
	40	Rae Bareilly	798,793	971,905	173,112	21.28
	41	Sitapur	776,318	958,251	181,933	18.98
	42	Harden	602,876	987,670	144,794	18.71
	43	Khurr	657,722	851,924	174,000	20.01
FARUKH	44	Fyzabad	880,616	1,081,419	200,803	18.86
	45	Gonda	1,041,961	1,270,921	228,960	18.01
	46	Bulandshahr	722,330	879,046	156,716	17.74
	47	Saidpur	777,278	972,122	194,844	22.01
	48	Parbhani	652,877	817,047	164,170	22.01
	49	Bareilly	828,370	1,026,788	198,418	19.24
Total, Oudh			8,176,208	11,797,741	2,211,143	19.41
Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh			34,338,715	44,107,869	3,707,154	22.14
NATIVE STATES	50	Rampur	415,900	541,011	126,014	23.41
	51	Tehri Garhwal	172,514	199,836	27,022	13.92
Total, Native States			687,814	741,760	158,038	20.75

APPEN

Showing the death returns by districts

Serial number.	District.	1881.		1882.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Dabra Dîn	1,748	1,846	1,821	1,209
2	Saharanpur	10,798	17,610	18,890	16,485
3	Musaffarnagar	12,943	11,016	13,655	10,411
4	Meerut	20,140	22,854	24,798	20,741
5	Panditnagar	15,011	13,143	14,028	12,681
6	Aligarh	14,979	12,308	13,100	10,932
	Total, Meerut Division	61,810	78,224	86,522	72,420
7	Muttra	10,144	7,067	10,103	8,311
8	Agro	14,868	12,141	15,773	13,923
9	Parukhahad	15,785	13,318	15,263	13,109
10	Mauipuri	13,196	10,113	12,603	10,668
11	Eidwah	12,018	10,220	11,845	9,820
12	Etah	11,873	9,583	12,105	10,440
	Total, Agro Division	76,264	68,040	77,082	65,708
13	Bareilly	15,177	17,510	27,038	25,801
14	Bijnor	9,869	8,748	11,555	10,118
15	Budana	13,414	12,060	13,665	12,520
16	Mordahad	20,501	18,881	20,035	23,551
17	Sikhiyahpur	13,323	11,110	18,010	16,518
18	Pilibhit	7,080	6,550	12,017	11,224
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	84,344	74,827	114,580	103,408
19	Cawnpore	25,038	23,848	26,033	23,552
20	Fatehpur	12,868	11,425	14,578	13,030
21	Banda	10,735	9,851	14,518	11,799
22	Hamirpur	9,285	7,138	10,562	9,000
23	Allahabad	22,177	19,740	23,620	19,880
24	Jhansi	6,774	5,707	6,869	5,963
25	Jaloun	8,875	7,100	7,928	6,777
26	Lalitpur	4,404	3,584	4,454	3,995
	Total, Allahabad Division	100,791	87,320	107,721	98,507
27	Benares	16,797	15,618	19,618	17,405
28	Mirzapur	17,965	16,584	22,806	18,823
29	Jaunpur	18,257	15,972	20,817	16,978
30	Ghazipur	18,485	15,907	19,008	15,177
31	Balia	16,523	15,800	14,118	11,387
	Total, Benares Division	87,307	80,021	94,259	79,329
32	Gorakhpur	22,439	47,772	45,768	80,507
33	Basti	28,075	20,679	25,040	22,946
34	Amangarh	27,247	24,353	29,814	23,408
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	108,361	98,908	100,225	86,921
35	Kunmun	5,648	4,850	5,545	4,026
36	Garhwal	4,010	3,609	4,204	3,707
37	Tara	5,445	4,353	5,546	5,707
	Total, Kunmun Division	15,100	12,821	16,296	14,100
	TOTAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	664,065	408,236	505,600	514,508
38	Lucknow	11,438	10,251	14,372	13,078
39	Unao	14,031	12,389	14,026	13,435
40	Rae Bareilly	18,980	12,873	13,207	15,087
41	Sitapur	16,062	11,028	22,686	19,725
42	Hardi	15,515	16,848	15,585	13,631
43	Kheri	18,568	11,211	16,063	13,085
	Total, Lucknow Division	80,338	70,480	97,911	86,538
44	Fyzabad	20,550	18,078	20,132	17,411
45	Gonda	18,734	17,064	16,564	14,447
46	Bahraich	18,783	11,234	11,711	9,687
47	Sultampur	16,079	15,067	16,480	15,235
48	Parbhargh	18,102	16,202	16,865	14,775
49	Barn Banki	16,409	16,480	18,467	17,120
	Total, Fyzabad Division	99,427	91,813	101,239	89,046
	TOTAL, OUDH	180,870	161,803	180,160	175,581
	TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH	744,485	658,088	794,740	690,857

DIX XVI.

for the years 1881 to 1890.

1883.		1884.		1885		1886	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,649	1,134	1,670	1,201	1,622	1,243	1,205	1,237
15,069	13,017	20,002	20,969	20,892	18,200	17,451	14,661
12,189	10,114	18,560	16,604	16,791	14,300	15,205	11,198
21,400	18,280	21,480	27,764	20,955	29,826	24,191	21,679
13,535	11,543	17,132	15,480	22,769	21,604	20,638	18,004
12,064	10,007	22,813	20,023	21,083	18,628	18,211	15,209
70,830	65,078	118,700	108,060	114,602	102,808	90,596	84,643
8,463	6,941	12,450	10,820	10,145	8,180	9,763	7,918
15,994	13,594	21,011	18,959	16,471	14,888	15,193	13,149
16,446	14,355	22,415	20,169	20,768	18,041	17,180	14,814
12,900	10,287	16,503	13,107	14,820	12,044	12,789	9,877
11,176	8,636	13,331	11,278	14,670	12,209	11,169	10,036
10,106	8,228	17,141	14,635	13,576	12,188	14,170	10,835
75,015	61,820	102,800	89,328	93,614	77,341	82,473	67,126
10,118	14,171	19,385	17,780	20,307	18,276	14,083	20,724
16,700	9,710	12,423	11,839	13,188	12,730	15,154	14,325
16,233	14,748	19,000	17,479	21,878	19,581	19,826	20,040
18,708	16,129	27,085	26,422	29,422	28,119	37,340	19,079
14,747	13,770	15,903	14,727	16,315	15,559	19,541	17,352
8,670	8,670	7,085	6,881	9,760	8,633	9,218	7,708
88,665	74,087	102,407	91,850	108,186	100,421	107,171	119,028
22,311	12,850	41,007	28,543	25,182	22,017	22,016	20,621
11,640	10,678	16,129	16,495	11,321	11,207	19,108	9,016
14,307	12,169	16,561	14,116	8,792	7,478	9,110	7,875
10,067	8,446	14,898	11,183	8,639	7,180	9,129	8,828
17,285	14,069	18,780	15,714	17,427	14,118	18,084	15,808
4,359	6,380	8,409	7,359	5,271	5,114	6,126	5,190
7,106	6,018	10,161	9,852	7,445	6,908	6,911	6,989
3,970	3,245	4,018	3,853	4,607	3,792	5,212	4,717
96,064	80,711	114,805	107,874	88,180	70,289	84,614	76,908
13,026	10,902	12,125	10,105	13,191	11,752	11,579	14,104
15,917	12,500	17,025	11,915	11,611	12,563	17,107	15,118
14,994	21,948	16,607	14,834	11,100	11,879	20,117	16,102
10,862	9,043	11,364	11,695	14,478	13,764	19,609	17,674
10,111	8,308	12,061	10,902	11,618	10,101	10,529	8,520
68,071	64,361	71,182	69,321	68,076	69,889	82,162	72,948
31,083	29,682	40,947	34,814	36,611	31,115	32,275	27,280
18,483	16,186	22,410	19,709	21,577	20,712	25,116	21,118
16,517	14,544	21,084	18,609	24,116	22,230	29,154	26,115
66,083	64,412	94,501	82,551	82,567	78,207	87,114	78,110
5,020	4,194	6,269	5,494	5,409	5,291	5,181	5,316
4,320	2,800	3,881	3,542	4,204	4,050	3,764	3,441
6,613	4,592	5,007	5,607	5,719	4,944	6,750	6,479
14,688	12,075	16,960	14,131	14,642	14,115	15,107	11,225
476,298	406,331	624,180	507,485	601,426	507,210	612,569	614,827
14,972	13,058	12,068	10,758	19,438	11,201	14,324	12,722
14,166	13,033	15,208	14,524	12,462	11,507	11,970	14,711
15,646	14,323	17,140	16,121	17,564	17,864	15,264	14,255
16,141	13,175	14,177	11,555	14,223	12,974	16,481	14,170
17,720	15,897	18,561	16,007	14,021	14,325	16,072	13,607
11,435	9,910	12,209	10,874	10,778	9,650	11,990	9,896
69,080	60,690	60,413	79,136	62,289	76,681	82,867	77,140
14,650	11,754	16,750	13,411	16,941	14,187	18,884	15,978
17,320	16,210	26,468	23,720	19,159	17,547	22,179	19,090
12,607	10,684	19,173	16,167	12,083	11,104	12,054	11,190
12,009	9,182	16,187	13,418	13,749	11,866	16,796	14,756
11,788	10,755	17,918	16,487	14,809	12,719	15,867	14,280
20,635	19,244	14,926	11,703	16,798	15,609	17,715	16,124
88,674	77,569	100,027	96,202	92,221	82,470	102,873	91,576
177,003	158,105	199,440	174,897	174,613	159,950	190,710	160,516
602,801	508,396	629,620	731,732	744,030	606,800	783,270	684,348

APPEN

Showing the death returns by districts

Serial number.	District.	1887.		1888	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Delhra Dén	2,845	1,723	1,772	1,363
2	Saharapur	21,406	18,364	16,271	13,183
3	Muzaffarnagar	13,112	10,610	12,508	10,444
4	Meerut	31,970	28,538	29,582	19,728
5	Unnao	23,822	20,620	16,832	18,081
6	Aligarh	23,014	18,566	18,751	14,575
	Total, Meerut Division	115,570	98,823	90,118	72,850
7	Muttra	12,238	10,878	12,011	9,016
8	Agra	18,245	16,260	15,994	13,653
9	Farrukhabad	19,627	16,795	15,019	12,805
10	Mathura	12,595	9,898	11,604	9,550
11	Etawah	15,393	11,776	10,956	9,270
12	Etah	15,056	11,087	15,214	11,870
	Total, Agra Division	94,456	77,694	82,307	67,064
13	Bareilly	18,218	14,063	17,647	15,081
14	Bijnor	12,980	11,000	11,421	9,508
15	Jyotsna	16,725	15,775	17,863	14,863
16	Moradabad	27,482	24,472	24,808	22,226
17	Shahjahanpur	10,733	14,274	16,299	14,998
18	Pilibhit	9,110	7,055	9,111	6,790
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	104,216	87,008	96,841	82,545
19	Cawnpore	31,577	28,811	21,500	20,089
20	Fatehpur	15,464	14,460	12,604	12,114
21	Meerut	15,189	12,207	19,240	11,407
22	Hamirpur	15,896	14,576	11,861	10,025
23	Alahabad	28,050	20,609	21,275	19,018
24	Jhansi	12,464	11,302	7,729	5,088
25	Jaloun	14,240	18,425	9,195	7,083
26	Lalitpur	6,406	5,880	4,437	3,796
	Total, Allahabad Division	135,073	122,459	101,651	90,440
27	Benares	15,473	14,865	16,449	14,509
28	Mirzapur	21,568	19,134	18,700	17,048
29	Jaunpur	16,180	12,061	13,600	10,015
30	Ghazipur	13,657	16,184	12,535	11,700
31	Balla	11,801	9,737	9,580	8,557
	Total, Benares Division	79,044	67,001	70,953	62,403
32	Gorakhpur	38,022	33,363	33,181	29,091
33	Basti	24,906	23,335	19,486	18,227
34	Amargari	20,401	18,073	19,078	17,091
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	83,419	74,771	72,545	64,910
35	Kannan	6,607	6,287	6,448	5,498
36	Gazimail	4,979	4,693	4,778	4,433
37	Tarai	6,948	5,429	5,505	4,618
	Total, Kannan Division	17,994	10,407	16,731	14,440
	TOTAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	629,701	545,062	530,141	454,767
38	Lucknow	15,910	14,527	12,977	12,401
39	Unao	20,720	19,030	16,004	15,712
40	Jae Hazra	20,425	19,762	14,232	13,573
41	Sitapur	17,322	14,846	16,348	14,441
42	Haroon	17,669	15,289	16,267	14,626
43	Khari	13,005	10,785	14,741	12,471
	Total, Lucknow Division	105,401	95,000	80,544	88,087
44	Fyzabad	16,790	14,080	14,093	14,000
45	Gonda	24,797	22,469	17,485	15,038
46	Bahraich	12,808	10,602	13,400	11,548
47	Shikhar	18,014	16,238	14,703	12,553
48	Parbhari	19,001	11,605	12,867	12,083
49	Jae Banki	21,068	23,016	14,547	13,766
	Total, Fyzabad Division	109,547	97,899	86,547	79,878
	TOTAL, OUDH	215,008	192,908	179,800	162,915
	TOTAL, N-W PROVINCES AND OUDH	843,709	737,970	700,431	617,682

DIX XVI.

for the years 1881 to 1890—(concluded).

1880.		1890.		Total.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1,857	1,336	2,923	1,942	32,708	19,017	19,661
16,444	13,826	24,447	21,570	875,110	208,745	174,745
12,045	10,730	10,988	17,145	20,8107	143,291	121,891
24,430	20,104	28,812	24,720	604,297	207,790	231,301
17,863	14,351	20,663	17,795	447,511	186,002	161,500
21,384	16,846	31,650	17,721	312,910	187,707	155,112
94,164	77,272	117,702	100,553	1,965,575	1,004,898	861,185
13,840	10,780	14,784	11,764	209,311	115,851	94,403
18,412	15,659	20,404	16,870	320,364	172,168	146,195
10,846	12,686	21,172	17,051	334,047	180,815	153,232
12,627	9,008	15,310	12,259	240,748	141,965	106,983
12,539	10,134	16,760	13,474	240,652	142,516	106,100
14,544	10,883	16,776	12,971	254,717	142,150	112,701
87,707	68,660	105,406	83,180	1,400,100	877,401	722,099
16,276	14,017	10,776	17,694	488,161	299,567	181,556
11,625	9,291	15,917	12,901	244,215	124,407	110,138
14,143	11,840	17,756	15,043	315,043	174,082	155,560
21,819	19,165	29,542	27,447	501,308	294,712	240,020
15,529	11,378	20,607	17,433	416,123	216,475	161,137
7,814	6,458	10,950	9,891	164,403	89,276	75,628
85,625	71,439	114,624	101,718	1,716,711	1,047,188	909,546
27,890	19,186	27,346	24,277	194,755	258,708	234,067
12,435	11,741	17,640	17,251	262,794	146,295	127,688
14,369	11,970	14,146	12,116	246,296	180,752	160,930
10,489	9,080	12,951	11,065	214,619	113,798	100,221
29,463	23,378	26,365	24,538	407,570	218,591	188,003
6,848	6,784	9,190	7,900	146,718	75,635	65,682
8,053	6,571	10,049	8,445	167,124	89,577	77,547
6,165	5,721	5,571	5,010	162,444	86,451	74,616
108,618	95,449	124,086	110,481	2,019,501	1,036,571	948,730
15,113	14,113	18,167	11,452	294,838	171,863	131,975
18,860	16,180	19,211	17,178	314,177	181,315	150,864
14,476	11,974	19,473	17,117	309,437	168,078	141,259
14,626	12,532	19,227	11,947	281,116	180,403	132,490
12,547	11,271	14,662	12,421	228,456	125,494	105,764
75,651	65,670	78,929	70,005	1,143,724	775,384	672,494
34,053	30,886	39,022	34,734	719,906	385,294	331,679
19,375	18,108	21,707	20,218	429,605	219,607	200,501
21,720	19,607	24,860	22,556	488,114	242,989	205,155
76,057	68,686	85,818	77,707	1,615,606	855,190	760,416
9,418	9,227	9,028	7,954	124,808	64,780	58,498
4,660	4,171	5,111	4,904	84,222	44,928	40,211
6,187	5,285	6,074	5,405	107,884	58,071	49,789
20,214	18,081	20,553	18,241	315,514	166,702	148,671
648,015	605,488	645,718	562,884	10,745,910	7,674,844	6,623,666
14,317	14,020	15,649	14,411	266,471	138,111	129,830
18,064	16,620	18,544	17,211	305,212	159,204	147,424
15,592	14,086	18,878	18,311	313,180	164,718	155,622
17,408	14,485	18,211	15,174	307,715	167,647	142,078
17,911	14,727	19,821	16,849	312,917	168,707	144,940
12,953	10,446	16,029	16,115	254,118	146,769	115,984
96,740	84,000	110,652	98,590	1,762,660	931,718	801,362
16,149	14,968	20,609	18,338	343,165	177,742	154,223
18,812	16,555	24,644	21,198	390,044	209,091	184,093
12,705	12,045	20,190	17,214	264,756	141,182	121,674
12,324	11,174	17,905	17,538	253,724	155,198	138,726
11,328	11,518	11,902	10,657	204,542	108,942	100,190
25,669	20,600	21,650	19,559	325,748	181,998	171,790
96,176	85,850	118,909	107,864	1,904,129	1,068,453	898,076
190,016	168,850	229,061	206,364	3,666,759	1,936,571	1,780,188
738,981	633,338	874,779	760,248	14,403,689	7,709,515	6,763,724

APPENDIX XVII.
Showing the variations in the widow population

Serial number.	District	Town population in 1881				Town population in 1881				Total, increase per cent.	Males, increase per cent.	Females, increase per cent.	Total, decrease per cent.	Males, decrease per cent.	Females, decrease per cent.
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males							Females
1	Dahm Dui	26,283	18,569	10,778	38,548	25,147	13,078	30,39	35.86	21.51	..	..	1,722	..	3,810
2	Manu	12,000	8,000	4,000	12,000	8,000	4,000	..	0.000	..	..	..	2,258	1,713	2,773
3	Manu	2,420	1,633	787	2,420	1,633	787	7,207	7.734	0.711	..	..	3,520	8,112	3,198
4	Manu	107,132	67,041	37,911	101,468	64,300	75,068	2,496	2.500	2.402	..	..	..	..	..
5	Manu	137,132	87,041	50,091	204,137	137,041	67,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Manu	137,132	87,041	50,091	204,137	137,041	67,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Manu	137,132	87,041	50,091	204,137	137,041	67,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Manu	137,132	87,041	50,091	204,137	137,041	67,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Manu	137,132	87,041	50,091	204,137	137,041	67,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Manu	137,132	87,041	50,091	204,137	137,041	67,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Manu	137,132	87,041	50,091	204,137	137,041	67,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Manu	137,132	87,041	50,091	204,137	137,041	67,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Meret Division		968,515	537,947	430,268	1,010,384	554,682	405,232	21,09	3.900	1,067	..	..	..	..	..
13	Manu	138,350	72,802	64,418	147,748	78,712	60,096	8,237	9.016	7,263	..	..	..	..	..
14	Manu	138,350	72,802	64,418	147,748	78,712	60,096	8,237	9.016	7,263	..	..	..	..	..
15	Manu	138,350	72,802	64,418	147,748	78,712	60,096	8,237	9.016	7,263	..	..	..	..	..
16	Manu	138,350	72,802	64,418	147,748	78,712	60,096	8,237	9.016	7,263	..	..	..	..	..
17	Manu	138,350	72,802	64,418	147,748	78,712	60,096	8,237	9.016	7,263	..	..	..	..	..
18	Manu	138,350	72,802	64,418	147,748	78,712	60,096	8,237	9.016	7,263	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Agra Division		725,115	385,159	339,556	710,151	381,405	327,550	..	..	..	..	..	18,235	93,13	4,676
19	Manu	100,980	84,411	79,845	171,257	90,268	81,109	4,480	7,091	1,091	..	..	..	..	..
20	Manu	100,980	84,411	79,845	171,257	90,268	81,109	4,480	7,091	1,091	..	..	..	..	..
21	Manu	100,980	84,411	79,845	171,257	90,268	81,109	4,480	7,091	1,091	..	..	..	..	..
22	Manu	100,980	84,411	79,845	171,257	90,268	81,109	4,480	7,091	1,091	..	..	..	..	..
23	Manu	100,980	84,411	79,845	171,257	90,268	81,109	4,480	7,091	1,091	..	..	..	..	..
24	Manu	100,980	84,411	79,845	171,257	90,268	81,109	4,480	7,091	1,091	..	..	..	..	..
25	Manu	100,980	84,411	79,845	171,257	90,268	81,109	4,480	7,091	1,091	..	..	..	..	..
26	Manu	100,980	84,411	79,845	171,257	90,268	81,109	4,480	7,091	1,091	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Benikhal Division		835,810	420,598	405,212	854,301	441,480	421,581	4,545	4.953	4,123	..	..	..	..	..
27	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
28	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
29	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
30	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
31	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
32	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
33	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
34	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
35	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
36	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
37	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
38	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
39	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
40	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
41	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
42	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
43	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
44	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
45	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
46	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
47	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
48	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
49	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
50	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
51	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
52	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
53	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
54	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
55	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
56	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
57	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
58	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
59	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
60	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
61	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
62	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
63	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
64	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
65	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
66	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
67	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
68	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
69	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
70	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
71	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
72	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435
73	Manu	178,947	101,408	78,530	213,780	119,959	104,821	18,80	19.45	..	..	..	3,750	3,647	3,435

27	Banow	118,441	118,441	128,655	118,446	1,792	3,687	...	...	2,898	...	1,313	...	4,003
28	Chitral	129,444	129,444	116,676	116,676	...	...	...	...	2,308	...	1,313	...	3,448
29	Jamrup	37,857	37,857	73,060	73,060	...	...	...	...	6,139	...	...	...	8,916
30	Chitral	110,788	110,788	64,084	64,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,082
31	Bala	100,716	100,716	111,430	111,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,082
Total, Banow Division														3,082
32	Gushyap	164,548	164,548	106,189	106,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Iskand	139,444	139,444	116,676	116,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Iskand	88,000	88,000	100,883	100,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Gushyap Division														...
35	Kunam	277,444	277,444	130,002	130,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Iskand	27,550	27,550	8,405	8,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Iskand	21,622	21,622	10,388	10,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Kunam Division														...
Total, North Western Provinces														...
38	Lachnow	294,101	152,020	137,012	137,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Unao	70,746	35,438	78,016	78,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Rae Bareilly	27,213	17,554	25,058	25,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Unao	11,812	48,632	40,157	40,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Unao	11,812	48,632	40,157	40,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Khera	86,766	20,013	16,731	16,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Lachnow Division														...
44	Unao	596,250	310,275	285,514	285,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Unao	136,037	57,178	136,254	136,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Unao	61,137	27,545	25,712	25,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Unao	31,314	18,017	30,249	30,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Unao	15,870	7,519	7,519	7,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Unao	50,385	20,177	20,177	20,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Pymble Division														...
50	Unao	301,556	154,188	154,188	154,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Unao	807,780	458,431	458,431	458,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N. W. Provinces and Oudh														...
52	Unao	5,135,723	2,679,713	2,679,713	2,679,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Unao	103,111	50,322	50,322	50,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Native States														...
54	Unao	101,111	50,222	50,222	50,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XVIII.

Giving a detailed comparison of the population as calculated from that of 1881 by adding births and deducting deaths.

Serial number	District	Population in 1881		Population by adding births and deducting deaths		Actual population in 1901		Excess of 3 over 4		Excess of 4 over 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	Dehra Dûn ...	89,985	61,083	83,682	61,051	100,324	67,811	...	...	10,002	6,700
2	Muzaffarnagar ...	505,427	449,117	513,019	463,088	540,851	490,920	2,608	3,030	...	...
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	469,190	310,908	416,250	355,682	418,228	354,466	...	...	1,968	964
4	Muzaffarnagar ...	705,447	607,700	742,797	685,112	747,344	684,121	...	...	4,407	3,103
5	Bulandshahr ...	191,958	132,864	208,466	148,780	201,621	148,303	6,845	487	...	...
6	Aligarh ...	551,279	467,908	567,624	494,238	558,743	481,120	8,881	9,900	...	...
	Total, Meerut Division	2,772,922	2,306,682	2,961,788	2,450,801	2,896,611	2,460,342	...	...	4,723	3,521
7	Muttra ...	360,567	310,754	367,145	316,242	382,660	330,701	...	...	15,615	14,810
8	Agri ...	525,801	417,535	555,888	470,814	510,157	464,437	13,420	13,557	...	...
9	Parbhatnagar ...	290,508	247,100	321,115	270,650	318,219	275,858	...	...	...	...
10	Muzaffarnagar ...	117,691	100,122	126,107	104,466	116,700	103,364	19,308	19,102	...	...
11	Etawah ...	395,224	327,117	408,600	340,027	396,775	330,854	1,855	10,073	...	...
12	Etah ...	415,689	312,934	402,728	315,638	383,203	318,800	10,625	20,778	...	...
	Total, Agra Division	2,625,283	2,201,781	2,612,614	2,260,121	2,681,236	2,183,528	68,777	70,001	...	...
13	Bareilly ...	518,010	432,420	571,630	507,991	555,480	485,211	16,170	22,680	...	...
14	Bareilly ...	484,278	408,192	521,125	470,650	518,219	475,858	...	...	...	5,208
15	Bareilly ...	487,451	411,100	512,895	449,614	498,144	427,404	11,752	22,049	...	...
16	Norfolk ...	616,291	511,882	645,209	571,500	628,572	535,836	11,637	15,671	...	...
17	Shahjahanpur ...	494,064	400,882	502,120	400,011	496,406	424,215	6,811	1,760	...	...
18	Shahjahanpur ...	395,787	311,814	402,202	328,687	398,402	328,964	...	...	6,110	...
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	2,738,761	2,293,796	2,875,611	2,594,218	2,849,100	2,494,568	46,105	73,650	...	...
19	Cannock ...	628,851	552,505	642,219	655,511	680,972	661,005	...	...	15,913	8,002
20	Cannock ...	517,587	436,168	529,786	441,085	537,821	461,446	...	...	435	...
21	Banda ...	535,777	444,231	567,500	461,118	550,864	468,088	10,615	12,480	...	...
22	Haridwar ...	259,778	217,350	265,078	208,603	260,603	223,117	6,975	5,486	...	...
23	Almohad ...	711,740	732,376	765,766	772,892	781,507	767,226	...	...	10,153	14,594
24	Jaunpur ...	172,884	160,141	179,882	168,078	214,628	194,801	...	...	34,646	29,811
25	Jaunpur ...	216,115	201,997	214,878	204,707	204,070	192,271	10,788	12,080	...	...
26	Jaunpur ...	1,275,799	1,114,289	1,167,792	1,070,051	1,141,436	1,024,771	6,866	4,200	...	...
	Total, Almohad Division	2,661,101	2,604,158	2,714,080	2,777,238	2,849,073	2,790,148	...	...	35,943	12,010
27	Banars ...	500,784	441,000	506,336	451,056	467,468	464,400	...	...	7,117	3,401
28	Mirzapur ...	567,304	569,402	600,168	604,707	576,911	588,167	23,707	10,540	...	...
29	Jaunpur ...	611,407	578,260	622,160	612,018	614,860	625,009	...	...	...	...
30	Ghazipur ...	507,117	500,882	540,430	538,008	531,701	546,208	...	...	...	8,130
31	Bahia ...	500,005	474,158	480,190	508,792	462,811	487,854	36,988	16,938	...	...
	Total, Banars Division	2,687,217	2,600,788	2,712,213	2,715,421	2,803,056	2,708,718	79,177	80,908	...	...
32	Gorakhpur ...	1,306,123	1,110,967	1,491,450	1,501,324	1,497,284	1,498,778	...	7,551	6,828	...
33	Beni ...	821,251	806,361	950,720	923,484	907,337	878,507	43,389	44,977	...	...
34	Asansgar ...	816,129	788,225	879,298	848,624	807,611	807,014	11,677	...	...	12,401
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	2,940,803	2,505,589	3,241,470	3,276,831	3,272,232	3,230,295	43,238	60,087	...	...
35	Kannan ...	261,054	282,587	262,687	232,852	294,967	308,224	...	...	32,268	36,873
36	Gaidah ...	170,755	174,874	191,435	187,271	200,219	207,495	...	...	8,885	10,228
37	Tarai ...	114,915	91,678	95,860	81,123	115,460	95,108	...	...	18,205	13,079
	Total, Kannan Division	645,124	601,140	650,989	611,515	610,736	570,841	...	...	60,747	60,286
	Total, N-W Provinces	17,069,491	14,530,227	17,017,721	16,575,878	17,012,850	16,441,404	174,807	154,474	...	...
38	Lucknow ...	367,905	341,610	389,706	350,248	407,201	390,902	...	...	18,106	16,714
39	Unao ...	161,167	137,202	165,880	143,991	169,512	146,134	16,377	9,767	...	...
40	Kanpur ...	491,906	418,901	511,616	520,918	512,080	523,611	...	...	1,894	3,223
41	Beni ...	605,986	512,266	601,350	590,613	667,182	688,241	...	...	6,627	4,177
42	Haid ...	641,704	550,920	675,182	517,429	676,407	516,714	...	...	1,412	...
43	Rhen ...	448,019	386,903	478,775	410,000	482,645	412,580	...	...	3,260	380
	Total, Lucknow Division	2,776,087	2,515,614	3,011,750	2,788,831	3,055,107	2,801,162	...	...	13,651	12,515
44	Fyzabad ...	516,174	535,245	592,407	681,115	612,602	644,557	...	...	20,183	30,723
45	Gonda ...	650,771	651,155	738,282	697,065	746,404	712,802	...	...	7,578	15,161
46	Beni ...	425,187	418,901	506,275	404,182	523,507	497,865	...	...	17,291	12,183
47	Beni ...	425,125	481,767	514,842	524,448	550,480	615,765	...	...	5,654	30,717
48	Patilgarh ...	120,740	126,417	146,014	141,161	145,171	145,724	10,843	...	1,669	...
49	Bara Bank ...	624,591	504,407	578,107	519,337	577,115	553,701	1,082	...	...	4,464
	Total, Fyzabad Division	8,075,508	7,986,572	8,805,614	8,284,128	8,115,344	8,158,928	...	...	20,731	74,600
	TOTAL, OTHER	5,851,655	5,036,086	6,447,369	6,072,902	6,400,751	6,100,080	...	...	49,862	87,118
	TOTAL, N-W P & Oude	22,912,566	21,105,313	23,505,093	22,608,840	24,308,601	22,601,484	91,402	67,866	...	...

APPENDIX XIX.

Showing the deaths of children aged from 0 to 9 amongst the population registered under the Infantside Act.

Age period	Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000
0 year	59,505	12,170	207.24	40,853	12,011	290.90
1 " " " " "	42,468	4,057	110.72	37,028	5,152	185.94
2 years " " " "	41,031	2,948	68.11	33,025	4,000	93.56
3 " " " " "	37,073	1,803	43.22	30,454	1,711	64.26
4 " " " " "	35,067	1,105	33.25	23,345	1,043	44.67
5 " " " " "	35,078	849	24.19	20,401	712	36.37
6 " " " " "	34,266	688	20.07	17,776	472	26.55
7 " " " " "	44,781	539	15.19	16,461	441	29.80
8 " " " " "	35,715	415	11.62	15,490	275	17.74
9 " " " " "	30,681	390	10.77	14,755	241	16.38
Total	386,655	25,670	66.99	255,470	25,081	98.10

APPENDIX XX.

Showing by districts the different sects of Mahumandana.

Serial number	Districts.	Total		Sunni.		Shia.		Ahl-e-Hada.		Hind.		Unspecified.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Dahan Din	12,050	7,236	12,254	7,131	206	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Schikarpur	171,120	133,312	168,938	131,101	2,157	2,121	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Muzaffargarh	118,331	104,776	116,717	103,161	1,625	1,588	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Merut	127,701	140,680	124,516	137,218	2,110	2,153	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Rawalpindi	92,763	86,257	90,029	82,572	3,418	3,432	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Aligarh	63,307	55,941	61,292	54,485	2,105	2,015	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, Meerut Division	633,864	555,812	606,102	538,118	10,739	17,026	..	..	..	..	983	658
7	Meerut	35,518	20,112	32,170	28,105	653	537	..	..	..	..	713	470
8	Mathura	55,184	43,249	52,503	40,947	1,538	1,164	..	..	..	..	1,308	1,138
9	Farrukhabad	50,323	37,250	47,813	34,743	1,583	1,247	..	..	..	..	1,250	1,058
10	Meerut	22,031	13,583	21,357	12,643	849	567	..	..	..	..	1,014	722
11	Aligarh	22,104	20,131	20,637	18,784	600	580	4	..	..	..	1,562	1,400
12	Etah	38,478	34,475	36,311	32,076	605	469	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, Agra Division	221,518	201,825	210,130	191,716	4,803	4,652	4	5	..	..	6,445	5,432
13	Bareilly	137,754	117,465	125,538	115,420	2,171	1,838	..	..	..	..	45	27
14	Meerut	135,084	131,478	132,474	128,011	3,210	3,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Meerut	77,277	71,012	76,481	70,177	1,714	1,641	..	..	..	..	9,217	8,232
16	Meerut	50,563	45,708	48,688	43,101	183	180	..	..	..	..	652	623
17	Meerut	45,840	39,646	41,842	36,029	181	181	..	..	..	..	817	466
18	Meerut	60,585	51,080	53,979	46,502	1,435	1,384	..	..	..	..	11,444	9,972
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	54,127	47,351	52,100	45,447	4,032	3,677	..	..	..	..	25	40
19	Meerut	38,507	33,584	34,933	30,747	1,543	1,588	..	..	..	..	1,712	1,588
20	Meerut	20,104	20,558	18,070	17,292	1,133	1,165	..	..	..	..	1,121	1,010
21	Meerut	18,481	17,481	17,481	16,481	1,133	1,165	..	..	..	..	1,121	1,010
22	Meerut	10,422	10,422	10,422	10,422	4,595	4,595	..	..	..	..	1,441	1,441
23	Meerut	12,555	10,462	11,946	10,033	333	165	..	..	..	..	806	284
24	Meerut	17,125	17,125	17,125	17,125	1,133	1,165	..	..	..	..	1,121	1,010
25	Meerut	4,126	3,539	3,907	3,401	162	25	..	..	..	..	107	94
	Total, Allahabad Division	255,071	231,841	240,716	206,906	9,098	8,390	..	..	..	..	5,892	4,946

APPEN

Return of Bri

Birth-places

Birth place.	Total	Male	Female
England ...	13,308	11,944	1,366
Scotland ...	1,680	1,425	161
Ireland ...	2,094	2,927	369
Wales ...	108	92	16
Channel Islands ...	6	5	1
Isle of Man ...	35	32	3
Total	17,739	15,823	1,916

Civil conditio

Civil condition	Under one year		One year		Two years		Three years		Four years		Total 0—4 years		5—9 years		10—14 years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Single ..	20	8	23	27	30	30	36	36	37	37	167	138	142	131	61	6
Married ..																
Widowed ..																
Total ..	20	8	23	27	30	30	36	36	37	37	167	138	142	131	61	6

Inf

Infirmary	Total afflicted			0—4 years.		5—9 years		10—14 years		15—19 years		20—24 years	
	Total.	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Insane ...													
Deaf-mute ...													
Blind ...													
Lepor ...	1	1											

DIX XXI.

ish-born subjects.

Occupations.

Class	0-4 years			5-14 years			15 years and over			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A - Government	141	104	245	144	122	266	15,134	797	14,000	14,408	1,028	15,425
B - Pasture and Agriculture	3	6	9	4	4	8	83	47	130	30	56	146
C - Personal services	0	0	0	2	8	10	25	80	116	31	100	131
D - Preparation and supply of material substances	2	2	4	1	1	2	110	48	158	110	61	167
E - Commerce, transport, storage	7	9	15	21	27	48	433	185	618	461	220	681
F - Professions	10	13	23	27	28	55	615	319	948	553	354	900
G - Indefinite and independent	1	1	2	27	5	32	140	107	247	112	283	395
Total	167	138	295	223	106	418	15,443	1,583	17,026	15,823	1,916	17,739

by age.

15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-34 years		35-39 years		40-44 years		45-49 years		50-54 years		55-59 years		60 years and over		Total		
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
166	96	7,383	7	4,170	65	828	25	240	17	73	13	27	10	15	6	5	1	6	3	11,543	14,892	651
2	18	101	20	208	318	799	228	316	162	223	97	211	58	127	35	51	14	70	14	2,917	1,798	1,119
		3	3	8	6	21	5	14	22	21	11	15	10	11	10	10	7	23	34	219	184	117
468	114	7,487	287	4,196	380	1,251	258	400	301	117	121	253	78	156	60	65	25	90	50	17,739	15,823	1,916

miles.

25-29 years		30-34 years		35-39 years		40-44 years		45-49 years		50-54 years		55-59 years		60 years and over	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
..
..
..
..

APPENDIX

Return of foreigners of

OCCUPA

Class	All nationalities			Nation									
	Total	Male	Female	American		Austro-Hungarian		Dane.		Dutch		French	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A—Government	57	37	20	6	5	2				1	1	3	4
B—Pasture and agriculture	21	13	8									2	3
C—Personal services	17	1	13	1	1							1	2
D—Preparation and supply of mineral substances	62	38	24	4	4							6	5
E—Commerce, transport and storage	72	49	23	7	4	1	1	1		3	3	9	6
F—Professions	228	99	129	37	50	5	1	1	1	12	12	20	23
G—Industrie and independent	17	20	27	2	1					2	1	2	6
Total	504	290	214	57	65	8	2	1	1	7	7	18	28

AGE

Nationality	Total population			Under 1 year		1 year		2 years		3 years		4 years		Total, 0—4 years		5—9 years	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
American	122	57	65	1	2	3		2	1	3	1			1	9	6	1
Austro-Hungarian	10	8	2												1		
Dane	2	1	1														
Dutch	14	7	7		1											1	1
French	86	48	38			2	1			1	1			2	2	16	6
German	118	71	47	1						1	1			2	2	16	6
Greek	6	5	1														
Italian	18	29	9							1	1			1	2	3	1
Norwegian	1	1															
Portuguese	52	23	29			1						2		2	2	2	6
Romanian	1	1										1					
Russian	4	2	2														
Spanish	7	4	3														1
Swede	4	2	2														
Swiss	8	2	6														
Turkish Armenian	1	1															
Total	504	290	214	2	3	6	1	1	7	5	6	5	1	22	18	11	23

BIRTH

Nationality	Total population			A—North Western Provinces and Outer		B—India outside North-Western Provinces and Outer		C—Other Asiatic countries		D—Europe							
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Austria		Finland		Germany		Greece	
										Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
American	122	57	65	9	9	8	7	1		8	1						
Austro-Hungarian	10	8	2														
Dane	2	1	1														
Dutch	14	7	7	1	6	3	1	1									
French	86	48	38	12	6	21	23					12	8				
German	148	71	77	9	11	15	6							47	50		
Greek	6	5	1		1	1										1	
Italian	18	29	9	1	4	6	3										1
Norwegian	1	1															
Portuguese	52	23	29	2	3	17	5			3			1				
Romanian	1	1															
Russian	4	2	2														
Spanish	7	4	3				3										
Swede	4	2	2														
Swiss	8	2	6														
Turkish Armenian	1	1															
Total	504	290	214	28	22	79	70	1	1	11	1	14	8	47	50	1	1

XII.

Non-British nationality.

TIONS.

alliter.

German.		Greek.		Italian.		Norwegian.		Portuguese.		Romanian.		Russian.		Spanish.		Swede.		Swiss.		Turkish Armenian.	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10	4	...	..	9	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
8	4	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4	7	...	..	1	...	..	1	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	4	7	...	5	1	...	..	1	3	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...
14	3	8	...	..	..	..	..	4	11	..	..	..	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
16	8	8	5	1	11	4	..	6	4	..	..	1	...	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...
7	7	2	2	8	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
71	7	5	1	29	9	1	..	33	29	1	..	2	2	3	4	2	2	5	6	...	1

PERIODS.

[illegible]

PLACES.

trics in Europe.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XXIII.

Showing the total Urban population by religion in the districts of the Provinces.

Serial number	Name of district.	Total	Hindu.	Musalman	Jain.	Christian.	Arya	Sikh.	Others
1	Dohra Dîn	38,345	23,238	8,700	108	2,133	475	413	3
2	Sahrawpur	202,809	104,576	92,122	4,531	1,888	234	480	8
3	Muzaffarnagar	126,009	67,107	55,065	2,088	127	218	84	..
4	Meerut	298,786	172,043	101,900	7,230	5,298	1,301	908	1
5	Bulandshahr	311,268	177,431	61,040	1,015	139	970	23	..
6	Aligarh	202,197	114,014	58,715	1,415	401	454	62	14
	Total, Meerut Division	1,014,284	610,709	375,460	17,407	10,660	3,661	2,030	30
7	Muttra	147,708	121,495	23,518	1,040	841	134	798	5
8	Agra	209,928	139,480	60,375	4,880	4,047	837	408	235
9	Parakshabad	138,019	90,342	30,553	903	510	355	16	240
10	Mathura	53,114	46,606	13,880	2,847	71	125	79	..
11	Etawah	62,851	44,448	17,214	1,025	115	28	18	2
12	Etah	108,411	70,720	35,100	1,667	406	300	48	7
	Total, Agra Division	710,151	508,040	180,870	11,571	6,020	1,848	1,440	541
13	Bareilly	171,507	94,420	74,181	1	3,483	230	220	7
14	Bojpur	173,465	65,943	104,808	971	550	1,015	142	..
15	Budaun	90,570	60,806	47,400	114	543	773	5	..
16	Moradabad	214,815	100,000	133,728	675	1,294	1,022	271	3
17	Sitapalainpur	129,455	62,340	66,021	16	817	340	101	24
18	Pilibhit	60,519	33,003	23,684	1	204	229	107	1
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	864,291	410,187	417,020	1,800	6,208	4,348	501	11
19	Cawnpore	213,780	104,013	99,398	410	3,011	259	14	..
20	Fatehpur	44,130	29,101	14,237	77	13	12	1	..
21	Banda	41,058	31,972	8,768	214	60	20	25	1
22	Hauzpur	67,281	65,315	12,872	..	48	29	11	8
23	Allahabad	217,884	118,141	65,144	281	5,840	156	156	24
24	Jhansi	98,540	80,771	14,110	909	1,774	126	921	66
25	Jaloun	54,071	40,584	11,638	68	66	11	2	1
26	Lalitpur	20,371	15,519	2,141	1,574	81	19	1	..
	Total, Allahabad Division	759,650	501,406	179,283	1,503	10,465	457	1,181	136
27	Benares	235,552	181,799	52,178	109	1,210	52	165	1
28	Mirzapur	116,676	97,715	18,149	328	379	30	105	..
29	Jaunpur	74,090	118,01	29,093	6	77	..	..	..
30	Ghazipur	117,479	89,827	28,101	27	209	14	17	4
31	Bellâ	101,540	87,908	15,619	10	10	..	2	..
	Total, Benares Division	615,025	391,282	113,140	470	1,745	64	235	10
32	Gorakhpur	106,183	126,118	30,255	..	399	..	28	..
33	Basti	34,507	26,589	7,601	..	57	60	..	1
34	Azamgarh	90,384	47,292	42,407	..	48	..	..	..
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	290,353	201,029	87,278	..	499	60	..	29
35	Kannau	68,904	22,915	5,351	..	629	..	..	9
36	Garhwal	3,730	3,447	246	..	6	..	7	..
37	Tanâ	21,524	12,068	9,317	38	6	88	7	..
	Total, Kannau Division	51,108	38,420	13,014	38	1,012	89	7	9
	Total, N. W. Provinces	1,452,574	2,842,460	1,144,771	3,460	9,779	9,870	5,403	702
38	Lucknow	307,155	181,210	118,477	758	6,726	476	353	122
39	Unâ	78,015	53,439	24,544	8	103	9	23	..
40	Rae Bareilly	30,714	17,666	12,830	22	115	..	85	..
41	Satpur	75,028	30,860	41,110	215	703	64	41	5
42	Hardoi	105,003	65,886	39,159	13	132	13	13	..
43	Khair	88,401	24,780	14,510	10	67	60	25	..
	Total, Lucknow Division	644,886	382,291	212,955	1,020	6,946	600	540	127
44	Fyzabad	138,521	69,694	37,014	149	1,212	55	171	..
45	Gonda	64,300	41,787	20,628	..	155	..	35	..
46	Bahraich	30,280	18,922	20,181	30	91	12	31	3
47	Sultampur	8,721	5,161	3,250	..	..	..	..	..
48	Paridhargh	16,049	9,084	5,879	126	45	..	11	..
49	Bareilly	66,487	32,888	26,780	723	89	..	25	3
	Total, Fyzabad Division	327,369	201,110	124,174	1,014	1,676	67	204	6
	Total, Oudh	901,755	584,429	366,129	2,061	8,521	670	903	134
	Total, N. W. P. and Oudh	6,311,328	3,415,798	1,708,043	46,074	45,290	10,522	1,230	405
50	Rampur	103,188	33,351	60,638	136	45	23	..	..
51	Tehri Garhwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES	103,188	33,351	60,638	136	45	23	..	..

APPENDIX XXIV.

Showing the numbers returned as belonging to each Hindu sect or class of worshippers.

Class	Group.	Sect or duty worshipped	Total	Male.	Female.
I.—Belonging to No Sectarian Sub-division			1,466,981	773,310	713,674
II.—Monothestic		Iskcon worshippers	3,788,606	2,019,808	1,708,888
		Brahma	21,535	13,963	8,468
		Total, Class II	3,810,231	2,032,801	1,777,840
III.—Pre Puranic beliefs		Smarthas	402,981	200,607	202,414
		burya worshippers	41,904	22,328	19,576
		Agm	9,774	6,412	4,362
		Other Puranic gods	350	336	214
		Planet	45,902	21,883	24,079
		Total, Class III	501,171	250,526	250,645
IV.—Worshippers of Puranic deities connected with Vishnu	4(a)	Worshippers of — Vishnu	3,733,518	1,758,727	1,774,791
		Iskcon Nath	6,910	3,860	3,050
		Total, 4(a)	3,740,428	1,762,587	1,777,841
	4(b)	Worshippers of incarnations of Vishnu and of gods and demi gods connected therewith	164,555	81,841	79,724
		Nar Singh	1,18,080	58,811	59,237
		Parmanam	1,050,111	575,793	524,418
		Ram	937,193	488,899	448,591
		Hannuman	381	209	172
		Lachhman	7,881	4,481	3,495
		Companions of Ram (Sita and Bharat)	681,474	369,470	311,902
		Krishna	31,312	16,878	14,511
		Balarama	101,770	66,110	41,491
		Companions of Krishna	4,114,758	1,659,601	1,495,337
		Minor incarnations of Vishnu	55,095	27,600	27,720
		Salagram	26,110	13,600	129,004
		Lakshmi	1,158	563	899
		Malakharat Hiroka	3,707	2,215	1,842
		Tulsi	1,139	497	642
		Garur	163	76	87
		Total, 4(b)	3,468,389	1,822,233	1,646,147
		Total, Class IV	7,209,808	3,784,820	3,425,988

APPENDIX XXIV.

Showing the numbers returned as belonging to each Hindu sect or class of worshippers—(continued).

Class.	Group.	Sect or deity worshipped.	Total.	Male.	Female.
V—Worshippers of Furuk deities connected with Siva.	5(a)	Worshippers of —			
		Siva	8,101,617	4,246,508	3,855,040
		Local and special Mahadeo	16,128	8,120	7,999
		Total, 5(a) ..	8,117,745	4,254,627	3,863,048
	5(b)	Worshippers of gods and demi gods connected with Siva			
		Bhairon	173,070	80,410	84,380
		Ganesha	78,188	40,100	37,980
		Parvati	8,684	4,173	4,412
		Nandi	137	68	69
		Total 5(b) ..	260,588	124,858	135,730
		Total, Class V ..	8,378,333	4,388,555	3,989,778
VI—Worshippers Furuk Saktis.	of	Sakti (Local) —			
		Bama	1,576	880	696
		Worshippers of Local Devis	571,586	208,803	272,641
		„ of Devi under a general name ..	9,507,409	4,850,371	4,657,038
		Total, Class VI ..	10,080,521	5,150,143	4,930,378
VII.—	7(a).	Development and additions of Saktism. Worshippers of gods of diseases			
		Stila	119,130	60,870	59,260
		Cholera	9,538	3,964	5,574
		Haraul Raja	5,034	2,506	2,529
		Agwan	23,060	12,608	12,501
		Total 7(a) ..	158,782	78,916	79,864
	7 (b).	Snake Worshippers —			
		Atak	41,351	21,253	20,098
		Nag	25,966	13,500	11,966
		Gugapur	122,091	65,289	57,702
		Sekha	18,578	6,304	7,184
		Total, 7(b) ..	208,286	106,486	96,550

APPENDIX XXIV.

Showing the numbers returned as belonging to each Hindu sect or class of worshippers—(continued).

Class	Group	Sect or deity worshipped.	Total	Male	Female.
II—(continued)	7(e)	Worshippers of spirits of deceased persons who have died a violent death			
		Brahma .	406,787	203,500	203,287
		Other evil spirits (Pret churel and undefined)	294,830	204,814	190,016
		Dur	22,654	11,731	10,923
		Durbe Babu . . .	54,849	27,378	27,471
		Kashu Das . . .	172,599	91,229	81,370
		Jokhaya . . .	87,061	47,789	39,272
		Soreceera . . .	174,304	91,981	82,323
		Satta	8,534	4,077	4,456
		Hagha	7,784	3,370	4,414
		Sapha	150	79	77
		Total, 7(e)	1,329,156	686,114	643,042
	7(f)	Worshippers of Muhammadan Saints—			
		Pachera	1,470,985	843,057	627,928
		Amara Satta	8,202	3,847	4,355
		Brahmapur	61,417	25,465	20,202
		Hathole Pir	2,777	1,205	1,572
		Pakhar	39,954	19,660	20,294
		Sauwar Dur	30,104	15,620	14,484
		Other Muhammadan Saints	501,571	252,700	248,871
		Sauwar Pir	8,129	5,180	2,949
		Total, 7(f)	2,551,611	1,167,004	1,384,607
	7(g)	Worshippers of caste and ancestral gods—			
		Chitragupta	1,707	1,000	707
		Other ancestral deities	7,575	4,185	3,390
		Nathu	124,170	61,254	62,916
		Minor caste gods	1,862	2,504	2,801
		Baukharma	18,805	9,508	9,297
		Total, 7(g)	157,979	78,574	79,405
	7(h)	Other gods worshipped by special classes—			
		Low caste gods	6,260	1,805	2,504
		Karagon Dur	756,151	378,124	378,027
		Bahray	70,305	38,754	31,551
		Kalapantla	209,161	107,787	101,374
		Laibag	26,567	141,177	124,490
		Total, 7(h)	1,370,883	700,774	670,109

APPENDIX XXIV.

Showing the numbers returned as belonging to each Hindu sect or class of worshippers—(continued).

Class	Group	Sect or deity worshipped	Total.	Male	Female
VII—(concluded)	7(g)	Demon worshippers—			
		Muslim	2,630	1,276	1,353
		Kenarbur Deo	31,108	16,784	15,025
		Masan	1,929	912	1,017
		Mahkasur or Bhainsaur	13,141	6,522	6,619
		Demons	154,215	80,701	73,514
		Total, 7(g)	203,332	105,214	98,118
	7(h)	Worshippers of village, forest and local gods—			
		Bhumis	85,731	45,006	40,725
		Kabon	34,087	17,300	15,787
		Mahugi Tappa	2,785	2,089	1,696
		Sasuni	37,581	17,261	20,320
		Banspati	16,489	8,580	7,909
		Other forest gods	17,340	8,681	8,659
		Local or village gods	367,591	185,024	182,567
		Total, 7(h)	561,607	283,054	277,654
	7(i)	Worshippers of river and river gods—			
		Ganga	284,504	152,406	132,128
		Junna	8,316	4,478	3,838
		Saraswati	5,311	1,589	3,722
		Khwaya Khaz	7,730	4,088	3,642
		Other river gods	13,694	6,900	6,686
		Total, 7(i)	319,545	168,540	150,015
		Total, Class VII	6,637,911	3,376,468	3,261,443
VIII—Worshippers of other Puranic gods and dema gods, and objects of reverence	...	Worshippers of —			
		Holy places	56,702	30,625	26,077
		Devil devotees	274,960	138,593	136,367
		Miscellaneous Puranic gods	2,296	1,365	1,231
		Total, Class VIII	334,158	170,583	163,615
IX.	9(a)	Sectarian Sub divisions saivite—			
		Angkor	5,219	2,861	2,458
		Aghori	1,006	670	486
		Alakmani	10,886	5,501	5,285
		Gorakhpanti	23,816	15,409	13,607
		Minor Saivite sects	1,870	1,506	274
		Total, 9(a)	47,897	26,087	21,860

APPENDIX XXIV.

Showing the numbers returned as belonging to each Hindu sect or class of worshippers—(concluded).

Class	Group	Sect or deity worshipped.	Total	Male	Female
IX—(concluded)	9(f)	Vaishnava, unaffiliated and miscellaneous sects —			
		Kumbhak Vaishnava	11,905	8,166	3,739
		Mellia Vaishnava	4,226	1,701	2,525
		Vallabhischaitya	19,183	6,573	12,610
		Haridasa	1,091	576	515
		Rudra Vallabha	11,795	1,082	10,713
		Ramanandi	421,143	222,291	198,852
		Kaharypantha	318,262	167,208	151,054
		Randava	417,127	225,176	191,951
		Sampantha	1,125	2,316	2,079
		Nandakopantha	10,478	5705	4,763
		Dakshapantha	5,010	2,729	2,281
		Nandakshaha	99,168	172,000	161,888
		Satsami	152,714	8,602	67,712
		Ajapantha	3,267	2,227	2,990
		Munamadava	2,636	1,112	1,524
		Anantpantha	170	81	89
		Cherianthi	279	374	225
		Pulswarmanthi	3,966	1,961	1,995
		Purnani	21,113	10,721	10,392
		Pramathi	1,118	65	29
		Mohandava	1,118	514	574
		Shiva Narana	21,011	12,566	12,558
		Rudra Narana	188	91	95
		Sanni Narana	235	210	25
		Golundpantha	4,005	2,213	2,282
		Neth Rudra	1,227	629	598
		Rudra Rudra	1,277	681	596
		Daryodan	2,110	1,170	1,140
		Bishon	16,579	26,977	22,588
		Minor and undefined sects	38,004	20,901	17,292
		Total, 9(f)	1,888,862	920,521	869,338
		Total, Class IX	1,706,759	1,025,561	911,198
Not properly Hindus		Bauddh	1,010	558	1,091
		Arya Samajist	4,105	1,198	2,007
		Brahmo Samajist	7	1	3
		Atheist	7	6	1
		Jain (Sarnago)	181	100	84
		Total, Not properly Hindus	5,272	2,064	3,186
		GRAND TOTAL	10,180,168	20,751,923	19,125,845

Serial number.	District or State	Total Population			A — Born in district or state where enumerated		
		Total.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Dehra Dûn	166,135	100,324	67,811	112,737	61,558	51,179
2	Saharanpur	1,001,280	540,351	460,929	926,980	505,836	421,044
3	Muzaffarnagar	772,874	418,328	354,546	650,038	377,434	272,604
4	Meerut	1,391,458	747,214	644,244	1,208,380	678,536	530,314
5	Bahadurshahr	919,911	501,421	418,200	818,534	460,702	357,832
6	Aligarh	1,043,172	558,713	484,429	880,964	498,808	391,061
	Total, Meerut Division	6,326,843	2,866,511	2,460,342	4,615,467	2,581,668	2,033,989
7	Muttra	711,421	382,660	330,761	560,284	330,346	229,938
8	Agra	1,003,706	510,150	464,547	827,121	474,320	352,801
9	Farukhabad	838,087	461,340	376,337	717,122	427,074	290,048
10	Mathura	762,163	416,720	345,444	638,265	378,776	260,490
11	Etawah	727,629	398,775	330,854	621,000	354,507	266,493
12	Etah	702,064	383,203	318,860	590,014	348,511	241,482
	Total, Agra Division	4,767,759	2,584,236	2,183,523	3,985,306	2,313,231	1,672,075
13	Bareilly	1,040,601	555,480	485,211	865,002	503,864	361,138
14	Jaunpur	794,070	418,212	375,858	751,938	401,584	350,354
15	Budaula	625,598	409,114	427,404	622,103	461,257	360,846
16	Moradabad	1,179,498	624,572	554,856	1,070,399	583,099	487,300
17	Shahjahanpur	918,551	495,401	423,245	818,325	455,117	363,208
18	Pilibhit	486,806	258,402	228,404	408,777	226,015	182,762
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	5,348,674	2,849,106	2,499,568	4,797,515	2,625,933	2,171,581
19	Cawnpore	1,209,605	648,092	561,603	1,049,651	567,167	472,485
20	Fatehpur	699,157	359,831	339,326	630,925	345,861	285,064
21	Banda	705,842	356,891	348,948	629,443	330,758	298,685
22	Hamirpur	513,720	260,603	253,117	448,717	240,778	207,939
23	Allahabad	5,185,477	2,741,569	2,443,908	4,456,364	2,324,175	2,132,189
24	Jhansi	409,119	213,538	195,581	311,913	170,125	141,788
25	Jaloun	308,901	204,970	192,271	245,596	127,500	118,096
26	Jaunpur	271,200	141,138	130,062	250,851	140,414	110,437
	Total, Allahabad Division	5,757,121	2,966,777	2,790,344	5,116,361	2,799,250	2,317,111
27	Bengals	921,911	467,153	454,758	805,291	421,871	383,420
28	Muzaffarnagar	1,161,508	576,911	585,167	1,078,295	515,429	562,866
29	Jaunpur	1,261,919	631,950	629,999	1,108,042	612,108	495,934
30	Ghazipur	1,077,609	511,701	516,208	998,300	512,194	486,106
31	Bahia	942,615	452,011	489,854	878,570	411,915	466,655
	Total, Benares Division	5,304,774	2,661,056	2,703,718	4,929,176	2,544,191	2,385,027
32	Gorakhpur	2,094,057	1,497,284	1,496,773	2,751,277	1,784,120	1,967,057
33	Basti	1,785,814	907,347	878,507	1,698,989	872,784	826,153
34	Azamgarh	1,779,625	867,011	861,014	1,631,561	818,155	783,406
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	6,668,526	3,273,233	3,236,994	6,079,767	3,105,109	2,974,658
35	Kannauj	561,181	291,757	269,424	525,012	268,730	256,282
36	Gaucha	407,818	203,319	204,499	378,255	194,907	183,348
37	Turai	210,568	115,400	95,168	199,040	106,881	92,159
	Total, Kannauj Division	1,181,567	610,476	670,831	1,102,304	570,518	531,786
	Total, N. W. Provinces	51,261,254	27,812,850	23,448,404	40,798,515	21,307,411	19,491,104
38	Lucknow	77,513	407,291	409,362	683,851	374,177	309,674
39	Unao	96,156	489,512	464,124	867,673	460,703	406,970
40	Rae Bareilly	1,036,521	512,080	523,511	931,145	480,367	450,778
41	Satapur	1,075,113	507,182	508,231	970,108	522,214	447,894
42	Hardoi	1,111,211	576,497	515,714	1,024,749	528,841	495,908
43	Kheri	904,615	482,055	421,680	752,301	401,610	350,691
	Total, Lucknow Division	5,856,569	3,055,407	2,801,162	5,188,627	2,760,412	2,428,215
44	Fyzabad	1,116,459	612,022	604,357	1,081,470	560,173	521,297
45	Gond	1,457,229	746,901	712,820	1,307,705	679,432	628,273
46	Behanach	1,004,142	524,667	479,865	871,599	460,377	411,222
47	Saltunpur	1,075,511	530,186	545,325	953,498	499,168	454,330
48	Partabgarh	919,975	465,171	465,724	800,635	418,021	382,614
49	Bans Banka	1,160,906	577,115	563,791	1,049,362	547,401	501,961
	Total, Fyzabad Division	6,791,272	3,425,314	3,368,228	6,083,159	3,161,149	2,922,010
	Total, Total, Oudh	12,650,831	6,100,761	6,100,080	11,271,980	6,042,361	5,229,619
	Total, N. W. Provinces and Oudh	63,912,085	32,913,601	31,000,483	41,770,401	21,307,411	20,463,000
50	Banpur	551,410	291,092	260,137	484,052	261,124	222,928
51	Tahsil Gachhi	241,212	118,478	122,734	210,275	117,738	122,537
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	792,101	409,470	382,631	724,827	380,803	344,024

DIX XXV.

Table XI.

B—Born in district or state immediately contiguous to that where enumerated						C—Born in remote districts or states of the same province.		
(a) In the same province or agency			(b) In another province or agency			Total.	Male.	Female.
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
22,708	15,822	6,886	3,870	2,681	1,200	17,946	12,943	5,000
32,486	11,126	20,860	11,826	7,801	18,119	11,124	7,795	2,907
92,065	26,725	65,340	7,211	1,812	5,399	6,536	3,720	12,585
108,370	30,853	77,517	21,071	6,987	14,084	28,830	10,445	8,295
97,944	28,430	69,515	14,610	4,400	10,210	4,573	3,227	1,650
116,942	42,089	74,853	1,252	604	748	28,476	12,790	15,686
409,866	158,061	251,805	60,759	20,417	40,342	144,429	61,496	33,043
75,854	20,804	55,050	42,005	11,552	30,453	11,725	6,107	5,768
75,535	23,547	51,988	64,541	24,040	40,501	24,797	13,467	12,270
98,008	29,907	68,101	...	...	...	8,008	4,552	4,416
105,014	30,267	74,746	13,561	5,476	8,085	11,430	1,390	7,000
80,640	30,805	49,835	...	...	...	8,810	4,942	4,777
101,893	30,424	71,467	...	...	...	7,333	2,640	4,778
530,053	165,316	364,737	120,007	44,608	75,399	74,302	34,248	39,054
148,283	33,557	114,726	...	...	...	12,797	11,802	8,805
39,006	12,530	26,476	...	...	...	4,364	2,833	1,530
96,117	32,875	63,242	...	...	...	4,623	2,609	2,164
91,638	32,513	59,125	...	...	...	14,422	6,140	8,273
87,756	31,158	56,598	...	...	...	10,459	6,095	4,768
65,026	28,419	36,607	229	178	51	10,027	6,319	4,308
623,753	174,852	448,901	249	178	61	65,201	35,458	29,583
106,606	44,563	62,043	...	...	...	47,205	27,070	20,107
62,847	21,291	41,556	...	...	...	4,006	1,982	1,923
32,553	12,753	19,800	25,097	8,426	16,671	6,101	3,574	2,517
80,821	12,522	68,299	34,500	9,378	25,122	2,494	1,453	1,051
67,201	19,504	47,697	...	...	...	17,176	10,229	6,937
14,293	4,905	9,388	60,105	19,391	40,714	12,231	9,720	3,811
25,202	7,406	17,796	11,655	8,559	7,097	1,465	1,008	1,008
1,081	629	452	12,465	4,280	8,185	1,772	1,183	489
386,504	122,181	264,323	142,822	45,252	97,570	94,149	55,746	38,423
74,562	24,042	50,520	11,598	8,970	13,246	8,970	8,458	4,788
48,883	14,075	34,808	18,267	7,291	10,976	6,220	4,038	2,183
87,454	17,411	70,043	...	...	...	6,628	4,700	2,928
52,009	14,422	37,587	21,700	2,814	18,886	1,436	962	962
32,611	7,965	24,646	29,541	10,42	25,119	1,113	603	420
271,490	75,845	195,645	80,106	16,271	63,835	28,535	17,325	11,210
120,470	62,862	57,608	74,537	31,174	43,363	22,090	12,718	9,377
74,210	29,280	44,930	4,801	2,517	2,284	11,741	7,721	7,008
94,057	17,614	76,443	...	...	...	2,027	1,561	1,094
227,562	106,556	120,996	76,638	33,721	42,917	37,598	18,145	17,413
16,568	10,015	6,553	5,487	1,896	3,591	10,235	7,171	2,902
7,717	5,765	1,952	...	...	...	612	567	45
85,350	21,084	64,266	8,720	2,063	6,657	5,212	1,145	797
319,635	66,970	252,665	9,907	6,949	2,958	1,119	5,985	3,734
3,677,732	891,207	2,786,525	192,887	106,188	86,699	124,774	211,860	192,810
85,006	39,889	45,117	...	...	...	9,464	4,846	14,019
74,443	24,127	50,316	...	...	...	9,505	4,902	5,793
87,371	27,537	59,834	...	...	...	7,291	4,298	4,053
96,113	38,138	57,975	...	...	...	11,280	6,018	5,062
83,477	34,421	49,056	...	...	...	5,254	2,787	2,467
128,852	65,514	63,338	5,193	1,405	3,788	14,907	11,400	7,507
566,505	220,470	346,035	2,492	1,406	1,086	88,891	49,750	40,141
108,084	38,588	69,496	...	...	...	22,203	9,765	12,437
120,285	69,474	50,811	4,217	1,964	2,253	15,590	6,822	9,067
102,983	52,462	50,521	9,111	5,058	4,053	11,517	8,552	6,285
101,174	35,540	65,634	...	...	...	9,713	4,053	5,660
93,137	23,462	69,675	...	...	...	6,614	2,871	3,743
73,976	20,065	53,911	...	...	...	6,411	2,628	3,453
608,477	226,881	381,596	13,498	7,921	5,577	77,084	34,497	40,503
1,103,982	451,467	652,515	15,781	8,147	7,634	164,354	83,440	80,844
3,741,714	1,320,604	2,421,110	604,408	171,615	432,793	688,605	315,272	273,334
50,115	24,540	25,575	388	266	122	7,194	3,815	4,801
71	43	28	...	...	...	1,104	128	36
68,186	28,670	39,516	388	206	182	7,360	3,918	3,417

APPEN

Summary of

Serial number		District or State	D.—Born in remote parts of India			E.—Born in other countries of Asia.						
			Total	Male	Female.	(a) Contiguous to India			(b) Remote from India			
						Total.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female.	
1	Delhra Dén ..	9,724	7,460	2,265	483	379	104	54	26	28		
2	Sah ranpur ..	10,205	7,012	3,193	27	22	5	12	10	2		
3	Muzaffarnagar ..	7,880	4,507	3,373	7	4	3	8	7	1		
4	Meerut ..	20,120	11,645	8,475	164	108	56	6	4	2		
5	Bulandshahr ..	4,074	2,432	1,642	117	95	21	187	181	6		
6	Aligarh ..	7,145	3,655	3,490	24	22	2	29	17	12		
	Total, Meerut Division ..	59,755	30,830	28,925	822	631	191	276	245	31		
7	Muttra ..	21,874	10,482	11,392	5	5		7	6	1		
8	Agra ..	11,220	6,555	4,665	153	128	25	32	29	3		
9	Farrukhabad ..	4,570	2,301	1,269	27	14	13	...				
10	Mamrupa ..	6,296	3,348	2,948	9	9		1				
11	Rahwah ..	3,486	1,751	1,735	1	1		5	3	2		
12	Bah ..	2,572	1,116	1,456	11	10	1	8	6	2		
	Total, Agra Division ..	49,022	25,566	23,456	216	167	49	53	44	9		
13	Bareilly ..	4,532	2,452	1,180	27	21	6	38	18	20		
14	Bijnor ..	1,449	858	591	7	6	1	6	3	3		
15	Budaun ..	2,420	1,280	1,140	7	7		7	6	1		
16	Moradabad ..	2,732	1,673	1,059	35	27	8	7	4	3		
17	Shahjahanpur ..	1,518	886	632	17	13	4	31	21	10		
18	Phibhat ..	567	301	266	11	10	1	6	5	1		
	Total, Rohilkhand Division ..	12,218	7,500	4,718	104	81	23	95	57	38		
19	Cawnpore ..	19,685	10,169	9,517	70	67	3	28	21	7		
20	Fatehpur ..	1,407	680	727	4	4		5	4	1		
21	Banda ..	1,572	992	580	10	5	5	2	1	1		
22	Mamrupur ..	2,181	877	1,304	5	5		1	1			
23	Almabad ..	16,040	7,544	8,496	15	6	9	17	7	10		
24	Jhansi ..	6,571	4,361	2,210	57	48	9	6	6			
25	Jalaun ..	11,273	5,917	5,356	11	11		4	2	2		
26	Lalitpur ..	8,098	2,845	5,253	13	13						
	Total, Allahabad Division ..	6,588	2,751	3,837	191	161	30	61	42	21		
27	Benares ..	17,414	9,548	7,865	37	25	12	6	5	1		
28	Mirzapur ..	10,718	5,185	5,533	4	4		1	1			
29	Jaunpur ..	1,658	710	948	11	7	4	17	14	3		
30	Ghazipur ..	1,308	1,727	1,381	6	6		6	2	4		
31	Balla ..	1,512	880	1,632	4	4		1	1			
	Total, Benares Division ..	31,504	18,480	13,024	62	52	10	31	21	8		
32	Gorakhpur ..	12,495	6,285	6,210	30	29	1	22	15	7		
33	Basti ..	948	642	306	11	9	2					
34	Amroha ..	1,852	776	1,076	12	10	2	10	7	3		
	Total, Gorakhpur Division ..	15,295	8,003	7,292	61	58	3	32	22	10		
35	Kanoun ..	5,112	3,561	1,551	253	170	83					
36	Gairwal ..	1,154	1,016	138	58	50	8					
37	Tarda ..	261	157	104	9	7	2					
	Total, Kanoun Division ..	6,517	4,714	1,803	320	227	93					
	Total N.-W. Provinces ..	208,219	109,966	107,353	1,708	1,360	348	579	433	137		
38	Lucknow ..	9,997	6,571	3,426	104	68	36	76	30	36		
39	Unno ..	1,601	821	778	6	4	2	2	1			
40	Bae Barch ..	2,557	1,215	1,342	12	7	5	6	6			
41	Botpur ..	1,329	872	457	88	26	62	25	17	8		
42	Harda ..	715	155	560	7	6	1					
43	Kheri ..	1,043	761	282	7	6	2	9	5	4		
	Total, Lucknow Division ..	17,132	10,727	6,405	174	116	58	118	60	40		
44	Fyzabad ..	4,804	2,563	2,241	30	27	3	41	17	24		
45	Gonda ..	2,281	990	1,291	20	20		1	1			
46	Bahraich ..	1,725	1,173	552	12	11	1	12	7	5		
47	Saidpur ..	1,229	670	559	16	13	3	18	6	10		
48	Parbhargh ..	1,414	773	641	18	13	5	4	4			
49	Bare Banki ..	1,062	605	457	22	19	3	9	5	4		
	Total, Fyzabad Division ..	11,514	6,794	4,720	127	103	24	85	42	43		
	Total, Oudh ..	28,640	17,121	11,519	301	219	82	203	111	92		
	Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	296,965	148,487	148,478	2,069	1,579	490	774	644	229		
50	Bamrup ..	744	314	430	65	49	16	71	45	26		
51	Tehri Garhwal ..	341	203	138	81	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES ..	1,088	681	407	65	40	16	71	45	26		

DIX XXV.

Table XI—(concluded).

F.—Born in other continents			G.—Born at Sea			H.—Birth place unspecified.		
Total.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
469	289	170				80	17	33
695	549	106				298	146	162
17	10	7				152	71	79
3,329	3,068	261	5	4	1	10	1	6
21	10	11				111	31	77
40	27	13						
5,808	5,334	474	5	1	1	641	296	346
590	567	23				274	161	122
792	676	206				185	197	288
403	369	43	1		1	284	112	171
28	17	11				123	20	169
40	31	15				42	28	19
29	15	5				115	31	74
1,873	1,559	314	1		1	1,327	511	784
4,265	3,337	928	1	1		64	39	25
11	6	5						
42	14	18				219	128	123
151	126	25	1	1		68	18	40
445	315	30						
11	10	3				110	52	58
2,347	2,207	140	2	2		881	245	240
3,476	3,126	350				874	378	496
3	1	2						
10	12	4				198	171	207
19	8	11				1	1	
1,901	1,617	284				21	8	15
988	906	82	3	3		261	151	113
22	10	12				1	1	6
9	6	3				7	1	4
4,125	3,867	258	3	3		1,615	715	990
522	384	138						
44	30	18				243	90	153
56	40	26				504	110	394
142	75	57	1		1	59	25	31
61	24	41				18	21	25
821	641	180	1		1	654	278	580
111	77	37				10	6	4
108	46	62	3	2	1			
114	60	54				2	1	1
396	179	127	3	2	1	12	7	6
190	128	62				71	41	30
21	12	9				4	2	2
5	8	1				42	21	21
215	143	72				120	67	53
15,121	13,150	1,971	15	11	4	5,054	2,111	2,913
2,611	2,376	235	4	1	3	81	35	46
18	10	8				76	31	45
22	11	11				14	6	8
494	475	19				27	13	14
8	5	3				1	1	1
10	8	2				123	57	66
3,103	2,788	405	4	1	3	922	142	180
782	651	128				537	195	343
93	52	40				68	28	40
35	20	15				217	84	302
40	15	25				261	84	179
11	6	5				52	18	34
40	20	20				21	6	15
1,000	767	233				1,960	548	912
4,103	3,553	550	4	1	3	1,782	590	1,009
19,314	16,705	2,609	19	12	7	6,836	2,831	4,005
6	5	1						
6	5	1						

APPENDIX XXVI.

Comparing the population of the preliminary and General Censuses in the districts of Kumau and Garhwal.

District	Name of pargana and tahsil	Population in October 1890.			Population on the General Census day		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
KUMAON	Kali Kumau	55,542	29,247	26,295	33,551	17,025	16,526
	Sira	12,341	6,401	5,940	13,456	6,997	6,459
	Shor	28,850	14,761	14,109	30,871	15,646	15,225
	Aakot	9,500	4,879	4,627	12,170	6,001	6,169
	Darna	8,232	4,361	3,881	2,513	1,227	1,286
	Tahsil Champawat	114,640	59,629	55,011	92,601	46,835	45,766
	Barmandal	85,430	46,206	39,223	69,218	35,276	33,942
	Chawarkha	38,502	20,232	18,260	37,212	19,400	17,812
	Danpur	20,107	10,972	17,135	38,680	20,271	18,409
	Gangoli	31,597	16,535	14,961	33,271	17,307	15,964
	Johar	15,200	8,011	7,188	10,788	5,501	5,287
	Fah	125,880	62,305	53,432	118,080	57,986	60,124
	Phaldakot	16,909	8,402	8,507	11,711	6,107	5,604
	Tahsil Almora ..	340,302	181,425	147,807	318,900	161,278	157,622
	Chakbeta	39,183	24,600	14,583	21,895	11,020	10,875
	Kota	6,016	2,555	2,461	2,904	2,108	1,856
	Dhanakot	11,508	6,084	5,485	5,440	4,787	4,653
	Bamgarh	4,305	2,155	2,150	560	354	196
	Kotauli	8,102	4,076	4,026	2,482	1,245	1,237
	Mahyuri	4,165	2,068	2,082	925	551	374
	Diyaunro	12,940	7,305	6,755	6,875	3,571	3,304
	Kumau Bhäbar ..	42,409	21,298	18,171	105,540	50,408	46,341
	Tahsil Bhäbar	128,709	73,116	55,653	161,680	86,844	64,886
	Total, District Kumau	592,801	314,170	278,631	608,181	294,537	288,234
	Urban	33,070	22,630	10,440	28,904	18,713	10,191
	Rural	559,731	291,540	268,191	534,277	276,344	268,033
GARHWAL	Dowlish	29,025	14,080	14,936	29,896	14,623	15,272
	Berayun	64,151	30,732	33,419	33,229	30,090	32,639
	Ganga Mahan	40,214	24,008	25,116	47,510	24,074	23,436
	Nagpur	48,042	23,005	24,917	60,307	31,630	28,278
	Chandpur	40,110	19,452	20,658	40,700	19,648	21,164
	Talla Nalan	43,650	22,210	21,440	51,093	27,798	23,100
	Malla Nalan	47,760	23,462	24,294	47,504	22,954	24,040
	Chandkot	25,757	12,923	12,775	20,373	12,621	18,332
	Palkhandia	2,304	4,616	4,778	5,804	2,873	2,929
	Dawal	12,128	6,040	6,288	13,775	6,641	7,142
	Budban	30,509	15,171	15,338	30,732	15,179	15,553
	Total tahsil Pauri and District Garhwal	400,855	196,747	204,108	407,818	200,319	207,409
	Urban	3,529	2,311	1,318	3,740	2,405	1,335
	Rural	397,326	194,436	202,790	404,078	197,914	206,164

APPENDIX XXVII.

Showing the proportion of total income population and variation since last census.

Serial number	District.	Proportion per 100,000 to total population.	Proportion of variation since 1881.	Remarks
1	Dehra Dûn	22.0	+2.70	
2	Saharanpur	14.0	-23.83	
3	Muzaffarnagar	16.0	-23.71	
4	Morad	11.0	-9.66	
5	Bolnisiabahr	9.1	-26.92	
6	Aligarh	6.9	-30.40	
	Total, Meerut Division	11.6	-22.48	
7	Muttra	8.8	+103.23	
8	Agra	80.0	+15.20	
9	Farrukhabad	12.0	-36.87	
10	Meerut	7.9	-51.37	
11	Etawah	9.4	-26.84	
12	Etah	6.9	-51.48	
	Total, Agra Division	13.6	-16.62	
13	Bareilly	38.0	-6.14	
14	Bijnor	15.0	+85.96	
15	Bolnisi	7.2	-12.08	
16	Moradabad	8.4	-41.17	
17	Shahjahanpur	7.3	-58.38	
18	Filibit	8.0	+6.23	
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	14.8	-17.84	
19	Cawnpore	11.0	-27.77	
20	Fatehgarh	6.7	-48.85	
21	Banda	9.0	-76.97	
22	Hamirpur	9.1	-2.92	
23	Almohad	14.0	+27.52	
24	Jhansi	15.0	+2.04	
25	Jaloun	8.6	-64.88	
26	Lalitpur	16.0	+109.04	
	Total, Allahabad Division	11.3	-31.76	
27	Benares	40.8	+28.23	
28	Mirzapur	6.0	-27.67	
29	Jaunpur	9.0	-12.05	
30	Ghazipur	7.6	+17.14	
31	Balia	8.4	-37.98	
	Total, Benares Division	14.9	-26	
32	Gorakhpur	8.3	-4.96	
33	Basti	7.3	-4.41	
34	Amungarh	6.6	+127.90	
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	7.3	+8.10	
35	Kannan	10.0	-27.62	
36	Gazwâl	9.8	-25.92	
37	Tazâ	11.0	+140.00	
	Total, Kannan Division	10.3	-16.55	
	Total, N. W. Province	11.8	-15.92	
38	Lucknow	40.0	+32.06	
39	Unao	15.0	+2.14	
40	Rae Bareilly	12.0	-13.58	
41	Etahpur	11.0	+12.26	
42	Harda	8.2	-34.50	
43	Kheri	8.8	-21.07	
	Total, Lucknow Division	14.9	+11	
44	Fyzabad	11.0	+62.17	
45	Gonda	7.9	+33.72	
46	Bahraich	10.0	-22.13	
47	Basti	10.0	+16.50	
48	Parthagarh	8.3	-38.21	
49	Bareilly	11.0	-27.60	
	Total, Fyzabad Division	9.8	-16	
	Total, Oudh	12.2	-	
	Total, N. W. P. and Oudh	11.9	-12.07	
50	Rampur	6.7	-61.81	
51	Taher Garhwâl	11.0	-6.68	
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES	8.2	-38.67	

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Showing for castes numbering above 100,000, the percentage of insane, deaf-mutes, blind persons and lepers.

Serial number.	Caste.	Total number of caste	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind persons.		Lepers.	
			Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Num-ber.	Per-centage.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDU CASTES.										
1	Ahar	244,106	30	012	138	054	717	294	77	032
2	Ahar	3,910,845	384	010	2,580	060	8,260	211	1,120	029
3	Baniya	1,275,246	270	021	1,056	083	3,431	268	429	033
4	Bani	158,421	12	008	114	074	305	218	42	027
5	Bani	498,985	53	011	451	090	1,098	220	173	035
6	Bhang	397,197	40	010	175	044	1,229	304	128	032
7	Bhar	417,745	20	005	30	007	725	174	147	035
8	Bharbhanja	801,196	40	009	259	038	1,118	82	327	040
9	Bhat	131,471	24	018	100	076	420	319	67	051
10	Bhumbar	221,627	30	014	169	073	258	117	64	029
11	Brahman	4,719,883	719	015	3,700	078	10,591	224	1,842	039
12	Bhar	5,815,603	595	010	3,272	056	14,310	246	1,723	030
13	Dhanuk	146,189	12	008	74	051	308	247	35	024
14	Dhol	679,783	53	009	422	073	1,417	244	231	040
15	Don	270,500	31	015	579	214	301	147	50	018
16	Fakar	51,621	58	017	201	037	747	202	108	038
17	Gadarya	829,050	69	007	446	048	2,306	207	240	022
18	Gujar	280,113	27	010	119	042	675	241	66	023
19	Jai	677,554	50	009	293	043	1,820	208	122	019
20	Kachhi	703,267	78	011	348	049	1,853	261	227	033
21	Kabar	1,184,451	56	013	799	067	2,160	247	468	039
22	Kalwar	247,037	48	014	240	094	749	216	134	039
23	Kayath	511,420	102	020	348	068	901	194	135	025
24	Kowat	315,862	19	006	180	057	761	241	171	054
25	Khatik	180,650	10	005	82	027	307	164	42	022
26	Kuan	364,455	16	004	104	046	642	176	69	019
27	Koer	640,245	49	009	678	125	739	137	159	029
28	Kor	910,699	111	012	603	066	2,243	259	422	046
29	Kumar	704,705	38	012	413	057	1,694	225	253	036
30	Kum	2,006,557	157	008	1,429	071	4,250	217	753	038
31	Lodha	1,024,213	86	008	751	073	2,922	284	303	029
32	Lohar	525,910	61	012	396	075	1,293	210	188	036
33	Lunja	403,318	27	007	356	088	658	165	103	025
34	Mai	215,876	35	014	85	045	659	265	171	060
35	Mallah	365,279	38	010	164	045	491	134	96	036
36	Murao	664,616	69	009	627	094	1,631	240	231	031
37	Nai	648,087	74	011	564	084	2,220	355	237	045
38	Pai	1,210,311	87	007	592	048	2,567	210	440	037
39	Rajput	3,258,020	400	012	2,403	077	6,741	176	2,070	064
40	Ramar	256,008	48	019	223	087	585	249	98	027
41	Teh	741,427	85	011	614	083	1,855	259	295	032
42	Gond	116,643	14	012	160	138	201	226	53	040

MUSALMAN CASTES.

1	Dhna	401,967	42	010	205	006	815	202	151	038
2	Dara	146,708	20	014	102	069	372	254	23	016
3	Fakir	388,474	45	018	193	067	737	218	93	027
4	Julaha	880,231	91	010	708	087	2,216	262	272	031
5	Kasab	148,516	19	013	72	048	408	275	43	059
6	Nai	193,227	30	015	140	072	480	247	50	026
7	Pathan	700,393	149	021	708	108	1,752	250	236	033
8	Rajput	375,833	44	004	288	077	444	118	75	020
9	Sayed	242,811	81	033	174	072	574	230	62	026
10	Shakh	1,332,666	197	012	210	091	4,099	308	491	037
11	Teh	192,604	19	010	102	058	413	214	48	025

APPENDIX XXIX.

Showing by districts the number of deaf-mutes in 1872, 1881 and 1891.

Serial number	District.	1872.	1881.	1891	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1891.
1	Dohra Dón	86	323	490	+50.30
2	Saharsapur	83	507	537	+5.91
3	Muzaffarnagar	143	554	519	-6.31
4	Meerut	146	520	668	+28.06
5	Bulandshahr	151	364	437	+20.05
6	Aligarh	167	360	389	+7.55
	Total, Meerut Division	787	2,631	3,012	+15.23
7	Muttra	105	206	309	+50.43
8	Agra	311	352	542	+53.97
9	Farukhabad	151	452	467	+3.31
10	Meerut	148	310	283	-8.70
11	Etawah	84	304	455	+50.17
12	Etah	107	370	385	+4.05
	Total, Agra Division	1,060	1,908	2,541	+32.40
13	Barilly	410	516	630	+24.07
14	Bagpur	104	550	543	-1.29
15	Budaun	244	448	487	+8.70
16	Moradabad	442	1,504	510	-69.05
17	Shahjahanpur	264	480	338	-31.05
18	Pilibhit	85	218	295	+35.10
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	1,524	3,481	2,771	-17.05
19	Cawnpore	247	654	771	+18.04
20	Patelpur	128	308	194	-35.37
21	Banda	270	384	362	-5.48
22	Hamirpur	183	280	366	+30.86
23	Alahabad	260	845	754	-9.70
24	Alahabad	32	124	207	+66.91
25	Jaloun	63	107	358	+231.83
26	Lalitpur	85	271	180	-33.25
	Total, Allahabad Division	1,117	2,710	3,311	+22.17
27	Benares	151	408	444	+8.81
28	Mirzapur	125	491	482	-1.81
29	Jaunpur	77	296	613	+108.12
30	Ghazipur	293	400	491	+22.75
31	Balla	85	357	550	+53.38
	Total, Benares Division	634	2,012	2,679	+33.15
32	Gorakhpur	772	3,559	4,418	+23.47
33	Basti	294	1,114	1,221	+9.64
34	Azangarh	291	259	1,005	+288.04
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	1,360	4,923	6,644	+33.80
35	Kumaun	801	1,285	1,574	+22.54
36	Gazhwal	676	794	1,055	+33.38
37	Tarai	62	108	105	-2.78
	Total, Kumaun Division	1,539	2,197	2,734	+24.40
	Total, N-W Provinces	7,942	26,148	32,077	+22.90
38	Lucknow	402	301	484	+60.14
39	Unao	402	446	446	+0.00
40	Rae Bareilly	450	506	510	+0.79
41	Bidpur	450	701	701	+0.00
42	Harden	352	452	452	+0.00
43	Khori	940	1,080	1,080	+0.00
	Total, Lucknow Division	2,951	4,751	4,751	+0.00
44	Fyzabad	450	820	820	+0.00
45	Gonda	1,235	1,506	1,506	+0.00
46	Bahraich	1,456	1,456	1,456	+0.00
47	Sultanpur	320	828	828	+0.00
48	Parbhaghar	258	635	635	+0.00
49	Barn Bank	775	728	728	-6.06
	Total, Fyzabad Division	4,538	6,146	6,146	+0.00
	Total, Oudh	7,487	9,912	9,912	+32.48
	Total, N-W Provinces and Oudh	27,640	32,060	32,060	+0.00
50	Rampur	469	104	104	-77.83
51	Tahri Garhwal	244	289	289	+18.85
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES	817	393	393	-51.80

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation.

Class.	Group	Castes, tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes	Strength			Religion.
				Total	Males	Females.	
A.—Agricultural.	1 Military and dominant	Bhulhar . . .	458	221,027	109,852	111,175	Hindu.
		Do.	4	4	4	4	Arya
		Jat	1,791	677,854	390,404	287,880	Hindu
		Do.	105	14,190	7,771	6,419	Musalmán.
		Do.	724	6,058	4,691	313	Arya.
		Do.	1,080	3,253,020	1,765,411	1,488,009	Sikh.
		Ráput	698	375,833	191,604	184,229	Hindu.
		Do.	481	229	208	202	Musalmán
		Do.	3,710	2,008	1,642	1,366	Jan
		Do.	840	534	315	219	Sikh
		Taga	165	99,409	56,274	43,135	Hindu
		Do.	55	28,118	14,707	13,351	Musalmán
		Do.	1,036	604	432	432	Arya
	Total, Group 1	Hindu	4,059	4,951,310	2,303,031	1,948,279	
		Musalmán	709	418,141	214,142	203,999	
		Jan	431	222	202	202	
		Arya . . . . .	..	5,474	3,087	2,387	
		Sikh . . . . .	..	6,907	5,225	1,682	
		Total	4,862	4,682,803	2,525,714	2,156,549	
	2 (a) Cultivators	Bani	147	153,421	77,780	75,701	Hindu.
		Bhar	153	417,745	200,274	211,471	Do
		Bhuraya	8	423	233	190	Do
		Dang	67	2,363	1,239	1,124	Do
		Gara	61	61,068	27,227	23,861	Musalmán
		Gulapurb	70	0,723	6,315	4,408	Hindu.
		Joyla	75	20,847	13,958	12,889	Musalmán
		Kachh	560	703,867	371,893	331,474	Hindu.
		Do.	1	1	1	1	Musalmán
		Kambh	80	6,222	3,408	2,814	Hindu
		Do.	5	2,322	1,100	1,222	Musalmán.
		Do.	6	3	3	3	Arya
		Do. . . . .	..	28	24	4	Sikh
		Khag	135	43,435	23,023	20,412	Hindu
		Khar	65	18,863	9,914	8,489	Do
		Khan	98	394,455	191,845	193,610	Do
		Kori	140	540,345	272,945	267,400	Do
		Korma	1,488	2,005,037	1,035,002	970,555	Do
		Do.	6	140	88	52	Arya
		Do. . . . .	..	2	2	2	Sikh
		Kunjra	94	85,529	43,792	41,737	Musalmán
		Lodha	515	1,029,313	634,580	404,932	Hindu
		Do. . . . .	..	12	7	5	Arya
		Mai	853	245,876	129,994	110,482	Hindu.
		Do. . . . .	..	54	28	26	Arya
		Do. . . . .	..	3	2	1	Jan
		Do. . . . .	..	10	9	1	Sikh
		Meo	97	10,642	5,713	4,909	Hindu
		Mowah	247	00,332	31,475	28,457	Musalmán
		Murao	232	654,916	347,809	317,017	Hindu
		Bani	7	146	74	72	Do
		Do.	60	15,997	7,037	7,140	Musalmán.
		Rawa	44	25,451	13,475	11,676	Hindu
		Ror	80	4,450	2,613	1,946	Do
		Saim	85	99,426	52,011	46,814	Do
	Total, Group 2(a)	Hindu	4,890	6,345,547	3,298,410	3,067,197	
		Musalmán	622	241,215	125,909	116,306	
		Jan	3	2	2	1	
		Arya . . . . .	..	213	127	86	
		Sikh . . . . .	..	43	35	8	
		Total	5,502	6,587,021	3,414,483	3,172,588	
	2 (b) Cattle breed- er and grazer.	Ahar	976	244,106	133,245	110,518	Hindu.
		Do. . . . .	..	1	1	1	Arya.
		Abfr	1,767	3,910,846	2,080,906	1,870,940	Hindu
		Do. . . . .	..	193	113	80	Arya.
		Do. . . . .	..	1	1	1	Jain
		Do. . . . .	..	60	40	20	Sikh.

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength.			Religion.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	
A.—Agricultural—(continued)	2(d) Cattle breeder and grasser—(concluded).	Dogar .....	...	340	170	161	Muselman
		Gadhi	256	51,970	27,283	24,686	Do
		Ghosi	111	27,700	14,330	13,369	Do
		Gujar	1,178	280,118	100,578	179,540	Hindu
		Do	380	64,424	33,570	30,854	Muselman.
		Do	27	14	14	18	Arya.
		Do	67	45	22	23	Sikh.
		Hindu	2,921	4,441,125	2,333,827	2,107,298	
		Muselman	746	144,194	75,231	68,963	
		Jain .....	..	1	1	..	..
	Total, Group 2 (b).	Arya .....	..	221	128	93	Do.
		Sikh .....	..	127	85	42	Do.
		Total	4,007	4,585,968	2,409,273	2,176,695	
	2(e) Sheep breeders.	Gadarya	1,313	929,059	480,273	448,786	Hindu
		Do	8	978	107	181	Do
		Do .....	..	14	12	2	Arya
		Do .....	..	12	6	6	Sikh
		Hindu	1,313	929,059	480,271	448,786	
		Muselman	8	978	197	181	Do
		Arya .....	..	14	12	2	Do
		Sikh .....	..	12	6	6	Do
		Total	1,321	929,463	480,488	448,975	
	3 Forest and Hill Tribes	Balswar .....	..	1,898	901	997	Hindu.
		Bhal .....	..	190	117	74	Do
		Bhoksa	5	1,209	646	564	Do
		Bhumyan .....	..	810	447	362	Do
		Chera	6	4,883	2,468	2,415	Do
		Goh .....	..	21	11	10	Do
		Gond	105	8,961	4,135	4,726	Do
		Kharwar .....	..	176	80	96	Do
		Korwar .....	..	33	16	17	Do
		Kol	63	28,555	14,343	14,211	Do
		Mahra .....	..	17	899	300	Do
		Mayhar	2	16,204	8,018	8,186	Do
		Manjha	5	6,122	3,123	2,999	Do
		Mumhar	127	40,668	20,770	19,898	Do
		Sohn	6	17,822	9,081	8,741	Do
		Sontial	1	1	1	..	Do
		Thara	73	25,472	12,720	12,752	Do
	Total, group 3	Hindu	117	133,741	68,313	65,428	
	Total, Class A.	Hindu	11,624	16,100,772	8,507,861	7,592,911	
		Muselman	2,145	801,228	415,172	386,056	
		Jain .....	..	495	242	253	
		Arya .....	..	5,022	3,354	2,668	
		Sikh .....	..	7,080	5,451	1,629	
	Total	..	16,769	16,979,546	8,928,300	8,051,246	
B.—Professional	4. Priests	Brahman	202	4,719,892	2,455,791	2,264,101	Hindu.
		Do .....	..	5,031	2,523	2,508	Arya
		Do .....	..	33	14	19	Jain
		Do .....	..	110	86	30	Sikh.
		Malabrahman	30	10,829	10,863	9,967	Hindu.
	Total, Group 4	Hindu	232	4,739,711	2,466,654	2,273,059	
		Jain .....	..	32	14	18	
		Arya .....	..	5,041	2,523	2,508	
		Sikh .....	..	110	86	30	
	Total	..	232	4,744,890	2,469,016	2,275,674	

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued)

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength			Religion.
				Total	Males	Females.	
B.—Professional —(continued).	5 Devotees ...	Fakir	1,201	284,021	128,303	125,318	Hindu.
		Do.	624	338,474	176,847	168,127	Musliman.
		Do. ... ..	..	12	0	3	Jain.
		Do. ... ..	..	233	127	100	Arya.
		Do. ... ..	..	100	104	62	Sikh.
	Total, Group 5 ...	Hindu	1,201	284,021	128,303	125,318	
		Musliman ...	624	338,474	176,847	168,127	
		Jain ... ..	..	12	0	3	
		Arya ... ..	..	233	127	100	
		Sikh ... ..	..	100	104	62	
	Total	...	1,815	622,506	333,890	289,610	
	6 Genealogists .	Bhat	968	181,471	67,417	64,054	Hindu.
		Do.	161	29,463	14,767	14,696	Musliman.
		Do. ... ..	..	9	7	2	Jain.
		Do. ... ..	..	90	44	46	Arya.
		Do. ... ..	..	111	80	25	Sikh.
	Total, Group 6 ...	Hindu	908	181,471	67,417	64,054	
		Musliman ...	161	29,463	14,767	14,696	
		Jain ... ..	..	9	7	2	
		Arya ... ..	..	90	44	46	
		Sikh ... ..	..	111	80	25	
	Total	...	1,129	161,144	62,821	78,893	
	7 Writers ...	Kayasth	230	611,436	266,525	244,901	Hindu.
		Do. ... ..	..	2,887	1,655	1,332	Arya.
		Do. ... ..	..	14	9	5	Sikh.
	Total, Group 7 ...	Hindu	230	611,436	266,525	244,901	
		Arya ... ..	..	2,887	1,655	1,332	
		Sikh ... ..	..	14	9	5	
	Total	...	230	614,227	268,089	246,238	
	8. Astrologers .	Joshi	451	26,040	18,214	16,836	Hindu.
		Do. ... ..	..	20	12	8	Arya.
	Total, Group 8 ...	Hindu	451	26,040	18,214	16,836	
		Arya ... ..	..	20	12	8	
	Total	...	451	26,060	18,226	16,843	
	9 Musicians and balled singers	Defall	67	42,075	21,018	20,469	Musliman.
		Ubachi	14	1,722	801	631	Ditto.
		Dom Miral . .	201	28,763	14,318	14,045	Ditto.
		Panwarya ...	..	512	242	270	Ditto.
	Total, Group 9 ...	Muslimans . .	289	72,472	36,867	35,476	
	10 Dancers and singers.	Barwa	4	1,601	780	851	Hindu.
		Berlya	260	14,420	6,417	8,003	Do.
		Do.	12	803	381	612	Musliman.
		Bhagat ... ..	..	465	232	238	Hindu.
		Gandharv ...	..	664	309	355	Do.
		Hurkya	21	801	485	340	Musliman.
		Kathk	278	2,034	980	1,053	Hindu.
		Paturya	49	4,710	1,864	2,846	Do.
		Do. ... ..	..	4	1	3	Sikh.
		Radha	71	3,964	2,018	1,940	Hindu.
	Total, Group 10	Do.	8	380	180	201	Musliman.
		Tawaf	210	22,960	8,804	14,675	Ditto.
		Hindu	778	27,904	12,623	15,285	
		Musliman ...	287	26,053	9,410	15,634	
	Total	...	1,032	52,965	22,048	30,222	

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes.	Strength.			Religion
				Total	Males	Females	
B.—Professional (concluded)	11 Actors and mimes.	Bhand ...	2	14	10	4	Hindu
		Do. ...	31	4,000	2,045	1,955	
		Total, Group 11...	33	4,014	2,055	1,959	
	Total, Class B....	Hindu ..	4,649	5,730,300	2,984,185	2,746,115	Hindu
		Musliman ...	1,255	466,262	248,445	217,817	
		Jain ...	53	63	30	23	
		Arya ...	...	8,261	4,561	3,700
		Sikh ...	...	411	283	128
	Total	...	5,904	6,206,187	3,232,507	2,973,680	
	12. Traders	Haniya ...	750	1,275,246	638,153	637,093	Hindu.
		Do.	88,970	45,290	38,680	Jain.
		Do.	5,740	3,077	2,663	Arya
		Do.	64	30	34	Sikh
		Hastiya ...	30	205	129	136	Hindu.
		Buhra ...	17	1,131	614	517	Do.
		Dhunar Bhargava ...	2	12,579	6,657	5,922	Do.
		Khatiri ...	761	46,670	23,895	22,775	Do.
		Do.	516	283	233	Arya.
		Do.	635	372	263	Sikh.
C.—Commercial	Total, Group 12.	Hindu ..	1,550	1,339,020	670,348	668,672	Hindu.
		Jain ..	...	88,970	45,290	38,680
		Arya ..	...	6,256	3,360	2,896
		Sikh ...	...	725	424	301
	Total	...	1,550	1,428,977	748,422	680,555	
	13. Pedlar	Hastati	107	52	55	Hindu
		Do. ...	4	852	422	430	
		Memaya ..	22	3,765	1,772	2,003	
		Do. ...	...	72	38	34
		Do. ...	5	268	107	151	
	Total, Group 13...	Hindu ..	22	3,872	1,844	2,028	Hindu
		Musliman ...	9	1,110	529	581	
		Sikh ..	...	72	38	34
	Total	...	31	5,054	1,991	2,093	
	14. Carriers	Ahiwan ...	23	6,508	4,030	4,572	Hindu.
		Badguar ...	7	420	177	243	
		Banjara ...	253	37,875	22,748	17,517	
		Do. ...	38	26,054	13,457	12,597	
		Do. ...	...	24	14	10
		Do. ...	...	246	110	127
		Bahar ...	31	6,194	3,243	2,951	
		Nak ...	6	2,563	1,217	1,346	
		Bahwan ...	61	808	345	463	
		
	Total, Group 14	Hindu ...	273	69,032	31,763	27,269	Hindu
		Musliman ...	105	27,373	13,644	13,729	
		Arya ..	...	23	14	10
		Sikh ...	...	240	110	127
	Total	...	478	86,874	45,530	41,144	

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength			Religion.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	
C.—Commercial (continued)	Total, Class C	Hindu ...	1,954	1,400,924	732,535	668,389	
		Musliman ...	114	28,483	14,163	14,320	
		Jain ...	...	83,976	45,290	38,686	
		Arya ...	...	6,279	3,374	2,905	
		Sikh ...	...	1,043	681	362	
	Total	...	2,068	1,520,705	795,943	724,762	
	15. Goldsmith ..	Sonar ...	1,037	255,008	135,081	119,927	Hindu.
		Do. ...	...	...	...	...	Jain
		Do. ...	...	240	128	112	Arya,
		Do. ...	...	58	34	24	Sikh
		Do. ...	3	240	103	137	Musliman.
	Total, Group 15	Hindu ...	1,637	255,008	135,081	119,927	
		Musliman ...	3	240	103	137	
		Jain ...	...	...	...	...
		Arya ...	...	240	128	112	
		Sikh ...	...	58	34	24	
	Total	...	1,630	255,629	136,408	120,221	
D.—Artisan and village, manual	16 Barber	Nai ...	868	608,087	346,106	321,981	Hindu.
		Do. ...	197	193,937	98,488	95,449	Musliman.
		Do. ...	...	19	11	8	Jain
		Do. ...	...	71	36	35	Arya,
		Do. ...	...	159	90	69	Sikh
	Total, Group 16	Hindu ...	868	608,087	346,106	321,981	
		Musliman ...	197	193,937	98,488	95,449	
		Jain ...	...	19	11	8	
		Arya ...	...	71	36	35	
		Sikh ...	...	159	90	69	
	Total	...	1,086	803,273	444,797	417,636	
	17 Blacksmith...	Lohar ...	736	525,910	274,070	251,840	Hindu.
		Do. ...	114	90,301	34,915	31,389	Musliman
		Do. ...	...	24	17	11	Arya
		Do. ...	...	74	45	33	Sikh
		Nalband ...	6	423	204	225	Musliman.
	Total, Group 17	Hindu ...	786	525,910	274,070	251,240	
		Musliman ...	120	60,633	36,110	31,614	
		Arya ...	...	28	17	11	
		Sikh ...	...	78	45	33	
	Total	...	866	602,040	300,861	282,708	
	18 Carpenters and turners.	Barhai ...	859	498,965	262,817	236,148	Hindu
		Do. ...	79	50,899	31,281	28,618	Musliman.
		Do. ...	...	81	63	28	Arya
		Do. ...	...	652	325	327	Sikh
		Kharadi ...	17	806	404	402	Hindu.
	Total, Group 18	Hindu ...	876	499,791	263,221	236,570	
		Musliman ...	82	60,287	31,465	28,802	
		Arya ...	...	81	63	28	
		Sikh ...	...	652	325	327	
	Total	...	958	560,821	295,804	265,827	

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group	Castes, tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes.	Strength.			Religion.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	
D—Artisan and village manual—(continued)	18(a) Painters	Rangas ...	20	87	56	31	Hindu Musalman.
		Do. ...	20	1,309	707	602	
	Total, Group 18(a)	Hindu ...	20	87	56	31	
		Musalman ...	20	1,309	707	602	
	Total		40	1,496	763	733	
	19 Mason	Raj ...	49	3,165	1,590	1,575	Hindu Musalman.
		Do. ...	27	3,498	1,683	1,815	
	Total, Group 19	Hindu ...	49	3,165	1,590	1,575	
		Musalman ...	27	3,498	1,683	1,815	
	Total		76	6,663	3,273	3,410	
	20—Hras and copper-smiths,	Jastgar ...	4	13	7	6	Hindu.
		Kahager ...	49	40	40	40	Musalman.
		Kaeras ...	58	7,273	3,798	3,475	Hindu
		Rangdhar ...	9	185	99	86	Musalman.
		Thathers ...	309	20,823	10,976	9,847	Hindu.
		Do. ...	5	524	208	316	Musalman.
	Total, Group 20	Do. ...	...	16	10	6	Sikh.
		Hindu ...	302	23,108	14,779	18,351	
		Musalman ...	15	700	414	283	
		Sikh ...	...	16	10	6	
	Total		377	23,921	15,202	13,719	
	21—Tailor	Darzi ...	528	82,210	43,195	39,015	Hindu Musalman. Arya, Sikh.
		Do. ...	140	140,713	74,015	74,697	
		Do. ...	...	2	2	4	
	Total, Group 21	Hindu ...	528	82,210	43,195	39,015	
		Musalman ...	140	140,708	74,015	72,687	
		Arya ...	2	2	2	4	
		Sikh ...	...	11	7	4	
	Total		672	223,630	117,320	111,706	
	22—Grass par-chers and con-fectoners	Bharbhunja ...	364	301,196	158,102	143,094	Hindu Musalman. Arya Sikh Hindu Musalman.
		Do. ...	40	5,015	3,094	1,921	
		Do. ...	10	10	6	4	
		Do. ...	1	1	1	...	
		Halwai ...	334	64,702	33,331	31,370	
		Do. ...	57	31,544	15,360	16,184	
	Total, Group 22	Hindu ...	696	365,804	191,470	174,402	
		Musalman ...	97	40,553	21,365	19,189	
		Arya ...	10	10	6	4	
		Sikh ...	1	1	1	...	
	Total		795	406,452	212,808	193,594	

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength.			Religion
				Total.	Males.	Females.	
D—Artisan and village manual—(continued).	23 Perfume and drug preparers and sellers and hotel-keeps etc.	Gandhi	1	80	41	30	Hindu
		Do.	0	778	404	371	Musliman
		Tumoli	244	73,641	38,278	35,363	Hindu
		Do.	270	1	133	137	Musliman.
		Do.	1	1	1	1	Jam.
		Do.	31	17	17	14	Arya.
	Total, Group 23...	Hindu	245	73,721	38,319	35,402	
		Musliman	9	1,048	637	511	
		Jain	1	1	1	1	
		Arya	31	17	17	14	
		Total	284	74,801	38,974	35,927	
	21(e) Weavers	Julaha	244	880,231	445,016	435,215	Musliman.
		Kori	1,040	915,049	473,337	441,712	Hindu.
		Do.	28	29	19	9	Arya.
		Do.	73	49	21	21	Sikh.
		Pankha	5	6,502	3,215	3,287	Hindu.
	Total, Group 21(e)	Hindu	1,045	925,151	475,552	450,599	
		Musliman	244	880,231	445,016	435,215	
		Arya	28	29	19	9	
		Sikh	73	49	21	21	
		Total	1,280	1,806,468	920,636	885,832	
	24(f) Calenderers and dyers	Chhrupe	202	23,249	12,246	11,003	Hindu.
		Do.	21	11,871	6,007	5,774	Musliman
		Do.	24	11	11	10	Arya
		Do.	33	30	30	30	Sikh
		Hangro	1	8	4	4	Hindu
	Total, Group 24(f)	Do.	81	35,135	18,294	16,841	Musliman.
		Hindu	203	23,267	12,250	11,007	
		Musliman	102	47,606	24,491	22,815	
		Arya	24	11	11	10	
		Sikh	33	30	30	30	
	25. Washerman	Dhobi	925	579,783	298,082	281,751	Hindu
		Do.	216	78,947	40,800	38,147	Musliman.
		Do.	6	5	5	1	Arya
		Do.	9	7	7	2	Sikh.
		Total	1,141	658,745	338,844	319,901	
	Total, Group 25	Hindu	925	579,783	298,082	281,751	
		Musliman	216	78,947	40,800	38,147	
		Arya	6	5	5	1	
		Sikh	9	7	7	2	
		Total	1,141	658,745	338,844	319,901	
	26 Cotton clean-ers.	Dhena	152	401,987	208,825	190,162	Musliman.
		Kachera	469	61,758	27,308	24,485	Hindu
		Do.	3	2	2	1	Arya.
		Hindu	559	61,758	27,308	24,485	
		Musliman	152	401,987	208,825	190,162	
	Total, Group 26...	Arya	3	2	2	1	
		Total	711	463,743	230,095	223,648	

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Caste.	Group	Castes, Tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes	Strength			Religion.
				Total	Males	Females	
D—Artisan and village manual— (continued)	27 Oilpressers	Teli ..	742	741,427	380,849	360,588	Hindu
		Do ..	239	102,004	101,384	91,220	Musliman.
		Do ..	1	1	1	1	Arja.
		Do ..	48	20	19	19	Sikh.
	Total, Group 27	Hindu ..	742	741,427	380,849	360,588	
		Musliman ..	239	101,384	101,384	91,220	
		Arja ..	1	1	1	1	
		Sikh ..	48	20	19	19	
	Total		1031	934,090	482,253	451,837	
	28 Potters	Kumhar ...	773	702,805	360,146	342,659	Hindu
		Do ..	52	10,189	5,219	4,970	Musliman.
		Do ..	2	2	2	2	Jam
		Do ..	2	2	1	1	Arja
	Total, Group 28	Hindu ..	773	702,805	360,146	342,659	
		Musliman ..	52	10,189	5,219	4,970	
		Jam ..	2	2	2	2	
		Arja ..	2	2	1	1	
	Total		825	713,000	365,370	347,630	
	29 Glass and lac-workers	Churhar ..	703	703	343	360	Hindu
		Do ..	111	28,250	13,913	14,336	Musliman
		Lakhera ..	125	3,678	1,848	1,830	Hindu
		Do ..	85	41	21	20	Musliman
	Total, Group 29	Musliman ..	19	1,848	811	771	
		Do ..	130	65,614	31,575	34,038	
		Do ..	1	1	1	1	
		Do ..	10	10	6	4	
	Total		92	44	19	25	
	Total, Group 29	Hindu ..	144	6,958	3,118	3,840	
		Musliman ..	241	1,918	47,812	46,110	
		Arja ..	1	1	1	1	
		Sikh ..	10	10	10	10	
	Total		385	100,023	56,961	43,062	
	29(a) Bead stringers.	Patwa ..	201	30,812	15,724	15,088	Hindu
		Do ..	2	165	83	82	Musliman.
	Total, Group 29(a)	Hindu ..	201	30,812	15,724	15,088	
		Musliman ..	2	165	83	82	
	Total		203	30,977	15,807	15,170	
	29(b) Fireworks maker	Atahbaz ..	6	534	272	262	Musliman.
	Total, Group 29(b)	Musliman ..	6	534	272	262	
	30. Salt and earth-workers.	Bayar ..	5	18,921	9,237	9,684	Hindu.
		Behar ..	154	37,448	18,318	19,130	Do
		Do ..	3	61	29	32	Musliman.
		Dhangar ..	9	519	260	259	Hindu.

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength			Religion
				Total.	Males.	Females	
D—Artisan and village manual— (continued)	30. Salt and earth-workers—(concluded)	Ghanyara ..	...	106	04	104	Musliman.
		Lumyan ..	808	412,817	207,473	205,344	Hindu.
		Do ..	...	5	3	2	Sikh.
	Total, Group 30	Hindu ...	1,005	402,305	235,887	232,508	
		Musliman ..	3	230	153	130	
		Sikh ...	...	5	3	2	
	Total		1,008	402,680	236,043	233,640	
	31 Goldsmiths' refuse collectors.	Nariya ..	...	1	05	24	Hindu.
		Do ..	...	1	104	84	Musliman.
	Total, Group 31	Hindu ..	1	05	24	41	
		Musliman ...	1	108	100	84	
	Total		2	258	133	125	
	32. Iron smelters	Agarya ..	1	988	481	457	Hindu.
		Saun ...	63	257	138	119	Do.
	Total, Group 32		64	1,185	619	576	
	33 Fishermen, boatmen, palki bearers, cooks, &c	Dargah ...	...	0	918	468	Hindu.
		Dargi ..	40	1,078	544	533	Do
		Bar ..	508	68,708	34,917	34,791	Do
		Bar ..	52	20,668	15,908	14,750	Musliman.
		Phariyara ..	126	8,147	40,976	39,151	Do.
		Phariyara ..	...	...	...	...	Hindu
		Chau ..	89	28,010	14,644	18,906	Do
		Gond ...	...	115,643	54,654	60,989	Sikh.
		Do ..	...	8	4	4	Hindu.
		Gorecha ...	3	968	475	498	Do.
		Kahar ..	833	1,184,451	600,228	584,108	Musliman.
		Do. ...	24	6,928	3,438	3,490	Jain.
		Do ...	...	1	1	...	Arya.
		Do ...	...	120	63	67	Sikh.
		Do ..	...	60	53	7	Hindu.
		Kewat ...	206	315,884	159,813	156,563	Do.
		Loria ..	...	2,422	1,383	1,340	Do.
		Malala ..	225	365,379	171,088	193,691	Musliman.
		Do ..	22	8,080	1,725	1,904	Hindu.
		Mukeri ..	22	2	...	2	Musliman
		Do. ...	...	6,343	3,050	3,183	Do
		Narbat ...	6	2,177	1,110	1,067	Hindu
		Seywar ..	18	486	187	199	
	Total, Group 33	Hindu ...	2,282	2,086,540	1,038,812	1,046,828	
		Musliman ...	253	129,782	60,237	68,545	
		Jain ..	...	1	1	...	
		Arya ...	...	120	63	67	
		Sikh ...	...	68	67	11	
	Total		2,614	2,215,511	1,105,170	1,110,441	
	33(a) Race bearers.	Barwar ..	23	2,379	1,130	1,249	Hindu.
		Kula ...	65	4,029	2,000	2,029	Do.
	Total, Group 33(a)		88	6,408	3,130	3,278	

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes	Strength			Religion
				Total	Males.	Females.	
D.—Artisan and village manual (continued)	34(a) Distillers	Kalwar ...	619	317,007	174,924	172,113	Hindu
		Do ...	23	1,451	724	727	Sikh, Muslim
		Do ...	12	273	135	138	Arya
		Do ...	619	317,007	174,924	172,113	
	Total, Group 34(a)	Hindu ...	12	1,454	724	730	
		Muslim ...	12	273	146	128	
		Arya ...	12	273	146	128	
		Sikh ...	12	273	146	128	
	Total			631	348,700	175,612	172,978
	34(b) Toddy-drawers	Hind ...	67	70,986	37,320	33,666	Hindu
		Tarnali ...	67	27	12	15	Do
		Hindu ...	67	77,014	37,332	39,681	
		Chik ...	270	9,430	4,980	4,450	Hindu
	35 Butchers	Kamb ...	131	148,616	76,457	72,059	Muslim
		Khatik ...	816	180,639	101,232	88,407	Hindu
		Do ...	7	4	2	2	Sikh, Muslim
		Do ...	7	8	3	5	
	Total, Group 35	Hindu ...	1,086	199,009	106,212	92,797	
		Muslim ...	138	148,790	76,614	72,176	
		Arya ...	138	148,790	76,614	72,176	
		Sikh ...	138	148,790	76,614	72,176	
	Total			1,324	347,871	182,831	165,040
	36 Lime burners	Sunkar ...	14	1,306	710	596	Hindu
		Hindu ...	44	1,890	710	1,180	
		Chamfr ...	1,146	5,810,551	2,948,446	2,862,105	Hindu
		Do ...	86	174	88	86	Arya
	37 Leather workers	Do ...	8	1,353	130	120	Sikh
		Dahgar ...	1	129	69	60	Hindu
		Do ...	8	45	19	26	Muslim
		Dhagar ...	150	8,019	4,218	3,771	Hindu
	Total, Group 37	Mochi ...	27	1,772	1,341	1,431	Muslim
		Do ...	27	1,772	1,341	1,431	Sikh
		Hindu ...	1,312	5,825,470	2,951,412	2,874,058	
		Muslim ...	28	3,801	1,991	1,810	
	Total			1,440	5,829,270	2,955,621	2,875,868
	38. Village Watchmen	Arakh ...	178	80,574	41,177	39,397	Hindu
		Bajhar ...	45	2,309	1,200	1,109	Do
		Hanyu ...	67	26,905	14,157	12,748	Do
		Dhakar ...	320	146,189	77,427	68,762	Sikh
	Total, Group 38	Do ...	10	12,072	6,551	5,521	Hindu
		Dhara ...	502	32,329	16,525	15,804	Do
		Khangar ...	57	27	14	13	Do
		Kotwar ...	28	495	259	236	Do
	Total			1,516	1,521,835	781,801	740,034
	Total			1,516	1,521,835	781,801	740,035

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength.			Religion.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	
D.—Artisan and village manual— (concluded).	38. Scavengers	Bhangl ..	1,360	397,107	208,918	188,279	Hindu.
		Do.	47	17,836	8,766	8,579	Musalman.
		Do.	1	1	1	—	Arya
		Do.	418	281	281	182	Sikh
		Domar ...	244	10,029	7,069	8,040	Hindu
		Do.	—	8	5	3	Musalman
	Total, Group 39	Hindu ..	1,008	413,228	216,007	100,319	
		Musalman ...	47	17,343	8,701	8,582	
		Arya ..	1	1	1	—	
		Sikh ..	—	418	281	182	
	Total ..		1,050	430,983	225,000	208,933	
	Total, Class D.	Hindu ...	20,481	16,511,781	8,431,511	8,080,570	
		Musalman ..	2,151	2,522,387	1,236,418	1,236,069	
		Jan ..	26	17	17	9	
		Arya ...	1	1,100	600	500	
		Sikh ...	—	1,030	1,289	650	
	Total ...		23,635	19,037,233	9,719,485	9,317,708	
E.—Vagrant, minor artisans and performers, &c.	40 Grindstone-makers and stone quarriers	Khumra ..	13	5,108	2,683	2,515	Musalman
		Total, Group 40...	13	5,108	2,683	2,515	
	41 Knife grind-ers	Sakalgur ..	25	704	300	344	Hindu.
		Do.	8	3,446	1,635	1,811	Musalman.
		Do.	—	56	30	26	Sikh.
	Total, Group 41	Hindu ..	25	704	300	344	
		Musalman ...	8	3,446	1,635	1,811	
		Sikh ..	—	56	30	26	
		Total ...	33	4,206	2,025	2,181	
	42. Mat-makers and cane split-ters	Banephor ..	94	17,221	8,897	8,324	Hindu.
		Do.	3	112	56	56	Musalman
		Basor ..	373	25,447	12,503	15,044	Hindu
		Dharker ..	280	22,653	14,383	14,367	Do
		Dom ..	364	270,550	144,855	125,695	Do.
		Dorda ..	—	68	33	35	Do
		Doodh ..	90	52,013	30,878	43,035	Do.
		Kharet ..	3	5,641	2,780	2,861	Do
		Parbhya ..	—	913	444	469	Musalman.
		Tarkhar ..	87	2,733	1,467	1,276	Hindu
		Do.	2	14	9	5	Musalman.
	Total, Group 42	Hindu ..	1,181	434,222	225,335	208,327	
		Musalman ...	4	1,039	509	530	
		Total ..	1,185	435,261	225,844	208,857	

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength			Religion.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	
43. Hunters, fowlers, &c.		Aherya	64	15,768	10,514	3,254	Hindu.
		Bahela	219	22,094	16,682	15,113	Do.
		Do.	12	1,660	656	804	Muselman
		Do.	1	1		1	Sikh
		Bundi	4	110	65	44	Hindu
		Bongali	64	1,070	690	510	Do.
		Do.	4	280	136	144	Muselman
		Do.	...	3	1	2	Sikh
		Gandhila	4	134	70	64	Hindu.
		Gudhaya	17	17	13	4	Do.
		Kangar	150	17,608	9,182	8,426	Do.
		Do.	6	237	130	121	Muselman
		Do.	6	8	6	3	Sikh
		Total	535	70,901	37,087	33,714	
		Total, Group 43	22	2,197	1,128	1,069	
		Total	557	73,010	38,221	34,783	
44. Miscellaneous and disreputable laborers		Budhik	4	126	78	48	Hindu
		Burwar	...	2,703	1,242	1,460	Do.
		Bhawarya	10	2,490	1,217	1,273	Do.
		Do.	...	2,49	119	120	Muselman
		Bhanti	1	372	164	208	Hindu
		Belenhi	44	3,233	1,708	1,096	Do.
		Habur	31	2,578	1,317	1,270	Do.
		Haryala	4	276	138	137	Do.
		Do.	...	7	4	3	Do.
		Hira	9	1,118	749	369	Muselman
		Do.	...	3,287	2,322	1,555	Hindu.
		Do.	...	3	2	1	Muselman
		Syamar	...	1	1	...	Hindu
		Total	144	15,090	7,532	7,558	
		Total, Group (44)	9	1,866	870	100	
		Total	154	16,450	8,502	7,658	
45. Tumblers and acrobats		Net	346	12,800	21,251	21,229	Hindu
		Do.	...	20,792	10,337	10,416	Muselman
		Do.	...	2	2	...	Sikh
		Total	346	42,490	21,251	21,629	
		Total, Group (45)	205	21,792	10,337	10,416	
		Total	591	63,584	31,750	31,844	
46. Castes foreign to the Province		Satgop	4	177	61	123	Hindu
		Soul	10	147	68	83	Do.
		Total, Hindu	14	324	116	206	
		Total, Group (46)	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
		Total, Group (46)	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
		Total, Group (46)	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
		Total, Group (46)	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
		Total, Group (46)	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
		Total, Group (46)	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
Total Class B		Hindu	3,284	564,081	291,841	272,180	
		Muselman	248	33,042	17,213	15,640	
		Sikh	...	70	38	32	
		Total	2,588	606,033	309,101	288,842	

F—Vagabond, minor artisans and performers, &c.—(concluded)

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued)

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes	Strength.			Religion
				Total.	Males.	Females	
Class F Races, nationalities and sectarian communities	47.—Indian nationalities not returned caste.	Bhotiya ..	4	7,407	3,070	3,797	Hindu.
		Mandrap ..	1	81	27	4	Do
		Mahratta ..	54	732	345	397	Do
		Pindari ..	...	20	13	13	Do.
		Do. ....	...	1	1		Muslman.
	Total Group (47)	Hindu ...	50	8,250	4,055	4,301	
		Muslman ...	...	1	1		
	Total		50	8,257	4,056	4,301	
	48.—Sectarian castes.	Naumallah ..	203	88,444	45,502	42,882	Muslman.
		Sadh ..	1	1,870	953	917	Hindu.
	Total group (48)	Muslman ...	203	88,444	45,502	42,882	
		Hindu ..	1	1,870	953	917	
	Total		204	90,314	46,515	43,799	
	40.—Non-Indian Asiatic races	Biloch ..	73	13,072	7,068	6,554	Muslman
		Iraki ..	14	11,077	6,442	6,245	Do
		Mughal ..	400	86,421	38,363	38,363	Do
		Pashan ..	1,770	700,353	350,538	340,855	Do.
		Sheikh ...	851	1,392,590	681,404	652,072	Do
		Syot ...	556	242,811	122,322	120,489	Do
	Total Group (40)	Turk ...	...	4,004	2,516	2,778	Do
		Muslman ..	3,672	23,62,798	1,210,121	1,106,095	
	50. Non-Asiatic races	Armenians ..	...	54	34	20	Christian
		European ..	13	27,941	21,392	6,549	Do
		Hebrew ..	...	194	30	56	Muslman.
	Total Group (50)	Muslman ..	13	194	90	95	
		Christian ..	...	27,995	21,420	6,569	
	Total		13	28,189	21,525	6,664	
	51 Eurasians	Eurasians ..	...	7,040	3,485	3,555	Christian
	Total Group (51)	Christian ...	...	7,040	3,485	3,555	
	52 Christian converts.	Native Christians	...	28,406	12,853	11,023	Christian.
	Total group (52)	Christian ...	...	28,406	12,888	11,023	
	53. Castes unspecified.	Castes unspecified	...	2,344	1,250	1,085	Hindu
		Ditto ..	...	10,594	10,422	6,608	Muslman.
		Ditto ...	...	111	56	56	Jain.
		Ditto ...	...	491	275	216	Arya
		Ditto ...	...	701	335	266	Sikh
		Ditto ...	...	1,387	1,389	68	Buddhist
		Ditto ...	...	842	209	133	Parsi
		Ditto ...	...	60	33	27	Jew
		Ditto ...	...	14	0	6	Bramho.
		Ditto ...	...	3	1	2	Dece
		Ditto ...	...	23	13	9	Unspecified.

APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(concluded).

Class	Group	Castes, tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes	Strength			Religion
				Total	Males	Females	
Class F Basis, national tax and rec- tarian com- munities— (<i>concluded</i>)	Total Group ..	Hindu ..	..	2,311	1,259	1,052	
		Muslim ..	..	10,924	10,122	8,602	
		Jain ..	..	111	55	56	
		Arya ..	..	491	275	216	
		Sikh ..	..	791	535	256	
		Jew ..	..	60	38	22	
		Christian ..	..	312	200	112	
		Buddhist ..	..	1,287	1,429	84	
		Brahm ..	..	11	5	6	
		Dast ..	..	3	1	2	
		Unspecified ..	..	28	13	15	
	Total			22,489	11,190	8,299	
	Total, Class F	Hindu ..	80	12,470	6,207	6,263	
		Muslim ..	3,382	2,188,349	1,274,265	1,214,084	
		Jain ..	..	111	55	56	
		Arya ..	..	501	275	226	
		Sikh ..	..	791	535	256	
		Christian ..	..	68,111	37,294	21,117	
		Jew ..	..	60	48	27	
		Parse ..	..	312	200	112	
		Buddhist ..	..	1,287	1,429	84	
		Brahm ..	..	11	5	6	
		Dast ..	..	3	1	2	
		Unspecified ..	..	28	13	15	
	Total			3,912	2,565,481	1,318,225	1,247,256
	Provincial Total for N-W P, and Orissa	Hindu ..	41,075	40,380,108	20,754,023	17,425,215	
		Muslim ..	10,056	6,346,651	3,213,122	3,133,529	
		Jain ..	..	81,401	40,241	39,777	
		Christian ..	..	58,111	37,294	21,117	
		Arya ..	..	22,053	12,515	9,881	
		Sikh ..	..	11,116	8,080	3,264	
		Buddhist ..	..	1,287	1,429	84	
		Parse ..	..	312	200	111	
		Jew ..	..	60	48	27	
		Brahm ..	..	11	5	6	
		Dast ..	..	3	1	2	
		Unspecified ..	..	28	13	15	
	Total			51,170	2,305,085	2,303,441	22,611,154

APPENDIX XXXI.

Showing the occupations which are likely to be confused with each other in the Census Schedules.

Number of occupation in table	Name of occupation	Remarks
17 and 18 50	Fundatory state menial service Agents and managers of landed estates ...	The word "agent" is applied either to a fundatory state or to any important land holder's estate
20	Cattle breeders and dealers ...	The cattle and buffalo breeder is almost invariably the same, and it is only by accident that breeders of buffaloes only are entered. The other occupations cross each other largely. 68 and 69 both refer to a single class
22	Buffalo breeders and dealers ...	
68	Cow and buffalo keepers, and milk and butter sellers ...	
69	Milk preparers and sellers	Both occupations are exercised invariably by the same persons
26	Sheep and goat breeders and dealers	
197	Blanket makers and sellers	The enumerators' record often gives too little specification to distinguish between these two classes
37	Field servants	
38	Field labourers	The class of persons whose usual labour is field labour, should be shown in 38, but the enumerator frequently argued that they were ready to do any kind of labour and should therefore be entered as general labourers
38	Field labourers	
406	General labourers	The same person often does both and it is an accident which he enters
40	Retel vine growers	
101	Retel leaf and areca nut sellers	The general term in use is Golsan nli, Kothul. Tiyat ul, is also frequently used. No distinction is drawn in these terms between a person who is a planter or a worker, but not a planter. In English the word planter includes also persons who only buy plants
42	Indigo planters ...	
43	Market gardeners	Kunpis almost invariably both grow and sell vegetables. Karsis generally both grow and sell.
82	Vegetable sellers	
44	Gardeners, male men (Bughlan)	The occupations both belong to the male
109	Flower garden makers and sellers	
60	Managers of landed estates	"Nipin" is the general term for the Subordinate Collector of rent, the doorkeeper in a land holder's house and the messenger. Nipin zamindar I have classed under 80. Fany talukdar in 10 Nipin in 430
60	Door keepers, &c.	
339	Messengers, unspecified	Bearing for carriages is a "pay man" of course. So that the imperial loading car bories does not occur in those provinces
234	Gold and silver workers	
56	Wallo carriers	Pun bharna goes under 56, Kharu under 429, khudmatgir under 58. It is absolutely a chance which word is entered in the schedule. Khara is a general term which includes all three occupations
329	Palis, &c. bearers	
58	Indoor servants	Kharu palan, roti palan under 57. Naitan under 80
57	Cooks	
80	Butler	Kharudatgir under 58, but in my for. Nalunum class mean cook. Kharu in has been classed in 57, which includes the leading in the imperial table of dealers in cooked food
68	Indoor servant	
73	Fishermen and fish carriers	The first two are absolutely the same. They are apt to affect 335
74	Fish dealers	
335	Boatmen	All are corresponding terms, but the distinction is neither clear nor well observed
75	Grain dealers	
77	Pulse and flour preparers and sellers	All will recognize. The entry "margal bechna" would probably mean "lukka" sellers
83	Fruit sellers, (mean fruit)	
85	Sweetmeat pedlars (Kharu chuk)	81 swallows up 85. In many districts cooks who are also fishermen, &c. are unknown
100	Grocers and general edimental dealers	
81	Coffee tasters and sweetmeat sellers	81 is swallowed up in 80, for want of specification in schedules. All sweetmeats are "thokas," and "thekekar" is the word in use for a farmer, so that farmers of hyacinth, Opium, &c. cannot be shown as a separate class.
81	Coffee tasters and sweetmeat sellers	
85	Sweetmeat pedlars	There is no line of distinction. The sugar manufacturer also sells the molasses
89	Country spirit distillers and sellers	
91	Foreign wine and spirit dealers	There is no line of distinction. The sugar manufacturer also sells the molasses
95	Sugar manufacturers and sellers	
96	Molasses, &c., sellers	

APPENDIX XXXI.

Showing the occupations which are likely to be confused with each other in the Census Schedule.—(continued)

Number of occupations in table	Name of occupation	Remarks
100	General condiment dealers	{ Asafoetida selling shown in original schedule does not exist as a separate occupation
98	Vinegar sellers	{ Nira bichun } Do together and it is an ancient, wholly native
99	Pickle sellers	{ Achar bichun } is made
106	Oil pressers and sellers	{ Are the same.
107	Oil cake sellers	
110	Kerosene oil sellers	Not usual as a separate occupation. Pimaries and gun houses sell kerosene oil.
109	Tooth makers and sellers	{ The word unakhihi will generally mean an indoor servant who with his master looks after the lamps, and with English people unakhihi shades.
88	Indoor servants	
114	Firewood and grass gatherers	{ "Indran" applies both to cutting and selling firewood. All the occupations given are intermixed in the vernacular terms mostly employed.
115	Firewood dealers	
117	Cordage preparers and sellers	
122	Twine dealers	
118	Hay contractors	
262	Timber and bamboo dealers	
119	Brick and tile burners	{ There are male and female brick burners and 250 include both males and females for the most part. The most common toy is of earthenware and 250 include many persons who might come under 155.
250	Potters	
120	Tiles and tile-turners	
135	Toy makers	
121	Stone quarry owners, &c.	{ The only stone at all general is limestone. Kankai dealers along with tank diggers and road labourers are often entered as stone dealers.
102	Tank diggers	
101	Road labourers	
100	General labourers	
124	Stone workers	{ 124 is put to include 250 altogether, and all classes of stone workers.
200	Grind stone and mill stone makers	
261	Peddle and mortar makers	
125	Masons	{ Raj or mason is the usual word for the person who does both brick-work and plastering.
126	Plasterers	
127	Mud-wall and roof makers	{ Raj includes in common parlance the other two.
400	General labourers	
402	Tank diggers	
142	Cart and carriage makers	{ 251 and 261 include part of the population belonging to 142. The only part of cart makers regarded as a special trade is the wheel maker.
251	Wheeler-makers	
261	Cartwrights	
180	Agricultural implement makers	{ 180 looks to both the others.
251	Wheeler-makers	
261	Cartwrights	
308	Cluk (cotton) makers	{ "Palhiyan" applies to both in same and cluk (cotton) making. For more than usually the cotton and makers, and the cotton makers are not common. Ordinary fulme is usually made by hand.
157	Paper makers	{ Not a separate trade, occupation is not noted. Paper and ink is generally sold by houses, and paper by the dealer.
158	Stationers	
150	Turners	{ All usually come under the general term of turner.
263	Wood cutters	
264	Coopers	
265	Coopers and box makers	
170	Artificial flower makers	{ As the name. The trade is a low professional trade maker. Artificial flowers and candles are made by the person who makes the box. The latter is only for sale.
180	Fireworks makers	
180	Tina makers	
163	Lac Bangle makers	{ The general term "churn" covers the lac bangle, and has been included in 163. The lac bangle is not a separate occupation, but lac bangle string does not occur as a separate occupation.
165	Glass Bangle makers	
187	Ammunition dealers	{ 187 is not to include 188 and 189. The shop has not the gunpowder maker as the name.
188	Gunpowder makers and sellers	
189	Fireworks makers	

APPENDIX XXXI.

Showing the occupations which are likely to be confused with each other in the Census Schedules—(concluded)

Number of occupations in table	Name of occupation	Remarks
207	Brad and ribbon makers ..	The general word is fita banana. The work is done by the same man, except as a domestic trade.
210	Tape makers ..	
211	Cotton spinners ...	
212	Cotton weavers ...	
217	Tent manufacturers ..	Not now recognized as a separate trade. Tent makers are included under 223 tailors in general. Khemadot now exists as a caste, but not as a profession.
219	Heavy rope makers ..	All run into each other. In country districts, ropes and dds are mostly made by the cultivators. Kanjars also make ropes. Nets are made by fishermen.
220	Sacking, &c. makers ..	
221	Net makers ..	
226	Hosiers ..	This is a branch of the universal "hoast khana" 310.
233	Gold and silver dealers ..	233 is rare apart from 234. Gold smelting does not occur apart from either of the others.
234	Gold and silver workers ..	
244	General workers in brass, copper, &c. ..	No one has entered himself as a worker in brass only, or copper only. The usual metal is an alloy, and in general a man works in brass, copper or alloy as required.
266	Basket weavers, &c. ...	These entries cross and cannot be distinguished.
267	Mat makers ...	
268	Leaf plate makers ..	This is done usually by the Bari khulnatsgar.
275	Collectors of forest product.	The same man may do all.
276		
277		
278		
280	Chemists ..	May be confused.
374	Dispensary services ..	
292	Tanners, curriers and hide sellers ..	These are all in general the occupations of charvats, and proper separation under the different heads is impossible.
293	Shoe makers ..	
294	Leather dyers ..	
295	Water bag makers ..	
296	Halo and horn dealers ..	
300	Bankers ..	No distinct line of demarcation is recognized.
301	Bill discounters ...	
306	Merchants' clerks ..	The general word Sandagar applies to all, and dhan to the wholesale merchants, as much as to the parichum shop.
307	Shopkeepers' clerks ..	
308	Shopkeepers' servants ..	
342	Porters ..	Is little recognized as a separate occupation, most are under general labourers.
361	Lawyers' clerks ..	All cross.
436	Public scribes ..	
364	Petition writers ..	
465	Practitioners by diploma ..	Is often blank—may have gone into 306 under the translation "Hikmat karna".
393	Exhibitors of puppets (kat puthi) ..	"Nats" do all and are likely to enter bazar as a general term.
396	Conjurors and fortune tellers ..	
397	Aerolists ..	
401	Well sinkers ..	Are apt to cross. Between 401 and 402 there is no permanent distinction.
402	Tank diggers ..	
406	General labour ..	
405	Rice pounding ...	406 loses to 405. Rice pounding is usually a domestic occupation. In all cases it is a temporary occupation only likely to occur in the new rice season.
406	General labour ..	

APPENDIX XXXII.

Showing the proportion of population dependent on each class, order and sub-order of occupations and the proportion in towns for each class.

Class.	Order	Sub order	Total		Town.	
			Population	Per 10,000 of total population	Population	Percentage of town to total population
		1 Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments	385,986	83		
		2 Service of local and municipal bodies	15,174	3		
		3 Village service	440,547	94		
	1	Administration	642,707	180	215,154	29 08
		4 Army	72,400	15		
		5 Navy and marine				
	2	Defence	72,400	15	51,694	71 26
		6 Administrative service	11,057	2		
		7 Army and marine	147			
	3	Foreign and Foundatory state service	11,204	2	4,878	43 49
	...	Government	925,661	197	301,721	33 56
		8 Stock breeding and dealing	377,217	81		
		9 Subsidiary services to stock	14,533	3		
	4	Live stock	391,780	84	48,304	12 28
		10. Interest in land	25,010,230	5,447		
		11. Agricultural labourers	30,000,785	6,411		
		12. Growers of special products and trees	1,801,117	28		
		13. Agricultural training and supervision	317,753	70		
	5	Agriculture	25,621,117	6081	1,013,452	3 55
	...	Pasture and Agriculture	28,512,807	6,165	1,041,750	3 67
		14 Personal and domestic services	2,205,172	470		
		15 Non domestic establishments	10,070	2		
		16 Sanitation	319,512	69		
	6	Personal, house-hold and sanitary services	2,525,643	540	618,424	24 49
	...	Personal services	2,525,643	540	618,424	24 49
		17. Animal food	290,228	60		
		18 Vegetable food	1,605,244	347		
		19 Drink, condiments and narcotics	301,000	63		
	7	Food and Drink, &c	2,196,001	460	988,147	29 98
		20. Lighting	570,134	122		
		21 Fuel and forage	200,740	43		
	8	Light, Firing and forage	770,864	165	137,783	17 67

APPENDIX XXXII.

Showing the proportion of population dependent on each class, order and sub-order of occupations and the proportion in towns for each class—(continued).

Class.	Order.	Sub order.	Total		Town	
			Population.	Per 10,000 of total population	Population	Percentage of town to total population.
		22 Building materials ..	20,800	6		
		23. Artificers in building ..	120,202	26		
	9	Buildings ..	140,462	32	88,407	69.19
		24 Railway plant ..	1,100	...		
		25 Carts, carriages, &c. ..	13,714	3		
		26. Ships and boats ...	253	...		
	10	Vehicles and vessels ..	15,086	3	10,032	66.50
		27. Paper, &c.	2,974	1		
		28. Books and prints, &c.	12,104	3		
		29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	1,730	...		
		30 Carving, engraving, &c.	2,982	1		
		31 Toys, curiosities, &c.	11,166	2		
		32 Music and musical instruments	1,073	...		
		33 Necklaces, bracelets, beads, sacred threads, &c.	190,017	41		
		34 Furniture ..	2,332	...		
		35 Harness ..	5,847	1		
		36. Tools and machinery ..	67,301	4		
		37. Arms and ammunition ..	11,444	2		
	11	Supplementary requirements ..	307,585	68	97,950	31.84
		38 Wool and Fur ..	70,315	17		
		39 Silk ..	14,536	3		
		40 Cotton ..	1,524,730	325		
		41 Jute, flax, coir, &c.	40,892	10		
		42 Dress ..	524,502	111		
	12	Textile fabrics and dress ..	2,180,184	466	546,080	24.96
		43 Gold, silver and precious stones	243,086	53		
		44 Brass, copper and bell metal ..	56,405	12		
		45. Tin, zinc, mercury and lead ..	9,191	2		
		46. Iron and steel ..	328,090	70		
	13	Metals and precious stones ..	643,511	137	180,608	26.37
		47 Glass and chinaware ..	1,561	...		
		48. Earthen and stoneware ..	471,305	101		
	14	Glass pottery and stoneware ..	472,826	101	62,125	13.08
		49 Timber and wood ..	436,711	91		
		50 Cane work, matting and leaves ..	305,405	44		
	15	Wood, cane and leaves ..	631,116	135	98,960	14.98
		51 Gums wax and similar forest produce ..	12,286	3		
		52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.	47,404	10		
	16	Drugs, gums, dyes, &c. ..	59,690	13	19,008	33.34

APPENDIX XXXII.

Showing the proportion of population dependent on each class, order and sub-order of occupations and the proportion in towns for each class—(concluded).

Class.	Order.	Sub order.	Total		Towns.	
			Population.	Per 10,000 of total population	Population.	Percentage of towns to total population
L D	17	53 Leather, &c.	361,783	77		
		Leather, horns, bones and grease ...	361,783	77	96,071	27.10
		Preparation and supply of material substances ...	7,698,769	1,684	2,002,824	26.35
		54 Dealers in money and securities ...	238,571	51		
		55 General merchandise ...	20,015	4		
	18	56. Dealings unclassified ...	138,940	29		
		57 Middlemen	91,163	19		
		Commerce	483,669	103	186,486	38.55
		58 Railway	55,941	12		
		59 Road	462,617	98		
E	19	60. Water	44,170	9		
		61 Messages	45,196	10		
		62. Storage and weighing ...	81,552	18		
		Transport and storage	688,506	147	206,268	29.95
		Commerce, transport, storage	1,172,175	250	392,748	33.50
	20	63 Religion	412,440	88		
		64 Education	63,478	14		
		65 Literature	15,464	3		
		66 Law	40,580	9		
		67 Medicine	50,304	12		
		68 Engineering and surveying ...	10,488	2		
		69 Other sciences	78,278	17		
		70 Personal art and sculpture ...	535	...		
		71 Music, acting, dancing ...	88,777	19		
		Learned and artistic professions ...	709,454	154	207,169	28.08
F	21	72 Sport	9,367	2		
		73. Exhibition and games ...	8,444	2		
		Sport and amusements	17,831	4	4,547	25.50
		Professions	787,285	168	301,736	38.32
	22	74 Unskilled labour	3,060,806	641		
		75. Unskilled, &c.	* 21,489	5		
		Indefinite	3,081,294	640	484,534	12.17
		76 Property and alms	595,527	127		
		77. Supported at the public charge ...	94,854	20		
G	24	Independent of work	620,381	147	160,885	21.81
		Indefinite and Independent	4,671,065	990	686,110	13.59
		TOTAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ORISSA.	46,905,085	10,000	5,314,928	11.34

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Showing the age distribution of the various classes of occupations.

Class.	Total			Males			Females		
	0-4 years.	5-14 years.	15 years and over.	0-4 years.	5-14 years.	15 years and over.	0-4 years.	5-14 years.	15 years and over.
A - Government	1,301	2,118	6,531	1,143	1,998	6,859	1,511	2,277	6,212
B - Pasture and agriculture	1,302	2,427	6,131	1,321	2,557	6,122	1,468	2,285	6,247
C - Personal services	1,339	2,276	6,385	1,275	2,384	6,241	1,411	2,137	6,432
D - Preparation and supply of maternal substances	1,351	2,272	6,377	1,327	2,417	6,256	1,377	2,125	6,498
E - Commerce, transport, storage	1,278	2,161	6,471	1,338	2,143	6,530	1,428	2,167	6,406
F - Professions	1,134	2,071	6,795	1,050	2,161	6,749	1,182	1,974	6,844
G - Indefinite and independent	1,335	2,302	6,203	1,284	2,542	6,174	1,388	2,172	6,469
TOTAL POPULATION	1,370	2,367	6,233	1,308	2,494	6,138	1,483	2,231	6,333
			10,000			10,000			10,000

APPENDIX XXXIV.
Showing the proportion to divisional populations of the population of the classes.

Division.	Class A. Government.	Class B. Pasture and agriculture.	Class C. Personal services.	Class D. Preparation and supply of animal and mineral substances.	Class E. Cooking, transport, storage.	Class F. Professions.	Class G. Individuals and independent.	Total.
Meerut Division	1.05	48.20	9.86	22.10	2.75	2.51	12.85	100
Agro Division	2.13	56.33	6.88	19.84	3.01	2.50	9.25	100
Rohilkhand Division	2.07	59.90	6.18	20.79	3.31	1.85	9.90	100
Almohad Division	2.53	58.90	5.06	19.14	3.27	1.79	11.68	100
Benares Division	1.44	63.58	3.07	15.45	3.62	1.32	11.07	100
Gorakhpur Division	1.66	67.93	4.11	18.65	3.11	.76	9.78	100
Kanoun Division .. .. .	.89	58.71	2.16	6.49	.90	.80	5.05	100
North-Western Provinces	1.92	60.96	5.08	17.74	2.43	1.71	10.22	100
Lucknow Division	2.42	64.10	5.47	14.97	2.28	2.00	8.46	100
Pyawad Division	1.88	65.99	4.29	19.94	3.77	1.23	9.91	100
Oudh	2.13	65.13	4.35	14.41	3.69	1.58	9.24	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1.97	61.94	5.40	19.85	2.80	1.08	9.96	100

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

SHOWING THE VARIATIONS IN THE POPULATION
OF THE TAHSILS SINCE THE PREVIOUS CENSUS.

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
I

Serial number of dis- trict.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total.		
				Census, 1881	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease --.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dehra Dún	1	Dehra	98,989	117,438	+18,448
		2	Kala	45,117	60,697	+15,580
		Total	...	144,070	168,135	+24,065
2	Saharanpur	3	Saharanpur	292,293	312,498	+20,205
		4	Dooland	211,068	208,627	-2,441
		5	Roorkee	274,571	290,498	+15,927
		6	Nukhr	201,622	192,657	-8,965
		Total	...	979,544	1,001,280	+21,736
3	Muzaffarnagar	7	Muzaffarnagar	202,707	206,498	+3,789
		8	Karim	202,333	200,157	-2,176
		9	Jamnath	183,864	193,833	+9,979
		10	Burlana	169,650	172,688	+3,038
		Total	...	758,444	772,874	+14,430
4	Meerut	11	Meerut	291,170	326,054	+34,884
		12	Olinda	244,815	247,141	+2,326
		13	Mowana	159,633	177,868	+18,235
		14	Baghpat	268,000	269,066	+1,066
		15	Sardhana	159,422	168,692	+9,270
		16	Hapur	199,898	212,047	+12,149
		Total	...	1,313,137	1,391,458	+78,321
5	Bulandshahr	17	Andpohar	213,294	222,481	+9,187
		18	Bulandshahr	262,901	281,328	+18,427
		19	Bhandasabad	236,068	234,368	-1,699
		20	Kharja	212,561	221,137	+8,576
		Total	...	924,823	949,914	+25,092
6	Aligarh	21	Atrauli	148,536	164,073	+15,537
		22	Aligarh	227,054	229,767	+2,713
		23	Agia	111,379	107,327	-4,052
		24	Khar	160,264	160,656	+392
		25	Hathras	189,481	208,264	+18,783
		26	Skandras Rao	175,873	183,165	+7,292
		Total	...	1,021,187	1,043,172	+21,985
7	Muttra	27	Muttra (Sadar)	220,907	224,914	+4,007
		28	Chhota	84,598	83,243	-1,355
		29	Kon	65,293	60,222	-5,071
		30	Met	95,445	89,451	-5,994
		31	Mahabha	118,829	133,468	+14,639
		32	Sadabad	89,217	102,108	+12,891
		Total	...	671,090	713,421	+42,331
8	Agra	33	Etanpuri	141,267	153,761	+12,494
		34	Firozabad	108,621	112,163	+3,542
		35	Bah	180,529	185,948	+5,419
		36	Fatehabad	104,762	105,446	+684
		37	Agra (Sadar)	268,768	272,718	+3,950
		38	Keroli	114,978	106,977	-7,991
		39	Khergarh	118,134	123,893	+5,759
		Total	...	974,056	1,003,796	+29,740
9	Farrukhabad	40	Kanauj	114,912	117,329	+2,417
		41	Tirwa	171,546	168,673	-2,873
		42	Chhannan	122,782	111,114	-11,668
		43	Farrukhabad (Sadar)	265,127	244,896	-20,231
		44	Kilimganj	187,156	149,657	-37,499
		45	Aligarh	76,085	73,218	-2,867
		Total	...	907,908	868,687	-39,221

since the previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of sheet.	PROVIN. CENS. TABLE I.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease -	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease -		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
65,585	71,380	+ 5,795	40,368	45,249	+ 4,881	1	
28,400	28,435	+ 35	19,717	22,262	+ 2,545	2	
83,985	100,815	+ 16,830	60,085	67,511	+ 7,426		
155,318	165,420	+ 10,102	138,978	147,073	+ 8,095	3	
115,847	112,986	- 2,861	95,711	92,912	- 2,799	4	
151,524	150,227	- 1,297	124,047	111,571	- 12,476	5	
108,238	105,013	- 3,225	93,484	89,514	- 3,970	6	
530,427	540,351	+ 9,924	449,117	460,929	+ 11,812		
110,854	113,619	+ 2,765	91,843	92,989	+ 1,146	7	
108,479	107,701	- 778	84,751	84,156	- 595	8	
98,677	104,923	+ 6,246	85,177	89,611	+ 4,434	9	
91,416	94,928	+ 3,512	78,254	79,898	+ 1,644	10	
409,430	418,228	+ 8,798	349,008	351,648	+ 2,640		
158,590	178,105	+ 19,515	139,880	157,949	+ 18,069	11	
131,400	134,078	+ 2,678	113,415	115,063	+ 1,648	12	
85,075	94,417	+ 9,342	74,257	81,551	+ 7,294	13	
138,603	141,403	+ 2,800	119,097	119,751	+ 654	14	
85,865	90,538	+ 4,673	74,567	78,161	+ 3,594	15	
105,414	111,204	+ 5,790	91,181	100,115	+ 8,934	16	
705,437	747,244	+ 41,807	607,700	641,214	+ 33,514		
112,025	117,271	+ 5,246	100,860	105,210	+ 4,350	17	
139,175	138,143	- 1,032	123,726	121,884	- 1,842	18	
127,442	119,878	- 7,564	109,621	104,491	- 5,130	19	
118,716	116,427	- 2,289	99,815	101,710	+ 1,895	20	
491,268	501,621	+ 10,353	423,861	448,293	+ 24,432		
79,116	87,644	+ 8,528	67,420	76,429	+ 9,009	21	
133,029	122,475	- 10,554	101,825	107,292	+ 5,467	22	
60,819	67,628	+ 6,809	51,060	49,539	- 1,521	23	
85,607	90,148	+ 4,541	74,537	70,618	- 3,919	24	
107,109	111,760	+ 4,651	92,472	96,555	+ 4,083	25	
96,029	95,430	- 599	79,774	84,016	+ 4,242	26	
551,279	558,743	+ 7,464	469,908	494,429	+ 24,521		
117,305	125,990	+ 8,685	102,402	108,921	+ 6,519	27	
44,985	40,622	- 4,363	39,611	31,771	- 7,840	28	
34,009	31,738	- 2,271	31,491	28,894	- 2,597	29	
50,978	47,807	- 3,171	41,464	42,014	+ 550	30	
64,017	72,310	+ 8,293	52,792	61,169	+ 8,377	31	
49,060	55,544	+ 6,484	40,157	46,569	+ 6,412	32	
300,507	382,600	+ 82,093	210,721	310,761	+ 100,040		
77,137	83,200	+ 6,063	61,190	74,561	+ 13,371	33	
60,297	60,222	- 75	49,411	51,501	+ 2,090	34	
63,524	66,737	+ 3,213	57,065	58,911	+ 1,846	35	
86,535	98,744	+ 12,209	49,707	49,702	- 5	36	
144,267	146,817	+ 2,550	122,469	125,901	+ 3,432	37	
61,698	67,607	+ 5,909	51,982	49,110	- 2,872	38	
64,155	65,802	+ 1,647	53,979	57,091	+ 3,112	39	
638,901	640,469	+ 1,568	447,865	461,317	+ 13,452		
61,970	62,043	+ 73	62,942	64,287	+ 1,345	40	
34,541	32,332	- 2,209	27,009	26,111	- 898	41	
66,817	66,159	- 658	65,165	50,955	- 14,210	42	
130,417	131,838	+ 1,421	118,710	117,199	- 1,511	43	
88,779	76,838	- 11,941	78,277	66,721	- 11,556	44	
42,164	40,519	- 1,645	34,901	32,406	- 2,495	45	
480,508	464,340	- 16,168	417,100	394,347	- 22,753		

The variations in the population of the

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total.			
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease—.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
10	Maunpur	{	46	Maunpur ..	183,334	171,152	-12,182
			47	Bhongson ..	210,768	198,368	-12,400
			48	Keral ..	100,081	100,297	+216
			49	Shahabad ..	144,882	140,093	-4,789
			50	Mustafabad ..	162,201	155,253	-6,948
			Total ..	801,216	762,163	-39,053	
11	Etawah	{	51	Etawah ..	193,311	198,023	+4,712
			52	Bharthua ..	161,448	169,979	+8,531
			53	Budhwa ..	135,149	134,459	-690
			54	Phapham ..	111,885	107,307	-4,578
			55	Aunja ..	117,980	117,881	-99
			Total ..	722,371	727,629	+5,258	
12	Etah	{	56	Etah ..	226,892	227,030	+138
			57	Kasganj ..	216,646	192,009	-24,637
			58	Aliganj ..	163,600	161,904	-1,696
			59	Jahangir ..	118,925	121,030	+2,105
						Total ..	726,263	702,063	-24,200
13	Bareilly	{	60	Varidpur ..	111,141	119,805	+8,664
			61	Bareilly ..	285,731	299,492	+13,761
			62	Aonla ..	197,638	198,660	+1,022
			63	Mirganj ..	100,939	95,300	-5,639
			64	Baheri ..	215,487	206,805	-8,682
			Total ..	1,030,936	1,040,691	+9,755	
14	Bhuzar	{	65	Bhuzar ..	124,090	133,887	+9,797
			66	Najibabad ..	133,561	166,873	+33,312
			67	Nagina ..	170,076	183,147	+13,071
			68	Dhampur ..	170,039	181,988	+11,949
			69	Chandpur ..	133,679	138,175	+4,496
			Total ..	721,450	794,070	+72,620	
15	Budaun	{	70	Gunnar ..	117,635	126,368	+8,733
			71	Budaun ..	187,658	193,640	+5,982
			72	Shahabad ..	192,391	192,599	+208
			73	Budaun ..	222,312	226,673	+4,361
			74	Dataganj ..	185,979	195,908	+9,929
			Total ..	905,773	925,598	+19,825	
16	Mirzabad	{	75	Mirzabad ..	231,863	240,795	+8,932
			76	Thakurdwara ..	109,098	121,174	+12,076
			77	Bihar ..	229,794	231,947	+2,153
			78	Sambhal ..	248,107	245,619	-2,488
			79	Aunja ..	174,014	186,169	+12,155
			Total ..	1,185,173	1,179,398	-5,775	
17	Shahjahanpur	{	80	Shahjahanpur ..	252,028	273,148	+21,120
			81	Jalilabad ..	145,916	159,892	+13,976
			82	Tilhar ..	214,489	236,761	+22,272
			83	Puwayan ..	245,454	246,222	+768
						Total ..	857,885	915,851	+57,966
18	Fahib	{	84	Bamapur ..	179,380	190,864	+11,484
			85	Fahib ..	163,344	192,297	+28,953
			86	Purnapur ..	88,907	95,205	+6,298
			Total ..	431,631	488,366	+56,735	

Tahiti since the previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of Tahiti.	PROVINCE OF TAHITI.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
101,738	93,793	-8,001	81,581	77,370	-4,181	46	
116,391	107,109	-9,282	94,377	88,239	-6,138	47	
65,729	64,076	-1,653	41,311	40,629	-682	48	
73,518	73,477	-41	65,559	65,616	+57	49	
88,094	84,761	-3,333	73,317	70,497	-2,820	50	
442,004	416,799	-25,205	355,123	345,364	-9,759		
105,319	107,503	+2,184	87,842	90,520	+2,678	51	
89,786	92,887	+3,101	77,121	77,121	+0	52	
70,476	74,796	+4,320	61,874	60,331	-1,543	53	
61,169	60,144	-1,025	55,392	55,607	+215	54	
63,701	63,548	-153	51,279	51,016	-263	55	
895,124	896,775	+1,651	827,147	830,854	+3,707		
126,808	128,408	+1,600	101,591	101,562	-29	56	
117,769	105,100	-12,669	99,877	86,943	-12,934	57	
106,801	89,040	-17,761	87,989	72,941	-15,048	58	
64,072	65,600	+1,528	51,253	55,161	+3,908	59	
413,540	388,203	-25,337	342,723	318,800	-23,923		
60,254	65,153	+4,899	50,887	51,742	+855	60	
152,311	100,806	-51,505	131,090	137,677	+6,587	61	
104,433	103,943	-490	91,203	92,017	+814	62	
63,907	49,750	-14,157	49,014	49,550	+536	63	
118,144	108,982	-9,162	101,113	97,823	-3,290	64	
64,311	66,587	+2,276	51,071	57,763	+6,692	65	
548,010	556,480	+8,470	482,826	485,211	+2,385		
66,179	71,310	+5,131	57,917	62,727	+4,810	66	
71,678	62,135	-9,543	61,883	71,138	+9,255	67	
90,254	98,150	+7,896	79,821	89,081	+9,260	68	
89,190	95,175	+5,985	80,619	86,711	+6,092	69	
66,607	73,136	+6,529	68,023	63,049	-4,974	70	
383,258	418,212	+34,954	318,192	378,854	+60,662		
69,605	68,478	-1,127	51,870	57,910	+6,040	71	
99,988	98,723	-1,265	87,670	85,077	-2,593	72	
104,010	101,180	-2,830	88,191	88,009	-182	73	
118,218	120,297	+2,079	101,091	108,116	+7,025	74	
101,106	100,016	-1,090	81,770	89,494	+7,724	75	
486,967	498,184	+11,217	418,783	427,161	+8,378		
121,680	125,025	+3,345	101,297	114,779	+13,482	76	
88,620	61,508	-27,112	51,017	56,966	+5,949	77	
121,484	121,110	-374	108,130	108,571	+441	78	
130,111	120,903	-9,208	117,666	116,716	-950	79	
90,815	97,911	+7,096	81,160	88,172	+7,012	80	
87,456	84,719	-2,737	71,151*	70,611	-540	81	
610,291	623,072	+12,781	511,962	555,820	+43,858		
133,206	114,064	-19,142	119,929	124,482	+4,553	82	
70,990	87,302	+16,312	66,923	73,000	+6,077	83	
116,100	128,793	+12,693	98,128	108,075	+9,947	84	
131,221	134,467	+3,246	114,223	111,752	-2,471	85	
406,677	406,300	-377	397,708	421,215	+23,507		
96,158	102,002	+5,844	82,192	88,269	+6,077	86	
96,111	104,704	+8,593	87,273	91,511	+4,238	87	
47,518	61,036	+13,518	41,269	44,169	+2,900	88	
336,787	358,402	+21,615	211,814	226,964	+15,150		

The variations in the population of the

**PROVIN-
CIAL
TA TABLE
I.**

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tañal.	Name of tañal.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or decrease -.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Cawnpore	80	Akbarpur	100,910	102,256	-7,654
		90	Bilhar	100,854	100,051	-803
		91	Bhagpur	89,081	89,575	+4,934
		92	Cawnpore	269,353	324,328	+55,395
		93	Durgam	124,748	122,244	-2,502
		94	Rasulabad	102,168	99,537	-2,631
		95	Awail	101,830	98,784	-3,046
		96	Shamspur	150,728	147,523	-3,205
		97	Chidampur	113,946	117,797	+3,851
			Total	1,161,396	1,209,695	+48,299
20	Fatehpur	98	Fatehpur	177,696	175,452	-2,144
		99	Kalmipur	119,182	119,798	+616
		100	Kora	81,194	87,325	+6,131
		101	Chidpur	90,170	92,389	+2,219
		102	Khakhra	78,886	86,525	+7,639
		103	Khaga	136,947	139,080	+2,133
			Total	683,745	699,157	+15,412
21	Banda	104	Banda	120,578	112,912	-7,666
		105	Palam	83,033	89,544	+6,511
		106	Baberi	85,229	90,284	+5,055
		107	Kannan	81,239	83,297	+2,058
		108	Nan	74,922	78,618	+3,696
		109	Kora	85,318	87,667	+2,349
		110	Budawan	79,939	77,922	-2,017
		111	Gurawan	88,951	85,528	-3,423
			Total	698,608	705,832	+7,224
22	Hamirpur	112	Hamirpur	75,398	81,133	+5,735
		113	Mukna	79,817	75,735	-4,082
		114	Rath	106,013	97,882	-8,131
		115	Kulpahar	125,878	127,567	+1,689
		116	Malsaha	70,898	74,300	+3,402
		117	Maulana	49,906	57,233	+7,327
			Total	507,337	513,720	+6,383
23	Allahabad	118	Allahabad	318,059	342,446	+24,387
		119	Sirauli	133,356	139,932	+6,576
		120	Mandla	120,253	131,888	+11,635
		121	Sorun	184,894	189,978	+5,084
		122	Phulpur	179,001	178,861	-140
		123	Handa	184,754	187,069	+2,315
		124	Kanchana	124,094	134,816	+10,722
		125	Bara	53,430	63,816	+10,386
		126	Mega	192,205	195,221	+3,016
			Total	1,474,106	1,548,737	+74,631
24	Jhansi	127	Jhansi	119,059	145,690	+26,631
		128	Mau	107,151	116,724	+9,573
		129	Gaonli	87,897	89,928	+2,031
		130	Moch	85,755	90,069	+4,314
		131	Lalitpur	135,516	137,153	+1,637
		132	Mehra	110,572	117,047	+6,475
			Total	613,949	693,619	+79,670
25	Jalaun	133	Orai	72,880	67,702	-5,178
		134	Kilpi	82,003	79,764	-2,239
		135	Jalaun	181,910	147,080	-34,830
		136	Kuch	101,843	102,816	+973
			Total	413,142	396,361	-16,781

Abails since the previous Census.

Male.			Female.			Serial number of tabul.	PROVINCE CHIEF TABLE I.
Census, 1891.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
60,235	54,887	—4,348	60,078	47,169	—12,909	80	
54,617	54,075	—542	46,037	36,176	—9,861	90	
44,536	50,846	+6,310	41,515	43,749	+2,234	91	
150,003	178,840	+28,837	130,270	156,799	+26,529	92	
65,355	65,447	+92	66,161	66,899	+738	93	
65,342	54,117	—11,225	56,826	53,129	—3,697	94	
62,402	61,261	—1,141	49,439	47,121	—2,318	95	
70,486	77,763	+7,277	71,213	70,060	—1,153	96	
67,881	65,408	—2,473	66,170	56,129	—10,041	97	
688,801	648,092	—40,709	632,608	561,604	—71,004		
90,959	90,183	—776	86,637	85,269	—1,368	98	
61,116	62,017	+901	57,766	56,749	—1,017	99	
40,808	45,279	+4,471	40,269	42,269	+2,000	100	
40,318	48,119	+7,801	41,523	44,270	+2,747	101	
30,284	44,075	+13,791	39,742	42,159	+2,417	102	
68,713	70,128	+1,415	65,448	67,952	+2,504	103	
347,587	350,821	+3,234	336,108	339,336	+3,228		
68,233	66,942	—1,291	68,115	65,979	—2,136	104	
42,147	45,350	+3,203	40,886	41,191	+305	105	
41,917	47,761	+5,844	41,112	48,122	+7,010	106	
41,440	42,517	+1,077	38,982	40,060	+1,078	107	
37,019	37,366	+347	36,671	36,152	—519	108	
43,702	41,769	—1,933	41,616	43,191	+1,575	109	
40,545	39,577	—968	39,117	38,667	—450	110	
41,588	43,057	+1,469	41,987	42,171	+184	111	
354,877	356,894	+2,017	344,271	348,938	+4,667		
37,086	42,018	+4,932	37,462	49,112	+11,650	112	
41,396	39,538	—1,858	38,121	47,197	+9,076	113	
61,417	48,779	—12,638	51,766	49,661	—2,105	114	
61,968	64,127	+2,159	61,110	62,959	+1,849	115	
36,518	37,770	+1,252	31,798	36,189	+4,391	116	
26,413	28,811	+2,398	21,564	28,192	+6,628	117	
250,778	250,603	—175	247,559	253,117	+5,558		
108,917	176,861	+67,944	155,114	165,595	+10,481	118	
61,728	62,441	+713	61,658	61,501	—157	119	
60,216	66,943	+6,727	60,067	61,761	+1,694	120	
30,867	30,801	—66	31,027	30,673	—354	121	
85,211	87,701	+2,490	86,749	88,159	+1,410	122	
93,616	94,126	+510	91,090	92,961	+1,871	123	
62,608	68,961	+6,353	61,096	65,877	+4,781	124	
26,028	32,611	+6,583	26,562	31,665	+5,103	125	
96,461	98,462	+2,001	93,711	92,459	—1,252	126	
741,730	781,699	+39,969	712,376	767,224	+54,848		
50,298	79,788	+29,490	51,679	61,894	+10,215	127	
61,581	69,004	+7,423	52,229	66,731	+14,502	128	
46,501	46,618	+117	42,196	41,398	—798	129	
28,050	30,119	+2,069	27,905	28,970	+1,065	130	
72,605	81,708	+9,103	67,979	75,181	+7,202	131	
67,193	63,608	—3,585	64,179	67,179	+3,000	132	
318,059	355,964	+37,905	292,290	327,655	+35,365		
37,176	31,021	—6,155	35,294	31,081	—4,213	133	
41,090	40,821	—269	40,313	39,223	—1,090	134	
85,059	73,148	—11,911	79,861	70,912	—8,949	135	
82,187	62,900	—19,287	49,656	60,018	+10,362	136	
216,146	204,000	—12,146	201,997	192,271	—9,726		

The variations in the population of the

**PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
I.**

Serial number of District.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease --.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Benares ...	137	Benares	592,513	690,467	+17,954
		138	Gaugayur ...	89,473	89,934	+461
		139	Chandauli ...	240,696	251,542	+10,844
			Total ...	892,684	921,943	+29,259
27	Mirzapur ...	140	Mirzapur ...	377,331	372,015	-5,316
		141	Chunar ...	162,869	165,582	+2,713
		142	Robertsganj ...	228,818	241,779	+12,961
		143	Korah ...	283,027	291,318	+8,291
		144	Chakia ...	67,451	70,914	+3,463
			Total ..	1,136,796	1,161,598	+24,712
28	Jaunpur ...	145	Jaunpur ...	257,309	279,482	+22,173
		146	Muradpur ...	242,214	253,402	+11,188
		147	Machhlishahr ...	233,766	244,677	+10,911
		148	Khatulan ...	288,832	286,832	-1,000
		149	Kerakat ...	202,559	201,556	-1,003
			Total ..	1,200,680	1,264,949	+64,269
29	Ghazipur ...	150	Ghazipur ..	332,406	350,823	+18,417
		151	Korantadab ..	272,684	304,979	+32,295
		152	Purand ..	235,640	248,830	+13,190
		153	Saipur ...	189,720	175,177	-14,543
			Total ..	1,000,760	1,077,009	+76,249
30	Ballia ...	154	Ballia ...	345,815	353,399	+7,584
		155	Rawa ...	304,894	307,645	+2,751
		156	Bundeli ..	297,292	281,531	-15,761
			Total ..	938,101	942,465	+4,364
31	Gorakhpur ...	157	Ban-gon ..	422,858	451,606	+28,748
		158	Chauranganj ...	366,702	311,460	-55,242
		159	Palasana ..	550,836	605,551	+54,715
		160	Haia ..	371,284	430,069	+58,785
		161	Doria ..	481,146	517,793	+36,647
		162	Gorakhpur (Sadar) ..	416,293	477,588	+61,295
			Total ..	2,617,120	2,994,067	+376,947
32	Basti ...	163	Dumraiganj ...	280,254	313,090	+32,836
		164	Basti ..	338,839	362,724	+23,885
		165	Hariya ..	334,378	351,609	+17,231
		166	Basti ..	335,661	377,908	+42,247
		167	Khalilabad ...	341,590	350,496	+8,906
			Total ...	1,630,612	1,768,844	+138,232
33	Amangarh ...	168	Degun ..	230,425	264,851	+34,426
		169	Narainabad ...	278,611	289,468	+10,857
		170	Mahul ..	312,148	344,723	+32,575
		171	Sugri ..	447,435	489,817	+42,382
		172	Muhammadsabad ..	327,017	366,746	+39,729
			Total ...	1,604,636	1,728,825	+124,189
34	Almora ...	173	Champawat ..	76,895	92,601	+15,706
		174	Almora ..	276,790	316,900	+40,110
			Total ..	355,675	411,501	+55,826
35	Garhwal ...	175	Pauri ..	345,629	407,818	+62,189
			Total ..	345,629	407,818	+62,189

had since the previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of Inhabit.	PROVINCIAL TABLE I
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.		
8	8	10	11	12	13	14	
286,417	296,986	+11,519	277,066	289,881	+12,815	137	
45,339	45,817	+478	44,124	44,617	+493	138	
120,028	125,900	+5,872	120,670	126,342	+5,672	139	
480,784	467,463	+13,321	441,860	454,490	+12,630		
186,145	183,490	-2,655	191,186	188,525	-2,661	140	
90,255	91,021	+766	92,401	91,531	-870	141	
113,975	130,477	+16,502	112,249	122,502	+10,253	142	
142,008	146,052	+4,044	140,126	146,126	+6,000	143	
84,017	35,251	+48,766	34,431	34,663	+232	144	
607,304	676,341	+69,037	609,493	685,167	+75,674		
129,900	129,196	-704	127,000	129,286	+2,286	145	
128,213	122,003	-6,210	119,003	126,572	+7,569	146	
119,079	122,003	+2,924	119,000	121,774	+2,774	147	
126,139	144,022	+17,883	122,629	142,210	+19,581	148	
108,108	101,409	-6,699	99,451	100,157	+706	149	
611,407	634,020	+22,613	608,266	629,229	+20,963		
108,731	176,839	+68,108	163,657	174,491	+10,834	150	
126,634	148,415	+21,781	127,750	156,561	+28,811	151	
106,943	119,354	+12,411	116,006	127,538	+11,532	152	
85,033	87,559	+2,526	84,117	87,621	+3,504	153	
499,981	531,701	+31,720	500,820	646,208	+145,388		
164,309	165,600	+1,291	161,946	167,691	+5,745	154	
154,088	156,998	+2,910	150,366	164,757	+14,391	155	
136,654	134,127	-2,527	147,808	147,401	-407	156	
487,791	452,611	-35,180	480,310	489,854	+9,544		
210,046	229,512	+19,466	212,812	229,091	+16,279	157	
184,228	201,719	+17,491	181,474	219,711	+38,237	158	
276,680	303,800	+27,120	260,272	302,191	+41,919	159	
138,792	216,406	+77,614	186,602	214,577	+27,975	160	
287,523	264,229	-23,294	243,524	261,561	+18,037	161	
208,878	240,122	+31,244	207,415	237,466	+30,051	162	
1,806,123	1,407,284	+398,839	1,370,997	1,496,773	+125,776		
141,010	158,572	+17,562	139,679	151,518	+11,839	163	
171,200	183,016	+11,816	167,640	178,908	+11,268	164	
120,783	170,006	+49,223	161,585	172,711	+11,126	165	
170,017	193,369	+23,352	165,514	181,606	+16,092	166	
171,690	195,475	+23,785	169,261	188,011	+18,750	167	
824,251	907,237	+82,986	806,361	878,707	+72,346		
122,793	133,846	+11,053	116,612	131,505	+14,893	168	
141,435	146,115	+4,680	137,185	141,179	+3,994	169	
159,423	174,532	+15,109	152,723	170,191	+17,468	170	
226,007	243,003	+16,996	221,418	236,815	+15,397	171	
105,780	181,410	+75,630	100,287	179,330	+79,043	172	
816,420	867,611	+51,191	789,228	861,014	+71,786		
36,472	46,835	+10,363	37,421	45,766	+8,345	173	
143,260	161,278	+18,018	135,530	157,624	+22,094	174	
182,722	208,113	+25,391	172,953	203,388	+30,435		
170,756	200,319	+29,563	174,874	207,499	+32,625	175	
170,756	200,319	+29,563	174,874	207,499	+32,625		

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
I.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of talucl.	Name of talucl.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase+ or decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	Nasir Tal	176	Roulpur ...	83,030	80,965	-2,065
		177	Kilpuri ...	43,990	46,437	+2,447
		178	Kashpur ...	74,973	73,198	-1,775
		179	Bhuhac ...	137,968	161,880	+23,912
			Total ...	344,959	362,248	+17,289
			Total, N.-W. P.	32,751,762	34,254,254	+1,502,492
37	Lucknow	180	Lucknow ...	414,570	448,481	+33,911
		181	Mohania[gan] ...	128,208	180,160	+51,952
		182	Mahabul ...	183,045	176,543	-6,502
			Total ...	696,824	774,163	+77,339
38	Unao	183	Unao ...	187,881	192,894	+5,013
		184	Bedpur ...	194,001	210,141	+16,140
		185	Purua ...	278,627	293,153	+14,526
		186	Molau ...	238,650	257,449	+18,799
			Total ...	699,099	753,636	+54,537
39	Bae Bureh	187	Bae Bureh ...	199,095	221,875	+22,780
		188	Dalman ...	268,489	275,788	+7,299
		189	Duglagganj ...	245,079	276,740	+31,661
		190	Salun ...	245,232	262,120	+16,888
			Total ...	951,905	1,036,521	+84,616
40	Sitapur	191	Sitapur ...	257,514	291,190	+33,676
		192	Sulimuli ...	240,802	268,122	+27,320
		193	Mowah ...	213,671	243,207	+29,536
		194	Bawan ...	246,464	271,894	+25,430
			Total ...	958,351	1,075,413	+117,062
41	Hardoi	195	Hardoi ...	261,107	308,071	+46,964
		196	Randia ...	250,408	277,359	+26,951
		197	Bilgram ...	235,292	281,747	+46,455
		198	Shikhal ...	215,525	248,034	+32,509
			Total ...	962,332	1,115,211	+152,879
42	Kheri	199	Lakhtapur ...	330,707	365,622	+34,915
		200	Mulawadi ...	232,909	258,617	+25,708
		201	Ngilman ...	268,306	279,376	+11,070
			Total ...	831,922	903,615	+71,693
43	Fyzabad	202	Fyzabad ...	280,843	316,586	+35,743
		203	Akbarpur ...	209,694	241,022	+31,328
		204	Tandi ...	314,788	399,781	+84,993
		205	Bikapur ...	206,015	288,890	+82,875
			Total ...	1,011,340	1,246,279	+234,939
44	Gonda	206	Gonda ...	351,185	404,172	+52,987
		207	Bariganj ...	263,012	368,560	+105,548
		208	Utrula ...	556,729	699,497	+142,768
			Total ...	1,170,926	1,482,229	+311,303
45	Bahraich	209	Bahraich ...	311,352	356,959	+45,607
		210	Kumarganj ...	295,976	333,193	+37,217
		211	Kasganj ...	270,721	311,261	+40,540
			Total ...	878,049	1,001,413	+123,364

Tahiti since the previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of table.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease—.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease—.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
45,917	44,861	—1,056	37,113	36,404	—709	170
27,061	21,870	—5,191	21,639	24,659	+3,020	177
40,847	39,923	—924	34,435	34,145	—290	176
73,832	80,844	+7,012	66,634	64,629	—1,995	179
191,647	202,304	+10,657	153,312	159,944	+6,632	
17,076,877	17,812,860	+735,983	15,674,885	16,441,404	+766,519	
219,327	238,406	+19,079	195,243	210,055	+14,812	180
65,804	75,919	+10,115	61,216	71,211	+9,995	181
80,086	91,840	+11,754	72,960	83,606	+10,646	182
365,306	407,301	+41,995	331,619	366,069	+34,450	
96,203	99,094	+2,891	91,628	91,980	+352	183
102,880	111,240	+8,360	91,112	98,005	+6,893	184
130,000	144,146	+14,146	141,621	149,004	+7,383	185
125,109	135,004	+9,895	113,611	122,355	+8,744	186
461,107	480,512	+19,405	437,803	461,124	+23,321	
28,203	110,960	+82,757	100,992	110,969	+9,977	187
128,471	141,701	+13,230	110,112	120,115	+10,003	188
110,081	137,070	+26,989	125,998	159,050	+33,052	189
121,161	127,283	+6,122	124,081	132,117	+8,036	190
409,903	512,080	+102,177	481,899	623,741	+141,842	
138,475	154,725	+16,250	122,079	137,405	+15,326	191
137,217	141,701	+4,484	117,155	127,111	+9,956	192
113,710	129,704	+15,994	99,981	117,117	+17,136	193
120,584	141,972	+21,388	116,550	130,023	+13,473	194
605,086	607,182	+2,096	452,265	608,231	+15,966	
142,134	165,561	+23,427	118,922	130,507	+11,585	195
135,274	165,114	+29,840	118,111	130,511	+12,400	196
140,276	180,818	+40,542	118,806	130,511	+11,705	197
110,753	134,112	+23,359	106,171	117,724	+11,553	198
631,704	676,417	+44,713	455,926	516,711	+60,785	
175,987	191,145	+15,158	151,720	171,477	+19,757	199
125,176	138,708	+13,532	107,175	119,999	+12,824	200
159,868	193,182	+33,314	124,104	130,191	+6,087	201
445,019	482,035	+37,016	396,901	421,740	+24,839	
148,170	160,979	+12,809	142,772	156,214	+13,442	202
107,065	122,677	+15,612	106,628	119,045	+12,417	203
187,131	198,861	+11,730	155,742	162,800	+7,058	204
131,613	144,172	+12,559	124,508	136,718	+12,210	205
546,174	612,002	+65,828	535,245	604,387	+69,142	
178,038	205,633	+27,595	172,217	198,689	+26,472	206
186,030	196,514	+10,484	176,184	189,067	+12,883	207
205,334	244,817	+39,483	271,349	325,790	+54,441	208
650,771	746,403	+95,632	620,155	712,806	+92,651	
161,801	190,047	+28,246	149,571	170,911	+21,340	209
165,487	174,193	+8,706	149,589	160,990	+11,401	210
141,209	161,327	+20,118	128,722	146,554	+17,832	211
460,187	523,567	+63,380	416,861	476,865	+60,004	

PROVINCE
OF
TAHITI
I.

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
I.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	Suldanpur	213	Suldanpur ...	291,767	330,964	+39,197
			Musafirkhāna ...	221,229	251,221	+29,992
			Amethi ...	198,734	219,208	+20,474
			Kadipur ...	248,182	274,458	+26,276
			Total	957,912	1,075,851	+117,939
47	Paritāgarh	216	Paritāgarh ...	280,885	306,427	+25,542
			Patti ...	255,897	271,592	+15,695
			Kunda ...	310,885	332,876	+22,991
			Total	847,047	910,895	+63,848
48	Bare Banli	219	Nawalgarh ...	212,058	242,975	+30,917
			Haldangarh ...	170,381	194,752	+24,371
			Ram Sanehighat ..	354,708	377,527	+22,821
			Patehpur ...	289,643	315,652	+26,009
			Total	1,026,788	1,180,906	+154,118
	Total, Oudh	11,387,741	12,650,831	+1,263,090		
	TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH ..	44,139,503	46,905,085	+2,765,582		

Tahala since the previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of tahal.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
144,458	162,315	+17,733	147,265	168,749	+21,464	212
205,084	122,208	+15,284	114,345	126,953	+14,708	213
96,861	106,512	+9,651	101,873	112,696	+10,823	214
136,708	139,401	+12,693	119,384	124,967	+15,583	215
475,125	530,486	+55,361	482,787	545,368	+62,579	
186,008	148,426	+10,483	142,683	158,001	+15,319	216
189,879	134,223	+4,844	126,118	137,369	+11,251	217
158,146	162,622	+9,374	167,517	170,354	+12,837	218
430,730	445,171	+14,441	426,317	465,734	+39,407	
109,870	125,970	+16,100	102,188	117,008	+14,817	219
84,028	97,081	+13,053	86,353	97,671	+11,318	220
177,477	186,708	+11,236	177,229	188,764	+11,535	221
152,306	105,801	+13,006	137,437	120,351	+12,914	222
532,581	577,115	+44,534	603,207	653,791	+50,584	
5,851,656	6,490,751	+639,095	5,536,086	6,160,080	+623,994	
22,928,532	24,303,001	+1,375,000	21,210,971	22,601,494	+1,390,513	

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
I.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE TAHSILS
DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

The Population of the Tahsil district

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total Population.			Hindu.		
				Both sexes.	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dehra Dûn	1	Dûba	117,438	71,889	45,549	94,148	57,381	36,867
		2	Kala	50,997	28,445	22,552	49,570	27,046	22,524
		Total	...	168,435	100,334	67,811	143,718	84,427	59,291
2	Saharanpur	3	Saharanpur	312,498	168,435	144,063	186,063	100,332	85,731
		4	Dodand	206,427	112,045	94,382	154,338	87,379	66,959
		5	Koerkoo	290,489	150,427	140,062	160,631	110,340	50,291
		6	Nakur	192,657	103,014	89,643	124,945	67,790	57,155
		Total	...	1,001,980	540,451	461,529	687,494	365,740	321,754
3	Muzaffarnagar	7	Muzaffarnagar	206,498	112,043	94,455	145,793	80,551	65,242
		8	Kanana	200,167	107,701	92,466	137,838	74,702	63,136
		9	Jarwall	193,833	103,922	89,911	135,426	73,108	62,318
		10	Burmana	172,668	92,962	79,706	123,516	60,970	62,546
		Total	...	772,974	418,228	354,746	542,563	295,444	247,119
4	Meerut	11	Meerut	326,054	178,105	147,949	325,284	122,944	102,340
		12	Chitradhar	247,141	132,074	115,067	232,838	101,751	81,087
		13	Kanana	177,668	91,917	85,751	193,691	71,746	61,945
		14	Budhapur	259,056	140,801	118,255	211,546	114,654	96,892
		15	Sardhana	186,092	90,549	95,543	125,025	67,365	57,660
		16	Hapur	212,047	111,902	100,145	156,687	84,064	72,623
		Total	...	1,391,458	737,344	654,114	1,047,860	563,694	484,166
5	Bahawalpur	17	Andpalsahr	222,491	117,271	105,220	183,837	97,137	86,700
		18	Bahawalpur	221,929	116,045	105,884	181,668	112,061	69,607
		19	Sikandarpur	224,668	119,879	104,789	188,064	104,922	83,142
		20	Kharpur	221,137	116,427	104,710	180,660	95,504	85,156
		Total	...	949,914	501,621	448,293	764,937	405,621	359,316
6	Alagah	21	Atmali	164,073	87,644	76,429	138,613	74,306	64,307
		22	Alagah	229,767	122,475	107,292	189,142	101,126	88,016
		23	Agis	107,227	57,428	49,799	101,079	54,403	46,676
		24	Khar	150,856	80,118	70,738	139,421	71,125	68,296
		25	Hidam	208,284	111,709	96,575	189,709	101,111	88,598
		26	Sikandara Rao	183,186	90,119	93,067	181,076	87,855	93,221
		Total	...	1,043,172	558,744	484,428	918,730	498,188	420,542
7	Muttra	27	Muttra	234,914	125,990	108,924	207,861	110,628	97,233
		28	Chittra	83,243	49,672	33,571	83,128	44,175	38,953
		29	Bawa	60,222	31,738	28,484	52,280	27,687	24,593
		30	Mas	90,451	47,407	43,044	83,631	41,352	42,279
		31	Mahabhar	133,488	72,310	61,178	125,646	68,182	57,464
		32	Sahabhar	102,103	55,254	46,849	83,869	51,151	32,718
		Total	...	713,621	382,660	330,961	646,365	346,128	300,237
8	Agra	33	Pindolpur	163,761	83,200	80,561	140,106	76,022	64,084
		34	Pindolpur	112,153	60,292	51,861	100,059	51,915	48,144
		35	Bah	128,848	66,977	61,871	120,465	64,040	56,425
		36	Pindolpur	108,448	62,711	45,737	101,309	54,300	47,009
		37	Agis (Ndr)	273,718	140,817	132,901	206,680	111,206	95,474
		38	Kanana	106,877	57,667	49,210	85,113	51,187	33,926
		39	Kharpur	123,893	66,862	57,031	115,569	62,346	53,223
		Total	...	1,008,798	549,430	459,368	879,310	474,045	405,265
9	Farukhabad	40	Kanana	117,229	62,642	54,587	97,981	52,777	45,204
		41	Tarna	169,873	92,512	77,361	187,959	80,054	107,905
		42	Chitranagar	111,114	60,120	50,994	60,709	31,933	28,776
		43	Farukhabad (Ndr)	244,896	131,898	112,998	208,842	114,372	94,470
		44	Kanana	143,657	70,866	72,791	122,078	65,701	56,377
		45	Alagah	73,218	40,513	32,705	69,626	36,492	33,134
		Total	...	889,667	464,340	425,327	756,194	419,307	336,887

buted according to Religion.

Mushashu.			Jain			Christian			Others.			Serial number, of table II.
Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
19,118 778	12,100 260	7,018 218	182 82	125 38	59 14	2,613 230	1,374 140	1,239 100	1,477 87	1,011 61	466 6	1 2
19,896	12,060	7,236	234	161	74	2,743	1,504	1,239	1,544	1,072	472	
121,372 48,908 58,544 58,608	63,370 28,369 47,270 24,104	58,002 20,539 31,251 34,504	1,955 1,710 468 1,964	1,086 561 266 1,022	869 719 199 942	792 9 1,170 3	422 5 832 1	370 1 448 2	318 185 688 147	216 95 199 90	1006 70 160 57	1 4 5 6
224,432	171,120	153,312	6,084	3,325	2,759	1,974	1,260	714	1,296	900	396	
58,670 80,271 55,480 44,569	31,841 31,819 29,412 25,565	26,829 28,122 26,161 21,061	1,297 1,527 2,441 4,131	775 828 1,381 2,271	522 699 1,060 1,960	80 13 21 13	49 12 11 7	31 11 8 6	658 517 168 459	495 320 107 232	261 197 50 227	7 8 9 10
218,990	116,504	102,486	6,390	3,255	3,135	127	81	46	1,798	1,051	747	
92,843 83,019 42,283 40,802 86,679 52,975	49,090 27,820 21,449 21,378 18,810 27,614	43,751 25,199 20,841 19,424 16,859 21,361	1,538 301 87 7,139 7,169 1,160	880 172 51 3,884 3,921 81	658 149 11 3,253 3,248 73	4,900 232 47 46 449 68	2,685 118 21 28 201 14	971 111 24 18 249 21	1,789 751 1,490 423 387 181	1,256 447 826 279 210 97	571 111 661 165 177 61	11 12 13 14 15 16
316,971	167,781	149,190	16,380	8,993	7,387	5,435	3,101	1,111	5,022	1,065	1,957	
37,304 67,813 35,410 38,492	19,255 35,155 18,740 19,642	18,049 32,658 16,649 18,849	221 87 455 621	112 48 211 267	109 39 211 354	47 68 43 38	25 16 22 18	22 12 22 18	1,372 1,284 377 1,431	712 715 280 776	649 519 177 935	17 18 19 20
179,019	92,762	86,257	1,884	671	613	210	111	99	4,484	2,134	2,351	
25,042 38,881 6,100 11,191 18,493 20,645	13,096 20,114 1,202 2,901 5,865 10,847	11,946 18,766 2,895 2,901 5,629 9,798	201 702 42 40 932 630	111 390 23 21 602 265	88 172 19 16 449 215	56 207 152 19 19 25	28 152 11 8 25 26	18 113 11 11 11 12	101 708 4 11 261 127	89 961 1 5 127 121	7 112 23 24 25 26	
120,338	61,797	58,541	3,507	1,117	1,390	465	251	212	1,132	588	544	
24,708 8,978 7,003 6,094 7,640 7,733	13,170 5,156 1,695 2,756 3,629 4,119	11,538 3,822 1,309 2,340 4,011 3,614	584 207 934 37 171 470	291 119 484 21 89 230	292 88 459 16 82 230	831 5 5 5 5 1	689 5 5 5 5 1	112 1 1 2 2 1	940 25 10 69 28 31	841 16 18 71 16 11	96 7 7 11 10 17	27 28 29 30 31 32
62,657	33,545	29,114	2,403	1,292	1,111	946	200	116	1,130	965	165	
10,497 9,323 5,727 5,923 59,349 11,048 7,554	5,198 3,818 2,012 2,110 27,645 6,015 4,619	5,300 5,505 3,715 3,813 31,704 5,033 2,935	2,812 2,576 1,038 1,110 3,828 773 719	1,385 1,132 875 607 2,076 307 126	1,427 1,444 1,163 509 1,752 466 291	249 18 7 7 4,488 19 1	124 11 5 5 2,810 8 1	125 5 2 2 1,638 8 1	128 174 52 52 1,392 30 90	71 116 6 6 1,000 20 20	57 58 16 16 792 10 10	33 34 35 36 37 38 39
104,433	53,184	49,249	13,402	7,306	6,156	4,758	2,779	1,979	1,824	1,167	657	
18,747 10,486 11,342 34,169 21,098 5,977	9,618 5,561 5,792 17,318 9,814 2,613	9,129 4,921 5,550 16,851 11,277 3,364	384 83 33 408 161 9	175 68 19 213 89 5	191 47 11 155 72 1	147 13 7 801 7 7	7 4 3 500 3 3	6 1 1 391 7 1	147 178 17 886 216 118	71 101 8 125 118 11	74 77 41 131 141 67	40 41 42 43 44 45
99,478	50,226	49,250	1,048	537	511	628	311	311	1,141	756	385	

The Population of the Tahsil district

Serial number of tahsil.	Name of district	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of Tahsil	Total population.			Hmda.		
				Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Mangun	46	Mangun	171,152	93,782	77,370	169,519	87,455	72,064
		47	Bhugmon	185,368	107,179	88,259	187,390	102,511	84,879
		48	Jarhal	100,297	54,675	45,622	94,815	51,580	43,235
		49	Shakubhad	140,083	74,477	65,616	129,373	70,300	59,073
		50	Mustafabad	155,253	84,766	70,497	144,697	79,107	65,590
			Total	762,163	416,709	345,364	714,284	391,303	322,981
11	Eidwah	51	Eidwah	198,023	107,503	90,520	178,382	97,253	81,129
		52	Bharthana	189,979	92,807	77,122	184,408	86,825	74,881
		53	Hiduna	134,459	73,426	61,033	127,457	70,215	57,242
		54	Phuphad	107,307	56,644	50,663	100,974	55,388	45,586
		55	Aurnya	117,881	64,835	53,046	111,644	60,615	51,029
			Total	727,629	395,775	331,854	682,863	373,344	309,519
12	Etah	56	Etah	227,030	123,408	103,622	207,675	113,241	94,434
		57	Kuganj	192,009	105,105	86,904	187,392	91,912	75,480
		58	Aligaj	161,894	86,040	75,854	142,677	74,008	68,669
		59	Jahsar	121,030	65,540	55,490	105,089	57,344	47,745
			Total	702,063	380,293	321,770	622,833	313,316	289,517
13	Bareilly	60	Baradpur	119,805	65,455	54,350	103,446	56,585	46,861
		61	Bareilly	208,482	104,805	103,677	197,475	107,502	89,973
		62	Aonla	185,850	104,401	81,449	180,978	85,675	75,403
		63	Mungaj	95,300	49,750	45,550	77,743	40,422	37,321
		64	Hatara	208,805	108,982	99,823	148,789	74,810	64,979
			Total	1,24,349	66,587	57,762	101,172	51,240	49,932
			Total	1,040,891	555,490	485,401	789,803	423,554	366,249
14	Bajpur	65	Bajpur	133,587	71,919	61,668	94,146	50,911	43,235
		66	Nagbhad	186,573	84,115	72,458	186,898	91,010	75,888
		67	Nagwa	183,147	94,126	89,021	117,310	62,251	55,059
		68	Champur	181,888	95,475	86,413	113,323	60,152	53,171
		69	Chandpur	138,175	73,146	65,029	98,314	52,761	45,553
			Total	794,070	419,212	374,858	621,891	323,808	298,083
15	Budaun	70	Ghatampur	180,388	94,478	85,910	118,521	61,024	57,497
		71	Budaun	183,840	94,561	89,279	186,876	94,118	72,758
		72	Sahaswan	182,059	104,180	77,879	180,828	87,111	73,717
		73	Budaun	226,073	120,297	105,776	170,167	91,370	78,797
		74	Dhanganj	185,008	106,616	78,392	172,677	94,422	78,255
			Total	925,598	498,134	427,464	773,179	418,645	354,534
16	Moradabad	75	Moradabad	240,795	126,025	114,770	135,812	71,973	63,840
		76	Phakurabad	181,174	94,208	86,966	78,708	41,046	37,662
		77	Hidra	231,947	124,416	107,531	169,580	90,520	79,060
		78	Saunhal	245,619	129,844	115,775	162,059	86,254	75,805
		79	Auraha	186,183	97,811	88,372	111,093	60,778	50,315
			Total	1,179,398	624,572	554,826	773,001	412,723	360,278
17	Shahjahanpur	80	Shahjahanpur	273,148	144,661	128,487	211,128	115,872	95,256
		81	Jalalabad	168,362	87,492	80,870	145,638	80,340	65,298
		82	Tilhar	236,791	128,743	108,048	205,288	111,978	93,310
		83	Powayan	249,222	134,467	114,755	225,082	121,192	103,890
			Total	918,551	495,363	423,188	787,136	427,388	359,748
18	Pilibhit	84	Roadpur	180,864	102,002	78,862	170,890	91,703	79,187
		85	Pilibhit	192,297	104,764	87,533	145,682	77,697	67,985
		86	Purwar	185,208	94,080	91,128	185,128	95,547	89,581
			Total	488,369	260,846	227,523	402,120	216,117	185,903

ited according to Religion.

Musliman.			Jain.			Christian			Others.			Serial number of table.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
10,139	5,179	4,600	1,131	670	491	132	63	69	241	133	106	46
7,880	3,973	3,607	943	540	473	3	2	1	52	33	19	47
4,881	2,552	2,129	1,100	592	508	"	"	"	1	1	"	48
10,644	5,540	5,054	943	537	406	2	2	"	131	78	53	49
6,255	4,037	3,528	2,343	1,219	1,024	6	4	1	23	9	14	50
41,529	21,021	19,608	5,760	3,188	2,572	132	71	61	448	256	192	
17,783	9,190	8,492	1,099	556	511	115	71	41	44	33	11	51
5,234	2,654	2,190	819	465	354	16	8	7	5	5	"	52
6,977	3,613	3,384	8	8	"	"	"	"	17	10	7	53
6,223	3,252	2,971	8	4	"	3	3	"	00	19	60	54
8,108	3,175	2,924	83	45	38	1	1	"	25	9	16	55
42,325	22,164	20,161	2,117	1,178	939	134	83	51	190	106	81	
17,129	9,018	8,108	2,041	1,108	931	141	70	71	47	31	16	56
22,381	12,509	10,872	283	148	135	513	169	141	640	318	292	57
18,978	9,957	9,019	189	105	91	87	40	17	85	49	36	58
13,470	6,974	6,176	2,422	1,260	1,119	9	7	2	40	31	3	59
72,953	38,178	34,175	4,945	2,624	2,297	520	286	211	812	429	351	
18,147	8,703	7,181	"	"	"	127	76	51	85	29	56	60
96,489	49,941	46,000	1	1	"	3,343	2,077	866	674	412	212	61
34,183	17,579	16,111	"	"	"	770	417	299	3	2	1	62
17,533	8,907	8,148	"	"	"	224	111	93	"	"	"	63
57,812	30,067	27,715	3	1	"	108	103	95	3	1	2	64
23,005	12,265	10,500	"	"	"	103	56	47	9	6	1	65
245,039	127,754	117,485	4	2	2	5,271	2,790	1,881	774	490	291	
38,505	19,781	18,782	92	41	49	405	198	207	679	312	177	66
47,413	25,811	25,881	236	127	109	63	45	18	258	130	128	67
64,088	32,411	31,455	1,361	722	642	128	86	40	1,019	811	783	68
67,093	33,279	33,111	631	281	230	121	84	37	320	179	141	69
39,431	20,115	19,470	6	3	2	190	89	101	245	128	105	70
207,162	135,881	131,179	908	526	372	908	492	416	3,111	1,642	1,499	
13,708	7,155	6,151	"	"	"	69	33	36	92	56	36	71
26,083	13,100	12,907	31	17	14	425	225	200	225	117	108	72
31,700	16,167	15,811	198	112	86	409	217	192	84	11	11	73
54,788	27,680	27,168	"	"	"	1,222	663	559	618	291	262	74
22,438	11,809	10,591	"	"	"	390	215	197	403	210	191	75
148,289	77,277	71,012	229	129	100	2,581	1,493	1,188	1,320	690	630	
103,710	51,662	50,618	304	170	134	944	526	418	525	295	290	76
42,312	22,290	20,912	"	"	"	5	2	3	"	59	59	77
61,034	32,653	29,981	198	100	98	307	177	130	240	136	91	78
82,268	42,117	39,978	253	139	114	670	379	291	370	198	181	79
73,538	36,820	36,518	128	69	61	946	511	435	82	19	42	80
87,486	45,048	42,518	121	66	53	435	233	202	78	49	29	81
400,705	208,740	194,963	1,002	632	370	3,307	1,860	1,498	1,383	708	615	
60,499	31,806	30,693	15	8	7	693	311	260	511	215	298	82
18,885	9,745	9,649	21	12	9	69	45	24	79	44	31	83
31,225	16,011	15,582	"	"	"	178	100	78	102	62	49	84
23,857	12,169	10,788	"	"	"	90	48	42	93	58	35	85
129,266	66,563	62,704	36	20	16	1,328	695	492	795	409	370	
19,708	10,077	9,698	"	"	"	188	106	82	11	6	8	86
82,806	42,847	40,924	"	"	"	162	95	71	80	105	145	87
9,973	5,256	4,716	11	4	7	11	10	1	33	20	4	88
89,496	42,840	39,646	11	4	7	385	211	151	384	230	164	

The Population of the Tahsils distri

PROVIN- CIAL TABLE II.	Serial num- ber of the tahsil	Name of district	Serial num- ber of the tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total Population.			Hindu.		
					Both sexes.	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
19	Chunpore		89	Alampur	102,356	51,987	47,369	95,620	51,413	44,187
			90	Balkum	100,061	51,675	46,176	81,635	49,385	44,250
			91	Bhogpur	96,576	52,846	45,729	87,698	46,863	41,119
			92	Chunpore	334,938	178,930	145,708	269,002	148,205	121,597
			93	Dumra	123,244	65,415	66,869	116,115	62,119	63,996
			94	Haridwar	69,537	35,117	45,220	94,367	51,156	42,571
			95	Nawal	98,734	51,261	47,511	94,672	49,142	45,530
			96	Shunpore	147,823	77,761	70,660	141,713	71,512	67,181
			97	Uthampur	117,797	61,368	56,139	112,250	58,430	53,514
				Total	1,209,695	648,912	561,693	1,103,980	591,171	512,819
20	Fatehpur		98	Fatehpur	175,453	90,183	85,269	153,621	79,217	74,384
			99	Kalampur	119,788	62,017	56,769	109,519	56,901	51,715
			100	K. es	87,925	45,291	42,634	81,700	42,211	39,522
			101	Chunpore	92,389	48,119	44,270	86,238	44,747	41,292
			102	Khalikata	89,225	46,673	42,552	79,520	38,868	36,561
			103	Kings	138,080	70,128	67,952	116,968	59,113	55,815
				Total	699,157	359,821	339,336	621,923	321,511	300,409
21	Rinda		104	Rinda	112,912	55,912	55,970	101,640	51,458	50,182
			105	Palma	88,544	45,150	43,394	82,461	42,277	40,161
			106	Tahsil	96,354	47,761	48,593	89,709	45,907	43,602
			107	K. es	83,397	42,617	40,780	80,004	41,011	38,993
			108	Man	73,658	37,796	35,862	71,323	36,880	34,621
			109	Korai	87,687	41,306	46,381	84,433	42,711	41,504
			110	Haridwar	77,923	39,275	38,648	75,307	37,867	37,440
			111	Gusam	65,538	34,027	31,511	70,001	35,500	34,002
				Total	705,833	355,914	349,919	664,679	336,525	328,151
22	Haridwar		112	Haridwar	61,133	30,618	30,515	70,642	39,070	30,952
			113	Meerut	75,735	38,118	37,617	71,686	36,052	35,136
			114	Es	97,669	48,799	48,870	81,136	41,581	39,555
			115	Khalikata	127,667	64,617	63,050	121,006	61,561	59,445
			116	Rinda	74,200	37,770	36,430	69,884	35,575	34,229
			117	Aludia	67,223	29,811	28,412	49,160	25,013	24,147
				Total	613,720	299,601	294,119	480,215	244,102	236,057
23	Allahabad		118	Allahabad	343,446	176,871	166,575	255,463	132,285	123,178
			119	Baran	139,632	68,131	71,501	110,310	55,909	54,401
			120	Meerut	131,886	66,615	65,271	118,410	60,140	58,270
			121	Ben	186,876	90,401	96,475	161,432	78,906	82,526
			122	Pratap	178,851	87,701	91,150	165,740	77,342	78,398
			123	Baran	177,080	88,126	88,954	169,299	85,011	84,288
			124	Baran	134,818	68,061	66,757	124,410	64,790	59,620
			125	Bar	63,816	32,571	31,245	61,685	31,890	30,116
			126	Meer	195,221	98,662	96,559	165,285	84,088	81,197
				Total	1,548,737	781,509	767,228	1,341,934	678,784	663,150
24	Jhansi		127	Jhansi	145,690	72,788	72,902	129,370	66,092	63,278
			128	Man	115,724	59,003	56,721	109,840	56,096	53,744
			129	Allahabad	88,928	45,618	43,310	85,054	43,509	41,545
			130	Bar	89,089	45,119	43,970	86,534	43,880	42,654
			131	Allahabad	107,163	53,708	53,455	148,112	72,511	71,071
			132	Allahabad	117,047	59,468	57,579	110,483	56,128	54,065
				Total	689,619	355,061	334,558	639,399	331,556	307,843
25	Jalgaon		133	Orsi	67,702	34,121	33,581	61,496	31,243	29,967
			134	K. es	79,784	40,521	39,263	71,742	37,092	34,650
			135	Baran	147,080	73,148	73,932	140,161	72,511	67,650
			136	K. es	102,816	52,800	50,016	97,185	49,083	47,302
				Total	396,361	200,600	195,761	370,604	191,219	179,385

buted according to Religion.

Muslims			Jain			Christian			Others			Serial number of table.	PROVINCIAL TABLE II.
Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
8,498	3,371	5,127	.	..	..	11	6	5	127	77	50	89	
8,388	4,294	4,094	.	..	..	9	6	3	30	20	10	100	
8,798	4,446	4,352	4	2	2	1	1	1	78	11	67	101	
81,009	28,029	52,980	410	212	198	3,095	2,071	1,024	312	181	131	102	
6,138	3,225	2,913	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	103	
6,038	2,601	3,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	58	54	104	
4,072	2,098	1,974	..	..	..	6	5	1	31	16	15	105	
8,084	3,220	4,864	..	..	..	14	6	8	12	5	7	106	
8,646	2,941	5,705	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	
101,541	54,177	47,364	416	215	201	3,030	2,070	960	713	401	312	108	
21,748	10,988	10,760	1	1	..	67	34	33	15	9	6	109	
10,283	5,299	4,984	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	110	
6,081	4,015	2,066	78	30	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	
6,150	3,172	2,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	
10,704	5,405	5,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	
28,113	10,708	17,405	5	3	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	114	
77,061	38,207	38,854	83	45	38	71	12	59	19	13	6	115	
10,917	5,298	5,619	216	102	114	55	41	14	84	51	33	116	
6,076	3,020	3,056	5	1	4	..	..	..	3	2	..	117	
6,872	3,251	3,621	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	118	
2,379	1,270	1,109	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	4	119	
2,377	1,171	1,206	50	24	26	..	..	..	7	6	1	120	
3,523	1,559	1,964	2	1	1	15	8	7	14	8	6	121	
2,707	1,401	1,306	5	1	4	1	1	..	2	2	..	122	
6,511	3,199	3,312	0	3	3	1	1	..	0	5	4	123	
40,002	20,164	19,838	284	141	143	74	41	33	133	88	45	124	
4,487	2,391	2,096	..	..	..	15	11	4	10	11	6	125	
8,746	1,885	6,861	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	126	
6,718	3,201	3,517	5	2	3	..	..	..	4	1	3	127	
6,084	3,029	3,055	101	52	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	
4,244	1,801	2,443	1	1	..	33	21	12	38	21	17	129	
6,082	3,472	2,610	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	130	
33,281	16,399	16,882	107	55	52	50	31	19	67	11	27	131	
80,630	40,709	39,921	309	156	153	5,800	3,700	2,100	178	120	58	132	
19,582	9,140	10,442	37	18	19	3	3	..	..	..	..	133	
13,219	6,751	6,468	69	26	43	8	2	6	..	..	..	134	
26,430	11,831	14,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	
21,111	10,100	11,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	
17,780	8,712	9,068	5	1	4	62	31	31	270	270	..	137	
10,081	5,087	4,994	3	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	..	138	
2,328	1,111	1,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	
9,776	1,791	7,985	155	66	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	
199,853	98,121	101,732	508	272	236	5,973	3,011	2,962	419	201	218	141	
12,378	7,182	5,196	921	501	420	1,874	1,170	704	1,131	1,011	120	142	
4,770	2,111	2,659	1,104	562	542	1	1	..	9	5	4	143	
3,596	1,884	1,712	304	151	153	2	1	..	2	2	..	144	
2,383	1,185	1,198	102	50	52	1	1	..	6	4	2	145	
3,851	2,111	1,740	4,907	2,551	2,356	50	23	27	37	28	9	146	
1,886	1,012	874	4,540	2,311	2,229	7	1	..	13	11	2	147	
29,013	15,711	13,302	12,007	6,000	5,998	1,910	1,118	792	1,300	1,080	220	148	
6,082	3,015	3,067	78	41	37	54	29	25	12	3	9	149	
6,958	3,401	3,557	39	18	21	11	8	3	4	2	2	150	
6,870	3,510	3,360	34	22	12	1	1	..	4	4	..	151	
5,611	2,806	2,805	17	9	8	1	1	..	1	1	..	152	
26,501	12,722	13,779	168	80	88	87	30	26	21	10	11	153	

The Population of the Tahsil distri

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
II.

Serial number of distri.	Name of district	Serial num- ber of tah- sil.	Name of tahsil	Total Population			Hindu		
				Both sexes	Males	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Benares	137	Benares	580,487	296,006	283,571	514,655	202,786	283,269
		138	Gungapur	89,994	45,317	44,677	86,118	44,404	42,714
		140	Chandauli	251,543	125,400	126,143	230,967	115,415	115,552
			Total	921,943	467,451	454,490	831,730	421,005	410,698
27	Mirzapur	140	Mirzapur	372,015	183,890	188,525	348,008	170,607	175,561
		141	Chunar	185,582	91,611	91,551	170,992	84,851	87,141
		142	Robertganj	241,778	120,477	121,302	232,651	115,801	116,760
		143	Kourh	291,218	145,092	146,126	270,109	137,734	132,375
		144	Chakia	70,914	36,251	34,663	65,412	33,411	32,001
			Total	1,161,508	576,341	585,167	1,085,232	508,414	548,818
28	Jaunpur	145	Jaunpur	278,482	139,196	139,286	244,164	122,843	121,321
		146	Maraula	253,402	126,840	126,562	240,231	120,144	119,797
		147	Nasirabad	244,677	122,904	121,773	235,559	114,678	111,901
		148	Koraila	286,832	143,622	143,210	268,918	135,929	129,889
		149	Koraila	201,556	101,460	100,197	190,563	95,982	94,581
			Total	1,264,949	631,050	629,899	1,148,505	578,806	569,699
29	Ghazipur	150	Ghazipur	350,823	176,130	174,693	317,097	159,054	157,143
		151	Koraila	304,979	138,115	176,864	276,427	135,161	141,266
		152	Yamuna	246,930	117,994	128,936	217,782	106,142	111,640
		153	Saundhya	176,177	87,553	88,624	165,084	81,910	83,174
			Total	1,077,909	531,791	546,118	974,340	481,197	493,143
30	Ballia	154	Ballia	353,280	165,596	187,684	331,433	155,471	175,958
		155	Bara	307,846	152,888	154,958	282,349	141,400	140,949
		156	Bara	281,631	141,127	140,504	261,823	126,187	135,636
			Total	942,757	459,611	483,146	875,605	422,958	452,647
31	Gorakhpur	157	Ben-gan	461,603	222,712	238,891	423,335	208,564	214,801
		158	Mithra-gan	811,460	401,719	409,741	754,320	365,528	388,792
		159	Polaina	605,651	301,536	304,115	514,369	257,202	257,167
		160	Hita	430,089	215,496	214,593	389,235	197,650	191,585
		161	Beni	517,793	251,229	266,564	474,074	211,473	262,601
		162	Gorakhpur (Sadar)	477,888	240,122	237,766	431,942	217,668	214,274
			Total	2,004,057	1,107,281	1,296,777	2,601,104	1,345,797	1,345,407
32	Basti	163	Dumra-gan	313,080	158,522	154,558	297,747	120,691	177,056
		164	Bara	362,794	184,710	178,084	336,298	154,087	182,211
		165	Hita	351,609	170,065	181,544	323,300	164,701	158,600
		166	Bara	377,935	194,800	183,135	331,697	160,550	171,147
		167	Khalilabad	380,488	194,475	186,013	318,084	150,514	167,570
			Total	1,785,844	907,537	878,307	1,509,989	707,476	742,414
33	Arangah	168	Dogra	284,851	143,310	141,541	246,936	124,000	122,936
		169	Arangah	360,485	185,115	175,370	336,298	160,010	176,288
		170	Malni	344,723	175,132	169,591	304,224	154,852	149,372
		171	Saun	469,817	240,004	229,813	416,332	207,182	209,150
		172	Muhammadsahad	359,746	181,116	178,630	300,101	152,000	148,101
			Total	1,728,625	867,611	861,014	1,502,911	737,833	745,078
34	Almora	173	Chunpawar	92,601	46,835	45,766	92,145	46,708	45,437
		174	Almora	318,900	161,278	157,622	316,612	160,066	156,546
			Total	411,501	208,113	203,389	408,757	206,774	201,983

ted according to Religion.

Muslims.			Jain.			Christian.			Others.			Serial number of taluk.
4th ser.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
64,101	33,381	30,720	138	86	62	1,263	703	470	310	230	20	137
8,818	1,011	1,904	...	...	...	101	59	42	...	...	...	138
20,484	8,896	10,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
86,401	45,100	43,211	138	86	62	1,364	863	512	310	230	20	...
35,473	12,751	12,722	271	132	139	155	77	78	48	22	26	140
14,126	6,090	7,137	5	1	4	227	42	135	232	98	134	141
19,180	9,210	9,971	...	...	...	82	46	37	8	2	6	142
9,083	4,537	4,546	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	143
21,100	10,680	10,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
5,502	2,840	2,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75,340	37,453	37,787	281	134	147	465	215	250	290	125	165	...
34,229	16,303	17,926	...	...	...	80	50	39	...	...	...	145
13,181	6,306	6,749	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	146
19,180	9,210	9,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
36,612	18,651	20,181	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	148
10,992	6,110	6,676	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	149
116,344	55,905	60,349	8	4	2	83	54	39	1	1	...	...
38,202	10,085	17,117	4	3	1	284	137	137	238	150	86	150
38,608	13,229	15,290	23	11	9	21	9	12	...	...	...	151
29,936	13,135	15,911	...	...	...	265	118	150	4	2	3	152
19,080	6,681	6,699	...	...	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	153
102,726	48,119	51,607	27	17	10	576	276	300	240	152	88	...
21,839	10,108	11,731	...	...	...	15	11	1	2	2	...	154
34,806	11,502	13,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
19,708	8,940	10,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
66,353	30,630	35,723	...	...	...	15	11	4	2	2	...	...
36,284	13,975	14,289	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	157
57,079	29,073	27,906	...	...	...	41	17	21	1	1	...	158
91,187	45,780	45,177	...	...	...	34	24	11	1	1	...	159
36,841	18,438	18,401	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	160
45,103	20,946	22,159	...	...	...	14	11	3	...	...	...	161
45,184	24,137	24,747	44	20	18	1,078	506	612	40	25	15	162
801,630	160,510	150,781	44	20	18	1,178	621	652	43	28	15	...
75,343	37,881	37,462	...	...	...	12	9	3	...	...	...	163
60,691	30,880	29,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
28,211	14,404	13,895	...	...	...	54	30	21	58	30	28	165
45,126	23,091	22,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	166
65,450	32,930	32,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
275,729	133,601	136,039	...	...	...	60	39	27	60	32	29	...
17,915	8,023	9,262	...	...	...	59	32	27	...	...	...	168
54,130	26,272	27,876	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	169
40,498	19,677	20,819	...	...	...	9	4	5	...	...	...	170
53,456	25,816	27,640	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	171
59,042	29,330	30,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
225,639	109,738	115,201	...	...	...	74	39	35	1	1	...	...
136	89	67	...	...	...	390	78	267	...	...	...	173
1,898	1,116	777	5	4	1	876	198	184	14	10	4	174
3,012	1,175	844	5	4	1	708	385	441	14	10	4	...

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
II.

The Population of the Tahsils distri

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
II.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total Population			Hindus.		
				Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males	Females.
				5	6	7	8	9	10
35	Garhwal	175	Pauri	407,818	200,119	207,499	403,803	197,106	206,497
			Total	407,818	200,119	207,499	403,803	197,106	206,497
36	Nam Tal	176	Roharpur	80,995	44,861	36,134	42,156	23,575	18,581
		177	Kipant	59,435	31,576	27,859	48,378	25,947	22,431
		178	Kashipur	73,168	39,623	33,545	68,839	33,805	35,034
		179	Bhalac	161,880	86,544	75,336	140,815	79,581	61,234
			Total	362,248	202,304	159,944	275,975	158,868	122,087
			Total, N-W P.	34,254,254	17,814,850	16,441,404	29,364,955	15,200,070	14,074,885
37	Lucknow	180	Lucknow	448,491	238,406	210,085	316,916	170,227	145,989
		181	Mohania (ganj)	180,160	76,949	73,211	136,152	70,148	66,014
		182	Mahabud	175,542	91,846	83,696	181,947	80,075	71,872
			Total	774,193	407,201	366,992	605,025	321,160	283,875
38	Unao	183	Unao	192,894	98,934	93,960	180,577	92,481	88,096
		184	Safpur	210,141	111,436	98,705	183,041	97,422	85,619
		185	Purwa	293,122	144,146	148,976	277,039	139,244	137,795
		186	Mohua	257,449	145,054	122,395	236,794	121,730	115,064
			Total	953,596	489,512	464,084	877,451	450,876	426,575
39	Rae Bareilly	187	Rae Bareilly	221,875	110,265	111,610	204,350	102,202	102,088
		188	Dalmu	275,768	145,911	129,857	230,022	124,550	105,472
		189	Dighayanganj	276,740	137,690	139,050	283,193	135,543	127,650
		190	Salon	265,120	127,883	137,237	252,781	115,496	115,470
			Total	1,039,521	513,989	525,532	950,290	471,191	479,095
40	Shajapur	191	Shajapur	291,190	153,725	137,465	284,157	124,450	109,707
		192	Sultanpur	266,122	141,791	124,331	233,755	121,525	108,490
		193	Morich	243,207	121,794	121,413	228,766	110,527	108,239
		194	Biswan	271,894	141,872	130,022	238,766	110,527	108,239
			Total	1,072,413	557,182	515,231	916,680	466,185	450,495
41	Hardoi	195	Hardoi	308,071	165,761	142,310	283,812	153,750	130,062
		196	Sunehia	277,359	146,518	130,841	243,331	124,312	119,019
		197	Bilgram	291,747	150,801	140,946	255,285	127,120	128,165
		198	Shahabad	248,034	133,412	114,622	215,931	116,776	99,155
			Total	1,113,211	576,492	536,719	998,399	517,957	480,442
42	Kheri	199	Lakhimpur	365,922	191,115	174,807	313,839	160,931	146,808
		200	Muhammadi	258,817	138,708	120,109	234,556	120,790	113,766
		201	Dughan	279,378	140,162	139,216	246,461	131,476	114,985
			Total	903,915	470,035	433,880	794,855	412,916	381,939
43	Fyzabad	202	Fyzabad	316,586	160,872	155,714	273,000	138,379	134,621
		203	Akbarpur	241,702	122,037	119,665	216,504	110,252	106,252
		204	Tanda	388,781	198,881	189,900	318,812	161,424	157,388
		205	Bikapur	386,580	194,172	192,408	269,815	135,167	134,648
			Total	1,213,659	615,962	597,697	1,078,831	544,222	534,609
44	Gonda	206	Gonda	404,172	205,533	198,639	353,809	170,514	173,295
		207	Tandiganj	285,580	150,553	135,027	366,815	181,710	174,105
		208	Utranchi	666,497	344,817	321,680	643,990	320,043	323,947
			Total	1,456,239	746,403	709,836	1,364,614	672,967	691,647

buted according to Religion.

Muslims.			Jans.			Christian.			Others.			Serial number of taluk.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3,805	2,908	697	2	1	1	573	289	284	35	15	20	175
3,805	2,908	697	2	1	1	573	289	284	35	15	20	
38,799	21,279	17,520	...	...	...	9	6	3	1	1		175
10,049	6,703	4,116	...	...	...	8	6	2	2			177
36,359	18,051	12,096	39	22	17	8	4	2	136	79	57	181
9,950	6,779	4,771	...	...	...	895	476	419	20	8	12	179
85,157	47,814	37,413	39	24	17	918	492	426	160	88	71	
4,725,731	2,527,444	2,208,278	82,134	44,234	37,900	49,139	31,002	18,127	32,315	20,001	12,114	
123,921	62,384	61,534	752	398	354	5,750	4,942	1,808	1,122	706	369	189
13,025	6,760	7,161	1	1	...	10	13	6	53	27	29	181
23,523	11,735	11,785	44	20	24	...	...	...	28	10	18	182
161,389	80,978	80,411	797	419	478	5,769	3,056	1,811	1,203	799	404	
13,149	6,768	6,781	...	...	...	79	38	41	69	47	42	188
27,087	13,927	14,060	...	...	...	4	2	2	3	1	...	184
16,086	7,990	8,496	...	...	...	8	4	1	10	11	8	185
20,598	10,242	10,466	...	...	...	15	9	6	42	23	19	186
75,920	38,407	37,513	8	4	1	106	54	53	161	82	69	
17,904	8,609	8,725	2	1	1	129	79	59	60	64	26	187
12,590	6,148	6,442	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	188
33,945	11,717	12,098	...	...	...	9	5	4	4	4	1	189
32,126	15,473	16,753	20	8	12	6	4	2	2	2	...	190
85,965	41,427	41,478	23	10	11	145	80	65	98	72	26	
86,191	28,421	27,570	38	25	11	697	559	138	109	70	39	191
36,880	20,156	18,717	177	94	86	9	7	2	24	14	12	192
19,432	10,454	9,078	...	...	...	11	8	1	9	5	4	193
43,106	22,178	20,928	21	10	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	194
157,839	81,299	76,191	234	126	108	717	571	146	143	88	55	
22,160	11,758	10,402	1	1	...	80	46	34	18	9	9	195
34,013	17,900	16,113	...	...	...	18	6	9	...	...	...	196
26,447	14,625	12,222	12	7	5	23	12	11	...	...	...	197
39,054	16,907	15,417	...	...	...	49	29	20	...	...	...	198
114,874	57,930	51,291	13	8	5	167	94	71	18	9	9	
51,885	27,076	21,949	8	4	2	87	41	46	123	71	52	199
33,944	17,670	15,974	2	2	...	41	23	16	5	2	...	200
39,848	17,048	14,150	...	...	...	60	5	43	60	41	27	201
116,057	62,411	53,645	10	8	2	50	291	211	188	106	82	
42,948	21,111	21,008	150	71	79	1,238	806	434	349	183	67	202
25,180	12,415	12,715	11	3	8	7	7	...	3	3	...	203
81,262	45,113	35,999	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	204
19,070	9,005	1,065	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	205
138,461	68,215	70,417	161	77	84	1,254	904	350	252	185	67	
51,110	25,918	25,762	...	...	...	128	57	71	25	14	11	206
28,910	14,827	11,091	...	...	...	35	16	19	...	...	...	207
126,405	64,220	61,283	...	...	...	85	40	45	17	11	6	208
205,425	104,995	100,430	...	...	...	248	110	132	42	25	17	

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
II.

(10)

The Population of the Tahsils distri

**PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
II.**

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total Population.			Hinds.		
				Both sexes.	Males	Females.	Both sexes.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
45	Bahraich ..	200	Bahraich ..	356,958	186,047	170,911	305,186	159,806	145,760
		210	Kamarganj ...	332,193	172,193	159,900	275,969	144,340	131,640
		211	Nānpāra ...	311,281	164,327	146,954	248,586	131,005	117,491
			Total ...	1,000,432	522,567	477,865	829,701	435,151	394,551
46	Sultānpur ..	212	Sultānpur ...	330,964	162,215	168,749	264,649	140,808	144,261
		213	Musfirihāna ...	251,221	122,208	129,013	210,566	109,848	107,238
		214	Amethi ...	219,208	106,512	112,696	207,903	100,066	106,917
		215	Kadipur ...	274,458	139,401	135,057	255,814	130,277	125,537
			Total ...	1,075,851	530,496	545,355	938,932	479,999	458,933
47	Partiālgarh ..	216	Partiālgarh ...	306,427	148,426	158,001	272,781	132,222	140,602
		217	Patia ...	271,592	134,223	137,369	242,950	120,000	122,950
		218	Kunda ...	332,876	162,622	170,254	308,184	148,480	159,704
			Total ...	910,895	445,271	465,624	819,915	400,702	419,213
48	Bāra Bānk ...	219	Nawābganj ...	242,975	125,970	117,005	198,290	101,062	97,228
		220	Harānagarh ...	104,782	57,061	47,721	173,953	87,081	86,872
		221	Rām Sanehi ghāt,	377,827	188,703	189,124	315,288	158,753	156,535
		222	Patelpur ...	315,852	165,201	150,651	261,229	137,180	124,049
			Total ...	1,130,908	577,115	553,793	943,740	484,555	459,185
			Total, Oudh	12,660,831	6,400,751	6,260,080	11,018,213	5,664,853	5,353,360
			TOTAL, N-W P AND OUDH.	48,905,085	24,303,001	24,602,084	40,380,168	20,754,923	19,625,245

ted according to Religion.

Muslims.			Jain.			Christian.			Others.			Serial number of tahsil.	PROVINCIAL TABLE II.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
51,566	26,506	25,061	47	32	15	95	55	40	94	57	37	209	
56,087	28,768	27,319	1	1	..	8	5	3	108	70	38	210	
62,145	32,048	29,203	..	..	..	21	13	8	550	307	242	211	
169,798	88,215	81,583	48	33	15	124	73	51	761	436	325		
46,271	21,823	24,448	..	..	..	44	24	20	..	..	..	213	
40,630	18,917	21,713	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	214	
11,305	5,536	5,779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	
18,940	9,211	9,729	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
116,846	56,477	60,369	..	..	..	53	30	23	..	..	..
33,483	16,004	17,299	127	63	64	65	30	35	11	10	1	216	
27,639	13,524	14,115	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	
29,708	14,633	15,075	..	..	..	12	6	6	4	2	2	218	
90,838	43,652	47,186	130	66	64	77	36	41	15	12	3		
49,251	24,667	24,584	343	166	177	76	37	29	15	8	7	219	
20,793	10,047	10,746	1	1	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	220	
61,758	29,751	32,007	447	228	219	35	19	16	19	12	7	221	
54,136	27,146	26,990	252	111	141	31	16	15	4	3	1	222	
185,938	91,911	94,027	1,043	509	534	147	87	60	38	23	13		
620,630	311,479	309,151	2,407	1,280	1,127	9,312	6,292	3,020	2,909	1,837	1,072		
346,651	173,443	173,208	84,601	42,323	42,278	59,441	30,293	29,148	35,224	21,848	13,376		

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN
EACH TAHSIL CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

The number of villages and towns in each

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of taluk	Name of taluk	With less than 200 inhabitants	With from 200 to 400 inhabitants	With from 500 to 999 inhabitants	With from 1,000 to 1,999 inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dahadai ...	1	Debra	274	85	36	6
		2	Kalu	1	5	9	17
			Total	275	90	35	23
2	Saharanpur ...	3	Saharanpur	133	172	139	44
		4	Island	60	117	77	44
		5	Korke	123	145	103	49
		6	Nakur	133	102	70	19
			Total	449	506	389	156
3	Moradnagar	7	Musaffarnagar	60	75	70	39
		8	Korke	62	86	67	22
		9	Jamali	46	59	70	37
		10	Burhana	11	43	41	27
			Total	182	263	248	125
4	Meerut	11	Meerut	34	95	81	60
		12	Ghaziabad	83	118	74	33
		13	Mowana	72	51	82	21
		14	Baghapur	44	68	62	53
		15	Serikhan	11	26	28	32
		16	Hapur	58	101	94	41
			Total	293	449	414	266
5	Duhadai	17	Anupshahr	89	154	82	35
		18	Bulandshahr	62	111	105	49
		19	Sikandarabad	106	153	107	31
		20	Khurja	70	154	88	45
			Total	327	572	382	160
6	Aligarh	21	Atrah	69	120	68	25
		22	Aligarh	85	165	73	21
		23	Idga	71	77	17	22
		24	Khar	62	121	232	31
		25	Hathwa	104	145	84	29
		26	Sikandra Rao	35	94	70	35
			Total	506	718	574	165
7	Meerut	27	Muttra (Nadai)	19	71	59	22
		28	Chhata	20	24	28	17
		29	Kos	5	14	16	13
		30	Meerut	11	11	12	19
		31	Mithun	51	67	11	24
		32	Sadabad	20	17	34	18
			Total	142	272	210	113
8	Agra	33	Etawah	28	51	49	21
		34	Etawah	12	88	28	24
		35	Bah	50	72	52	24
		36	Fatehabad	21	63	53	10
		37	Agra (Nadai)	14	45	30	22
		38	Khatwa	35	17	47	17
			Total	228	431	310	160
9	Farrukhabad	39	Kanung	61	78	53	16
		40	Tawa	61	99	60	21
		41	Farrukhabad	62	99	41	16
		42	Farrukhabad (Nadai)	110	199	72	30
		43	Kanung	100	130	43	15
		44	Aligarh	94	69	38	9
			Total	641	906	407	117

tahel classified by population.

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
III.

With from 0 to 2,999 inhabitants.	With from 3,000 to 4,999 inhabitants	With from 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants	With from 10,000 to 14,999 inhabitants	With from 15,000 to 19,999 inhab- itants	With from 20,000 to 24,999 inhab- itants	With 25,000 and over inhabitants	Total number of villages and towns	Serial num- ber of tabel	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5 8	1 1	1 ..	...	.	1 .	.. .	380 41	1 2	
13	2	1	..		1	.	440		
7 4 7 5	2 3 2 4	. 1 1 1	... 2	... 1 1	. .. 1 ..	1	408 307 433 395	3 4 5 6	
23	11	3	2	2	1	1	1,633		
11 11 9 15	5 8 5 7	2 3 1 1	... .	1 1	.	.	263 250 236 161	7 8 9 10	
49	22	13	.	2	...	...	900		
8 12 6 21 10 8	1 8 1 7 11 4	1 2 3 1 2 1	1	.	.	1	284 351 253 240 133 301	11 12 13 14 15 16	
65	45	13	1		...	1	1,841		
4 6 6 7	2 6 2 4	3 2 .. 1	1	... 1 .	.. 1 .. 1	.	373 373 408 556	17 18 19 20	
28	11	6	1	2	1	...	1,510		
6 4 5 4 1 6	2 1 2 2 3 6	2 .. . .	.	... 1	...	1	297 354 214 403 350 240	21 22 23 24 25 26	
26	16	2	1	1	1	1	1,931		
6 5 5 3 8 1	7 6 3 2 1	.. 1 1 2		.. .	1 .	1	219 107 56 143 108 129	27 28 29 30 31 32	
41	21	7			1	1	850		
11 4 5 8 7 4 6	6 2 1 2 2 4	1 1 1 1	.	... 1	.	1	179 187 206 162 116 170 165	33 34 35 36 37 38 39	
45	21	1	.	1		1	1,901		
3 8 1 6 4 1	1 1 1	. 2		1		1	213 259 243 389 364 211	40 41 42 43 44 45	
23	7	6		1	..	1	1,700		

The number of villages and towns in each

ROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
III.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	With less than 200 inhabitants.	With from 200 to 999 inhabitants.	With from 500 to 999 inhabitants.	With from 1,000 to 1,999 inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Mamuri	46	Mamuri	61	94	56	31
		47	Bhangan	151	131	57	36
		48	K. Bhal	64	70	48	10
		49	Shakshad	84	121	56	24
		50	Motafad	81	93	63	25
			Total	410	517	282	123
11	Etawah	51	Litwah	121	114	67	25
		52	Bhathan	74	121	72	32
		53	Bahana	101	98	62	26
		54	Phanpaul	84	95	47	13
		55	Aunja	97	113	58	10
			Total	480	523	306	113
12	Fateh	56	Etah	153	174	83	46
		57	K. B. B.	161	111	59	14
		58	Al. B.	103	170	81	16
		59	F. B.	24	28	44	25
			Total	541	583	268	101
14	Buxilly	60	F. B.	129	120	55	16
		61	B. B.	121	181	81	21
		62	A. B.	69	110	91	28
		63	M. B.	11	61	79	18
		64	B. B.	75	199	100	31
		65	N. B.	97	121	70	14
			Total	505	872	479	127
11	B. B.	66	B. B.	182	130	44	9
		67	N. B.	280	140	52	8
		68	N. B.	242	111	75	15
		69	D. B.	205	100	60	12
		70	C. B.	190	111	47	9
			Total	1,001	721	266	53
12	B. B.	71	B. B.	61	119	71	15
		72	B. B.	80	140	75	31
		73	B. B.	170	140	78	25
		74	B. B.	111	140	81	29
		75	D. B.	120	171	82	30
			Total	541	714	390	133
16	M. B.	76	M. B.	67	112	94	27
		77	B. B.	67	117	59	15
		78	B. B.	81	171	104	28
		79	B. B.	119	218	102	32
		80	A. B.	214	202	47	10
		81	B. B.	294	180	38	10
			Total	802	1,000	443	112
17	Sh. B.	82	Sh. B.	150	177	101	28
		83	J. B.	131	125	67	20
		84	T. B.	107	212	108	35
		85	P. B.	201	255	112	36
			Total	717	770	388	100
18	P. B.	86	B. B.	101	197	102	21
		87	P. B.	92	194	84	14
		88	P. B.	114	60	38	8
			Total	307	450	223	43

tahsil classified by population.

(0).

								PROVINCIAL TABLE III.	
With from 2,000 to 2,999 inhabitants.	With from 3,000 to 4,999 inhabitants.	With from 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants.	With from 10,000 to 14,999 inhabitants.	With from 15,000 to 19,999 inhabitants.	With from 20,000 to 29,999 inhabitants.	With 50,000 and over * inhabitants.	Total number of villages and towns.	Serial number of tahsil	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0 10 4 2 7	 1 1 2 2	2 2 1 2	 ... 	 1 ...	. ..	... . ..	254 394 202 289 278	46 47 48 49 50	
38	6	8		1	...	..	1,417		
5 6 3 2 1	2 4 1 1 ...	... . 1 1	. ... . .	... .. .	1 . . .	... . ..	357 309 293 242 291	51 52 53 54 55	
17	8	2	.		1		1,492		
3 5 1 6	3 5 2 1	2 1 1	... 1 ... 1	... 1 .. ..	... . .. ..		466 388 469 159	56 57 58 59	
15	11	4	2	1	..	...	1,482		
1 7 7 2 6 1	 2 1 1 2	1 1 . ..	... 1 .. .	... .. .	... .. .. .	1	322 414 322 157 412 307	60 61 62 63 64 65	
21	6	2	1			1	1,934		
1 2 2 ... 2	1 1 3	3 1 3 3	... 1 .. 1	1 1 1 1	 . 1		350 409 471 511 389	66 67 68 69 70	
7	5	9	3	3	1		2,139		
2 5 3 5 4	 3 1 3	1 1 1 3	... .. ...	... 1 .. ...	. 1 . .		264 344 453 364 401	71 72 73 74 75	
19	10	7		1	1	...	1,550		
2 3 4 1 4 2	4 1 4 1 2	1 1 1 1 2	 1	.. ... .. .	.. 1 1 ..	1	208 263 363 458 508 528	76 77 78 79 80 81	
16	13	7	1		3	1	2,458		
1 0 2 3	2 2 1 ..	... 1 2 1	 1	 .. 1 ...	.. . .	1	468 355 548 668	82 83 84 85	
12	5	4	...	1	..	1	2,037		
2 2 6	... 1 2	1 1 ...	... .. ...	... .. ..	... 1 .	...	424 388 239	86 87 88	
12	8	2	..	...	1	...	1,061		

The number of villages and towns in each

PROVIN- CIAL TABLE III.	Serial number of dis- trict.	Name of district	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil.	With less than 200 in- habitants	With from 200 to 400 inhabitants	With from 500 to 999 inhabitants	With from 1,000 to 1,999 inhabitants
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	Cawnpore	89	Akbarpur	54	77	44	20
			90	Bithaur	28	63	44	24
			91	Hosangpur	64	107	47	17
			92	Cawnpore	66	79	60	10
			93	Dangpur	88	112	64	26
			94	Basildah	33	63	43	23
			95	Kawal	42	79	51	17
			96	Shourapur	146	81	67	29
			97	Ghatampur	68	95	55	27
				Total	579	740	425	108
	20	Patehpur	98	Patehpur	158	124	62	24
			99	Kalanagar	40	97	47	17
			100	Kora	45	84	28	13
			101	Olavpur	44	66	28	14
			102	Khakhrora	49	65	36	11
			103	Khaga	153	108	41	27
				Total	497	644	244	106
	21	Banda	104	Banda	20	42	25	20
			105	Patana	25	39	25	28
			106	Babera	19	35	25	23
			107	Kunda	60	60	34	21
			108	Mau	65	62	28	12
			109	Karwi	77	63	26	17
			110	Badama	34	40	35	17
			111	Gurwan	61	57	30	16
				Total	351	308	254	151
	22	Hamirpur	112	Hamirpur	35	43	20	20
			113	Musarna	28	15	26	14
			114	Both	74	84	40	26
			115	Kalyahar	51	68	44	23
			116	Mahoba	10	37	31	10
			117	Moudha	20	22	21	18
				Total	210	217	185	109
	23	Allahabad	118	Allahabad	82	117	74	26
			119	Sorath	79	74	67	21
			120	Manjampur	71	104	64	23
			121	Sorona	116	165	89	31
			122	Pindpur	192	211	77	18
			123	Hosda	208	207	84	30
			124	Karibhans	121	145	61	19
			125	Pirga	125	85	28	4
			126	Meja	254	220	81	21
				Total	1,213	1,310	636	183
	24	Jhansi	127	Jhansi	74	76	45	14
			128	Mau	43	40	41	27
			129	Garotha	49	67	47	18
			130	Moh	41	40	21	13
			131	Lalitpur	162	130	65	25
			132	Mehrun	120	97	45	16
				Total	478	430	274	119
	25	Jalaun	133	Oral	44	21	23	14
			134	Kalpi	62	63	25	14
			135	Jalaun	175	146	63	20
			136	Kunch	73	66	37	14
				Total	354	296	138	62

tahsil classified by population.

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
III.

With from 2,000 to 2,999 inhabitants	With from 3,000 to 4,999 inhabitants	With from 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants	With from 10,000 to 14,999 inhabitants	With from 15,000 to 19,999 inhabi- tants	With from 20,000 to 49,999 inhabi- tants	With 50,000 and over inhabitants	Total number of villages and towns	Serial num- ber of tahsil	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	199	89	
5	...	1	...	...	...	...	155	90	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	91	
4	7	...	...	...	...	...	227	92	
4	...	1	...	...	...	1	281	93	
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	159	94	
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	175	95	
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	319	96	
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	291	97	
35	15	2	...	...	...	1	1,976		
6	3	...	...	...	1	...	378	98	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	219	99	
7	3	...	...	...	...	...	175	100	
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	182	101	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	169	102	
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	335	103	
27	17	2	...	...	1	...	1,428		
6	2	1	...	...	1	...	117	104	
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	121	105	
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	121	106	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	107	
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	170	108	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	197	109	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	130	110	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	177	111	
30	12	2	...	...	1	...	1,200		
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	122	112	
4	8	1	...	...	...	...	91	113	
4	...	...	1	...	...	...	136	114	
4	3	...	...	...	...	...	258	115	
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	98	116	
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	82	117	
19	10	7	1	...	...	...	764		
8	2	1	...	...	...	1	315	118	
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	364	119	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	268	120	
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	430	121	
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	492	122	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	123	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	343	124	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	125	
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	582	126	
31	10	3	...	...	...	1	3,516		
2	...	1	...	...	...	1	213	127	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	103	128	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	129	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	118	130	
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	378	131	
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	302	132	
10	7	3	1	1	...	1	1,347		
2	2	1	...	...	...	...	107	133	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	134	
3	2	1	...	...	...	...	400	135	
6	...	...	1	...	...	...	197	136	
13	4	2	2	...	...	...	861		

The number of villages and towns in each

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
III.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of taluk.	Name of taluk.	With less than 200 inhabitants.	With from 200 to 400 inhabitants.	With from 400 to 500 inhabitants.	With from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	With from 1,000 to 1,500 inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26	Benares	{	137 Benares	415	369	159	65	
			138 Ghatgajpur	129	102	84	15	
			139 Chaudah	316	249	125	20	
			Total	860	700	318	96	
27	Mirzapur	{	140 Mirzapur	523	291	118	20	
			141 Chunar	280	208	72	15	
			142 Rohatganj	850	311	72	14	
			143 Kourh	564	370	128	17	
			144 Chakia	256	91	17	2	
			Total	2,512	1,267	407	78	
28	Jaunpur	{	145 Jaunpur	325	241	107	22	
			146 Maraula	259	125	125	40	
			147 Khataman	294	267	131	28	
			148 Machhishahr	254	229	130	23	
			149 Komkat	166	144	100	41	
			Total	1,247	1,144	500	139	
29	Ghazipur	{	150 Ghazipur	457	255	130	23	
			151 Kosaubidh	418	290	109	40	
			152 Zaidpur	119	100	70	46	
			153 Sadpur	300	150	82	20	
			Total	1,285	711	391	164	
30	Ballia	{	154 Ballia	204	113	90	23	
			155 Bara	276	191	119	69	
			156 Masnidi	217	121	80	43	
			Total	717	414	298	165	
31	Gorakhpur	{	157 Bhojganj	920	522	152	45	
			158 Maharajganj	389	516	277	70	
			159 Palamau	388	515	279	98	
			160 Hata	219	426	213	65	
			161 Buxa	520	498	204	18	
			162 Gorakhpur (Sadar)	389	486	181	64	
			Total	2,855	2,923	1,289	300	
32	Basti	{	163 Domaraganj	179	471	103	25	
			164 Buxa	175	470	109	30	
			165 Barua	810	482	115	25	
			166 Basti	911	549	135	16	
			167 Khalilabad	718	482	130	31	
			Total	3,085	2,174	562	127	
33	Azamgarh	{	168 Deogon	317	202	124	54	
			169 Nizamabad	375	278	107	30	
			170 Mahul	370	358	105	44	
			171 Sagar	635	421	165	70	
			172 Mubammabad	456	291	130	00	
			Total	2,170	1,603	601	278	
34	Almora	{	173 Champawat	1,297	65	7	...	
			174 Almora	3,121	320	7	...	
			Total	4,418	391	7	...	
35	Garhwal	{	175 Pauri	3,184	468	38	1	
			Total	3,184	468	38	1	

shall classified by population.

7th from 10 to 2,999 inhabitants	With from 3,000 to 4,999 inhabitants	With from 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants	With from 10,000 to 14,999 inhabitants	With from 15,000 to 19,999 inhabi- tants	With from 20,000 to 29,999 inhabi- tants	With 30,000 and over inhabitants	Total number of villages and towns.	Serial num- ber of table	Remarks.	PEO CI TA I
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
6 1 6	3 ...	.. ...	. ... 1		.. ...	1 ...	998 281 713	137 138 139		
13	3	..	1	..	.	1	1,092			
5 1 8 5 2	3 1 ..	. .. ..	.. 2 ..		.. ..	1 ...	978 578 1,280 1,086 416	140 141 142 143 144		
16	4		2		..	1	4,307			
6 .. 8 2 3	1 1 4 .. 1	... 1 2 ..	.. ... ...		.. ... ...	1	720 681 713 635 455	145 146 147 148 149		
19	7	3			1	..	3,194			
9 10 12 4	2 9 4	2 2	. ... 2 ...		1 ... ...	... ... ...	908 789 387 663	150 151 152 153		
35	15	5	3	..	1	.	2,614			
23 8 9	9 4 7	6 1 6	1 1 1	1 . .	. . .	... .. .	509 698 514	154 155 156		
40	20	13	2	1	..	...	1,719			
6 6 17 5 11	2 1 4 4 1	3 . 4 1 4	.. .. 1	. .. .	.. .. .	.. ... 1	1,880 1,279 1,285 963 1,300 1,078	157 158 159 160 161 162		
58	16	12	1		.	1	7,574			
.. 5 1 4 5	1 2 1 2 1	.. 1 .. .. ..	... . 1 1	. .. . ..	.. ... .. .	.. ... .. .	1,089 1,312 1,454 1,600 1,398	163 164 165 166 167		
15	7	1	2	..		.	6,883			
8 5 7 8 9	2 2 .. 6 1	.. .. 2 3	. ... .. 1	. 1 1	... .. .	.. .. .	705 605 660 1,338 680	168 169 170 171 172		
31	11	6	1	2	...	...	4,696			
... 1	. ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	. ...	1,352 3,488	173 174		
1	...	1	.	.		...	4,838			
1	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,662	175		
1	...	..	...	...	...	.	3,662			

The number of villages and towns in each

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
AB
III.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of taluk	Name of taluk.	With less than 200 inhabitants	With from 200 to 499 inhabitants	With from 500 to 999 inhabitants	With from 1,000 to 1,999 inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36	Nasir Tal	176 177 178 179	Badrpur	100	94	37	10
			Kalpur	75	85	25	2
			Kadapur	64	61	22	2
			Bihar	50	156	31	2
			Total	1,175	396	115	16
Total, N.-W. Provinces				36,190	26,521	12,738	4,504
37	Lucknow	180 181 182	Lucknow	66	120	79	32
			Mohandganj	40	83	68	25
			Mohand	111	153	82	27
			Total	217	356	229	84
			Total	217	356	229	84
38	Unao	181 181 185 186	Unao	75	102	59	37
			Sabpur	90	125	78	33
			Purua	109	214	105	46
			Moham	120	211	97	40
			Total	424	680	399	166
39	Rae Bareilly	187 188 189 190	Rae Bareilly	75	148	82	38
			Deoria	171	232	121	39
			Deoria	52	109	107	77
			Sahon	129	163	87	49
			Total	427	614	397	203
40	Sitapur	191 192 193 194	Sitapur	217	217	136	27
			Solihah	110	200	158	50
			Mershi	250	217	122	23
			Dumra	93	205	156	44
			Total	700	899	671	198
41	Hardoi	195 196 197 198	Hardoi	115	115	121	79
			Sumbhi	74	111	101	66
			Bigan	112	172	111	56
			Shahad	156	201	162	32
			Total	580	679	435	243
42	Khur	199 200 201	Khur	180	226	197	112
			Moham	190	242	112	112
			Nagman	113	109	112	174
			Total	483	577	421	174
			Total	483	577	421	174
43	Fyzabad	202 203 204 205	Fyzabad	118	150	85	47
			Akhtapur	241	252	119	35
			Tanda	299	174	112	44
			Bikapur	181	240	137	55
			Total	939	990	511	180
44	Gonda	206 207 208	Gonda	178	315	198	99
			Tanda	112	178	162	88
			Tanda	408	573	428	72
			Total	1,098	1,066	788	229
			Total	1,098	1,066	788	229
45	Bahraich	209 210 211	Bahraich	172	257	199	56
			Kasganj	160	251	199	62
			Nasir	114	188	180	54
			Total	446	696	639	171
			Total	446	696	639	171

half classified by population.

With from 00 to 2,999 inhabitants	With from 3,000 to 4,999 inhabitants	With from 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants	With from 10,000 to 14,999 inhabitants	With from 15,000 to 19,999 inhab- itants	With from 20,000 to 49,999 inhab- itants	With 50,000 and over inhabitants	Total number of villages and towns	Serial num- ber of table	Remarks.	PROVIN- CIAL TABLE III.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	176		
3	...	1	1	...	...	...	187	177		
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	154	178		
							1,128	179		
4	1	3	1	...	...	...	1,711			
861	376	163	32	20	16	15	81,836			
8	1	1				1	308	180		
6	3	2					227	181		
4	1	1			...		379	182		
18	5	4	...		...	1	914			
7	6	...	1	...	...	...	287	183		
7	2	3		...	...		398	184		
9	9	1	1	...			528	185		
7	7	2		...			484	186		
30	24	6	2		...		1,607			
6	4	2		1			340	187		
7	5	1					879	188		
14	5					...	304	189		
7	10		1				440	190		
34	24	3	1	1		...	1,732			
4	1		2		1		631	191		
3	1	1	...				544	192		
4	2	...				...	649	193		
4	2	1		...	...		504	194		
11	6	2	2		1		2,328			
8	5	1	1				475	195		
15	1			1	...		402	196		
8	1	3	2	...		1	484	197		
2	1						524	198		
31	11	3	1	1	1		1,885			
6	1	2	...		...		680	199		
1	3	1					608	200		
11	8	1					424	201		
18	12	6		...	...		1,711			
11	5	2				1	449	202		
4	2	1		1			641	203		
5	1				...		971	204		
6					...		623	205		
26	8	1	...	1		1	2,654			
9	2		...	1			772	206		
15	7	2			...		584	207		
7	4	2	1				1,405	208		
31	11	1	1	1			2,831			
4	1	1			1		600	209		
11	4	...	...				648	210		
10	1	1	...	...	...		548	211		
25	6	2			1		1,886			

The number of villages and towns in each

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
III.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of taluq.	Name of taluq.	With less than 200 inhabitants	With from 200 to 499 inhabitants	With from 500 to 999 inhabitants	With from 1,000 to 1,999 inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46	Sulimpur	212	Sulimpur	314	312	145	53
		213	Musfirahda	108	149	115	52
		214	Amraha	110	187	111	45
		215	Kodpur	281	292	180	94
		Total		808	940	607	184
47	Paridigharh	216	Paridigharh	221	205	130	44
		217	Patte	326	311	135	24
		218	Kunda	107	271	155	63
		Total		744	877	410	131
48	Bare Banki	219	Nawabganj	82	151	107	28
		220	Hindugarh	100	136	92	34
		221	Rammanchughat	123	234	180	70
		222	Fatehpur	216	230	143	41
		Total		521	761	522	187
		Total, Ouah		6,916	9,107	5,671	2,008
		TOTAL, N-W. P. & O. OR		11,425	15,640	18,479	6,002

tahsil classified by population.

With from 2,000 to 2,999 inhabitants	With from 3,000 to 4,999 inhabitants	With from 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants	With from 10,000 to 14,999 inhabitants	With from 15,000 to 19,999 inhabitants	With from 20,000 to 24,999 inhabitants	With 50,000 and over inhabitants	Total number of villages and towns	Serial num- ber of tahsil.	Remarks	PRO- CL TAI II
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
6	1	1	...		..		832	212		
11	4			...	..		434	213		
4			.	..	..		457	214		
4	1	.	..		.	.	748	215		
25	6	1	...	.		.	2,471			
7	1	1		...		..	899	216		
3	1	.	...	.	...	.	800	217		
10	3				..		689	218		
20	5	1	...				2,189			
7	5	1	1	...		.	390	219		
6	1	..	...	.			372	220		
10	5	1	1			.	690	221		
5	8	2	.				675	222		
28	22	1	2				2,087			
299	112	49	11	1	3	2	24,364			
1,100	518	202	13	24	19	17	106,200			

PROVINCIAL TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL POSITION OF EACH
TAHSIL IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
AND OUDH.

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
IV.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing	Liti- rate.	Illite- rate.
				Males	Fe- males.	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Dehra Dub.	1	{ Urban ..	1,011	296	4,470	720	17,772	11,359	3,623	606	223	2,704
			{ Rural ..	613	67	4,764	217	43,069	32,911	8,730	532	117	9,071
		Total ...	1,624	363	9,234	937	60,831	44,309	13,343	1,238	340	11,775	
		2	{ Urban ..	67	18	464	62	1,373	664	211	39	8	164
			{ Rural ..	10	5	364	11	20,138	21,502	6,374	10	14	6,398
		Total ...	76	23	828	73	27,531	22,166	6,585	49	22	6,614	
		Total ... { Urban ..	1,068	254	4,934	782	19,145	12,062	3,834	735	231	2,868	
			{ Rural ..	832	72	5,128	229	69,417	64,413	16,094	643	131	16,431
		Total ...	1,900	326	10,062	1,010	88,562	66,475	19,928	1,277	362	18,389	
		3	Saharanpur ... { Urban ..	1,537	85	4,730	463	27,070	38,390	6,941	1,014	160	4,637
			{ Rural ..	948	17	3,904	46	130,621	118,081	33,680	733	134	32,793
Total ...	2,472	102	8,634	499	164,620	146,471	40,491	1,737	224	38,430			
4	Deoband ... { Urban ..	610	6	1,706	32	13,082	13,491	3,300	328	108	2,894		
	{ Rural ..	422	9	2,721	14	60,684	78,891	23,324	297	99	22,685		
Total ...	1,032	15	4,427	46	107,266	92,382	26,624	625	207	26,793			
5	Roorkee ... { Urban ..	1,108	64	6,203	246	33,686	29,172	7,688	651	181	6,854		
	{ Rural ..	716	2	3,623	17	113,833	101,780	30,264	601	138	29,565		
Total ...	1,822	66	9,816	263	147,489	130,952	37,850	1,112	319	36,419			
6	Nukér ... { Urban ..	592	16	2,225	49	17,352	18,867	4,379	301	71	3,914		
	{ Rural ..	419	7	1,594	16	80,471	70,689	20,771	220	98	20,988		
Total ...	1,011	23	3,819	65	97,841	89,556	25,150	524	164	24,932			
Total ... { Urban ..	3,745	161	15,014	790	92,719	90,430	22,108	2,287	550	10,269			
	{ Rural ..	4,192	33	11,882	92	414,199	369,441	108,009	1,871	464	106,674		
Total ...	6,537	196	26,896	872	607,218	489,861	130,115	4,158	1,014	124,943			
7	Muzaffarnagar { Urban ..	621	22	2,647	81	13,467	12,019	3,279	436	69	2,774		
	{ Rural ..	889	4	3,736	23	92,251	86,697	23,439	614	104	22,721		
Total ...	1,509	26	6,383	117	105,721	92,740	29,718	1,050	173	25,495			
8	Kanams { Urban ..	676	9	2,512	69	21,035	22,133	5,419	403	73	4,883		
	{ Rural ..	678	2	3,259	13	73,611	70,430	19,901	467	113	19,221		
Total ...	1,354	11	5,801	82	100,646	92,363	25,320	860	186	24,074			
9	Jamsath { Urban ..	569	10	1,670	31	11,019	12,973	3,161	428	34	4,609		
	{ Rural ..	1,120	23	3,542	71	85,093	77,103	21,494	842	108	20,544		
Total ...	1,688	33	5,212	102	97,012	89,476	24,655	1,270	142	23,232			
10	Buriana ... { Urban ..	300	1	1,343	14	11,200	11,251	2,835	218	43	2,675		
	{ Rural ..	694	1	3,704	6	75,751	68,421	19,264	588	162	18,544		
Total ...	994	1	5,047	20	86,951	79,675	22,099	776	204	21,119			
Total ... { Urban ..	2,166	42	8,172	208	67,021	67,900	14,894	1,575	218	12,001			
	{ Rural ..	3,289	29	14,721	112	332,709	296,464	83,969	3,461	487	81,030		
Total ...	5,455	71	22,443	321	300,380	354,264	98,862	4,036	706	98,581			

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learning	Literate	Illiterate.
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Meerut.		11	Meerut { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ..	2,594 602 3,386	202 2 204	12,468 3,000 16,148	903 14 915	50,353 99,288 149,839	55,470 90,360 145,830	14,787 24,487 39,354	1,891 551 2,442	226 113 400	12,590 23,823 36,403
		12	Ghazialad { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ..	550 018 1,172	14 4 18	2,793 4,223 7,016	75 21 99	19,028 104,862 123,890	18,753 95,183 114,936	4,900 26,216 31,116	463 473 930	07 129 190	4,370 26,614 29,984
		13	Mowana { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ..	338 733 1,071	10 3 13	1,014 2,908 3,522	29 14 36	10,639 79,065 89,734	11,039 72,464 83,503	2,503 19,725 22,528	263 560 823	23 85 107	2,518 19,080 21,598
		14	Bāghpat { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ..	383 788 1,171	2 ... 2	2,528 5,184 7,712	18 19 37	19,103 112,327 131,430	18,524 100,790 119,314	4,913 27,809 32,722	316 620 936	53 212 295	4,814 26,977 31,401
		15	Sardhana { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ..	360 514 874	71 14 85	1,633 3,674 5,307	36 19 55	13,737 70,621 84,358	13,730 61,081 74,811	3,703 17,538 21,241	284 411 695	69 180 290	3,360 16,977 20,337
		16	Hāpur { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ..	350 1,065 1,371	6 8 14	1,606 4,304 5,910	17 31 48	9,289 95,329 104,618	9,289 90,464 99,753	2,513 23,797 26,110	239 844 1,083	80 141 180	2,005 23,919 21,917
			Total { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ..	4,543 4,405 8,948	305 47 352	22,062 23,563 45,625	1,071 119 1,190	121,229 561,422 682,651	120,746 511,144 631,890	33,398 138,872 172,270	3,456 4,429 7,885	568 830 1,400	2,477 145,283 147,760
		17	Andpālnahr { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ..	654 838 1,492	8 14 22	2,270 3,619 5,889	74 86 160	13,990 95,994 109,984	15,276 99,768 115,044	3,528 23,886 27,512	480 616 1,096	60 120 179	2,987 23,250 26,237
		18	Balandshahr { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ..	1,077 1,463 2,540	33 22 55	2,829 4,340 7,169	133 77 210	20,206 117,550 137,756	20,901 114,746 135,647	5,008 29,298 34,306	767 1,101 1,868	69 199 208	4,172 29,652 33,824
		19	Bikandarsah { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ..	556 403 959	10 1 11	2,142 4,463 6,605	121 46 167	14,017 79,347 93,364	15,512 86,864 101,376	3,542 23,738 27,277	498 287 785	52 166 248	4,071 23,712 27,783
		20	Kidriya { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ..	750 932 1,682	11 30 41	2,772 3,426 6,198	48 37 85	22,131 85,718 107,849	24,464 79,731 104,195	5,807 21,005 26,812	517 615 1,132	55 99 154	5,205 20,911 26,116
			Total { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ..	8,087 3,336 11,423	62 67 129	10,019 15,378 25,397	370 237 607	71,244 308,007 409,251	76,576 308,007 444,587	17,883 98,021 115,904	2,212 2,522 4,734	330 461 700	15,415 55,045 70,460

PROVINCE
TABLE
IV.

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
IV.

Serial num- ber of dis- trict	Name of dis- trict	Serial num- ber of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literata.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing.	Lite- rate.	Illite- rate.
				Males	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males.	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7	Aligarh.	21	Atrah .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	255 307	7 4	1,018 1,868	43 24	10,678 78,520	11,240 66,111	2,699 17,482	217 274	84 128	2,408 17,090
			Total ..	562	11	2,886	67	84,196	76,351	20,171	491	192	19,488
		22	Aligarh ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	1,101 684	32 9	2,271 2,237	127 16	34,932 79,620	34,599 72,534	8,014 18,309	766 632	841 270	6,617 17,401
			Total ..	1,785	35	6,108	143	114,562	107,114	26,323	1,398	617	24,318
		23	Iglas ... { Urban ... { Rural ..	47 368	... 6	218 2,004	6 23	1,354 54,037	1,490 46,072	400 12,920	20 303	20 162	850 12,465
			Total ..	415	6	2,222	31	54,391	49,562	13,329	323	172	12,815
		24	Khair ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	148 446	1 3	636 2,872	9 39	6,290 70,666	8,771 61,895	1,450 17,390	126 301	6 180	1,318 19,863
			Total ..	594	4	3,508	48	76,956	70,466	18,840	517	142	18,181
		25	Hathras ... { Urban .. { Rural ..	340 602	11 7	1,050 2,109	44 39	27,817 79,641	25,767 71,686	5,945 17,644	276 690	62 100	6,607 19,948
			Total ..	1,072	20	3,259	82	107,378	96,153	23,689	805	169	23,556
		26	Skandran Rao { Urban .. { Rural ..	423 145	25 6	1,591 2,952	62 60	16,147 77,281	16,207 67,597	4,180 18,744	323 359	60 119	8,707 18,266
			Total ..	868	31	4,543	122	93,748	84,901	22,924	682	179	22,008
			Total .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	2,151 2,944	78 28	8,274 14,832	280 194	96,006 433,553	91,163 399,595	22,687 102,469	1,737 6,548	153 917	20,207 90,024
			Total ..	5,276	106	23,106	473	530,241	481,870	129,179	1,895	1,470	119,421
		27	Muttan (Sahar) { Urban .. { Rural ..	1,841 560	65 1	11,205 3,350	810 64	42,019 65,802	49,244 60,660	8,855 16,457	1,341 157	216 96	6,308 14,904
			Total ..	2,401	66	14,555	874	108,721	109,904	25,312	1,798	312	28,212
		28	Chhatra ... { Urban .. { Rural ..	118 260	1 9	474 2,477	20 21	6,297 41,042	5,127 38,400	1,378 9,455	87 238	12 106	1,179 6,111
			Total ..	382	10	2,951	31	46,339	43,530	10,733	325	118	10,290
		29	Kon ... { Urban .. { Rural ..	104 164	1 1	651 1,434	7 15	3,035 12,719	3,274 24,467	803 6,074	51 143	15 47	804 14,008
			Total ..	268	2	2,086	22	29,384	29,461	6,977	227	62	6,088
		30	Mai ... { Urban .. { Rural ..	611 ...	2 ...	2,499 ...	23 ...	44,207 ...	42,019 ...	11,023	634	108	10,381
			Total ..	611	2	2,499	23	44,207	42,019	11,023	634	108	10,381
		31	Malahan ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	874 682	6 6	1,012 2,858	27 41	6,648 60,130	7,799 64,469	1,889 14,710	228 681	81 121	1,660 14,008
			Total ..	1,556	12	4,869	78	66,768	61,078	16,699	900	204	16,498
		32	Sadabad ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	143 462	10 4	408 1,828	30 19	3,187 40,811	3,334 49,273	857 11,928	100 408	14 64	743 11,469
			Total ..	605	14	2,236	49	34,998	46,597	12,785	502	78	12,306
			Total .. { Urban ... { Rural ...	2,688 2,788	84 32	14,428 14,719	654 182	61,686 286,461	69,408 261,471	14,782 69,647	1,000 4,355	338 843	12,614 66,760
			Total ..	5,476	106	30,147	776	348,177	329,879	69,429	4,386	880	78,384

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of tahsil.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning		Literata.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing	Litera- ate.	Illiter- ate.
				Males	Fe- males	Males.	Females	Males.	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Agra.	33	Etahadpur { Urban .. 52 { Rural .. 858	12 60	217 3,806	11 169	870 77,301	1,016 69,303		268 10,055	48 714	11 170	299 18,171
			Total ...	910	62	4,113	180	78,177	70,319	19,323	762	181	18,380
		34	Ferozabad { Urban .. 805 { Rural .. 490	12 1	870 1,766	27 60	6,840 50,017	7,210 41,318		1,010 12,345	227 413	38 51	1,645 11,881
			Total ...	794	16	2,632	87	56,850	51,738	14,355	640	80	13,226
		35	Bah { Urban ... 80 { Rural ... 756		327 8,810	12 81	1,747 60,827	1,628 56,976		471 15,752	65 103	16 103	390 11,893
			Total ...	836	11	4,137	96	61,964	58,801	16,223	731	200	15,283
		36	Fatehabad { Urban .. 106 { Rural .. 345	9 2	332 2,386	22 25	1,972 53,613	2,129 47,015		538 12,951	80 275	9 122	410 12,564
			Total ...	441	11	2,718	47	55,585	49,611	13,490	355	131	13,013
		37	Agra (Sadar) { Urban ... 4,825 { Rural ... 531	462 132	13,570 2,560	1,490 79	73,522 52,797	75,867 47,951		18,473 12,309	2,164 412	496 95	16,812 11,802
			Total ...	1,356	574	16,132	1,469	126,419	127,829	30,781	2,576	591	27,614
9	Ferozabad	38	Keranah { Urban .. 144 { Rural .. 355	2 .	597 2,570	11 25	5,081 48,817	5,178 41,691		1,258 11,778	111 292	18 107	1,126 11,899
			Total ...	409	2	3,167	16	51,901	49,372	13,036	496	125	12,515
		39	Khuragah { Urban .. 32 { Rural .. 560		265 3,471	4 89	1,130 60,713	2,661 55,919		491 15,084	31 501	17 118	144 11,143
			Total ...	592	5	3,736	11	62,471	57,611	15,575	511	165	11,976
			Total { Urban .. 1,511 { Rural .. 1,985	497 191	16,190 20,555	1,507 181	91,970 403,516	95,111 365,117		23,406 80,284	2,729 1,265	605 896	20,674 85,111
			Total ...	8,128	681	36,513	1,988	495,186	460,665	122,692	5,911	1,491	115,207
		40	Kanauj { Urban .. 294 { Rural .. 456	1 1	1,119 2,607	27 17	7,320 50,526	8,451 15,612		2,150 13,163	232 312	40 139	1,978 12,701
			Total ...	750	7	3,726	71	58,116	51,766	15,343	573	160	11,609
		41	Tura { Urban .. 161 { Rural .. 468		819 2,132	15 17	6,151 84,372	6,051 70,238		1,647 21,853	136 315	21 110	1,490 12,228
			Total ...	629	3,180	62	90,523	76,285		23,330	181	131	22,718
9	Ferozabad	42	Chauraman { Urban .. 217 { Rural .. 525	12 8	717 2,252	29 17	6,845 51,203	5,817 15,012		1,382 13,085	169 421	12 95	1,391 12,366
			Total ...	712	29	2,969	76	56,144	59,559	14,467	598	107	14,767
		43	Ferozabad (Sadar) { Urban .. 1,559 { Rural .. 969	112 81	6,519 4,428	414 159	33,008 85,521	36,792 75,997		8,043 21,050	1,196 773	298 196	6,649 20,021
			Total ...	2,529	223	10,711	606	118,599	112,209	29,073	1,961	371	27,330
		44	Kaimganj { Urban .. 275 { Rural .. 510	7 29	770 2,005	40 31	7,407 65,940	8,514 58,074		2,017 16,944	217 366	26 75	1,774 16,503
			Total ...	785	27	2,804	74	73,247	66,620	19,961	583	101	18,277

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
IV.

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
IV.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learn- ing	Liti- rate.	Illite- rate.
				Males	Fe- males.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	Punjab—(continued)	45	Algarh ... { Urban Rural	326 ...	7 ...	1,808 ...	38 ...	86,379 32,690	...	9,245	273	98	8,879
			Total ...	326	7	1,808	38	86,379	32,690	9,245	273	98	8,879
			Total ... { Urban Rural	2,506 3,254	163 119	10,036 16,223	559 961	69,191 87,411	65,602 327,541	15,239 95,790	1,560 2,623	807 650	12,968 92,598
			Total ...	5,760	284	35,249	520	438,383	393,143	111,019	4,473	966	106,580
		46	Mainpuri ... { Urban Rural	636 427	20 8	2,121 2,546	152 101	10,392 77,870	11,135 65,954	2,593 19,839	452 328	48	2,008 19,488
			Total ...	1,063	28	4,667	253	88,062	77,089	23,432	780	116	21,596
		47	Bhongton ... { Urban Rural	99 685	2 17	890 3,308	8 64	2,150 100,665	2,409 85,669	567 25,445	78 469	0 186	480 24,838
			Total ...	678	19	3,707	72	102,724	88,168	26,012	547	147	25,318
		48	Kazhal ... { Urban Rural	83 147	...	481 1,268	9 36	2,863 49,884	2,913 43,661	758 12,819	68 100	18 41	679 12,740
			Total ...	230	3	1,669	45	52,746	45,574	13,577	175	54	18,348
10	Muzaffargarh	49	Shikohabad ... { Urban Rural	156 359	5 2	770 2,050	18 29	6,533 86,619	6,429 57,133	1,600 10,480	120 29	25	1,455 16,130
			Total ...	515	7	2,820	47	73,142	63,562	18,080	412	93	17,072
		50	Mustafabad ... { Urban Rural	13 464	...	201 2,638	...	1,097 80,243	1,098 69,442	269 20,182	12 390	10 64	267 10,706
			Total ...	477	14	2,839	63	81,440	70,430	20,451	401	74	19,076
			Total ... { Urban Rural	971 1,082	27 41	3,812 11,900	187 291	28,033 375,081	24,064 329,759	5,807 94,745	728 1,887	100 284	4,979 92,774
			Total ...	3,054	71	15,742	479	398,114	341,823	100,852	2,815	484	97,758
		51	Etawah ... { Urban Rural	1,036 549	35 4	3,940 8,059	132 98	18,368 81,196	20,943 69,908	5,022 21,422	732 460	221 107	4,009 20,866
			Total ...	1,575	39	6,499	230	99,529	90,251	26,444	1,191	228	24,925
		52	Bharthana ... { Urban Rural	115 758	2 4	609 3,176	17 58	2,788 85,190	2,847 74,161	779 23,308	121 637	121 176	637 22,469
			Total ...	903	6	3,976	105	87,978	77,011	24,085	758	197	28,136
11	Etawah.	53	Bidhuna ... { Urban Rural	646 ...	6 ...	2,871 ...	63 ...	70,400 ...	60,461 ...	18,789	637	160	18,072
			Total ...	646	6	2,871	63	70,400	60,461	18,789	637	160	18,072
		54	Phaphund ... { Urban Rural	111 332	2 6	451 2,162	8 30	3,148 62,145	3,278 45,317	829 15,836	93 280	13 140	723 15,510
			Total ...	443	8	2,618	38	65,588	48,619	14,765	379	153	14,333
		55	Aunsa ... { Urban Rural	100 550	...	715 2,908	10 54	2,610 87,037	2,817 51,093	672 15,417	83 461	46 161	543 14,806
			Total ...	650	12	3,548	64	89,677	53,910	16,089	644	107	15,346
			Total ... { Urban Rural	1,202 2,805	39 32	5,096 14,371	165 333	20,904 840,247	29,315 390,970	7,302 92,949	1,020 2,380	301 733	6,272 89,736
			Total ...	4,217	71	19,407	498	373,161	330,285	100,161	8,406	1,084	99,708

(7).

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	Bach.	56	Etah ... { Urban ...	548	17	1,874	78	10,078	11,017	2,584	411	44	2,109
			... { Rural ...	713	12	3,400	84	10,769	92,359	25,920	688	116	25,123
		Total	...	1,261	30	5,274	157	11,837	103,375	28,394	693	160	27,221
		57	Kāganj ... { Urban ...	881	43	3,240	88	17,670	18,330	4,987	700	146	4,108
			... { Rural ...	375	19	2,081	57	30,811	67,466	19,287	280	47	18,931
		Total	...	1,256	62	5,320	145	48,481	85,796	24,274	980	193	23,038
		58	Aliganj ... { Urban ...	387	10	1,215	45	11,104	11,830	3,888	300	30	2,553
			... { Rural ...	405	12	2,025	61	78,734	61,296	16,613	879	71	15,104
		Total	...	882	22	3,240	106	89,838	73,126	21,501	679	107	20,716
		59	Jalaun ... { Urban ...	246	6	1,074	29	8,764	9,032	2,059	183	18	1,860
			... { Rural ...	372	9	1,968	64	63,160	46,331	12,929	201	75	12,503
		Total	...	618	15	3,042	93	71,924	55,363	14,988	473	93	14,423
		Total	... { Urban ...	2,002	78	7,412	237	47,715	50,909	12,468	1,002	244	10,222
			... { Rural ...	1,965	63	9,566	244	81,504	267,241	76,828	1,540	300	74,780
		Total	...	4,017	129	16,977	481	302,209	318,250	89,097	3,142	563	85,402
13	Bachly.	60	Faridpur ... { Urban ...	124	3	341	18	4,244	4,141	1,124	100	10	1,014
			... { Rural ...	382	4	1,396	21	54,016	50,165	14,363	281	35	14,040
		Total	...	506	7	1,737	39	58,260	54,306	15,486	381	45	15,000
		61	Bareilly ... { Urban ...	2,055	156	9,700	617	51,490	55,811	13,082	2,154	175	10,803
			... { Rural ...	630	6	2,211	21	24,480	61,046	22,470	478	70	21,916
		Total	...	3,705	162	11,911	638	75,970	116,857	35,552	2,632	245	32,749
		62	Aonla ... { Urban ...	470	72	1,075	33	10,812	11,051	2,929	358	8	2,563
			... { Rural ...	531	26	2,137	35	88,814	80,227	22,193	443	69	21,681
		Total	...	1,007	98	3,212	68	99,626	91,278	25,122	801	77	24,244
		63	Miganj ... { Urban ...	69	—	71	3	1,627	1,760	488	62	1	425
			... { Rural ...	314	3	912	19	46,727	44,769	11,723	229	17	11,447
		Total	...	383	3	983	22	48,354	46,529	12,211	291	18	11,872
		64	Bareri ... { Urban ...	17	—	46	—	1,780	1,806	470	12	1	454
			... { Rural ...	702	9	2,238	29	104,190	66,899	26,149	623	89	25,540
		Total	...	719	9	2,284	29	105,970	68,705	26,619	635	90	25,994
		65	Nawāganj ... { Urban ...	135	4	308	14	4,718	5,003	1,221	95	15	1,111
			... { Rural ...	362	6	1,341	18	59,663	54,713	14,668	297	31	14,460
		Total	...	497	10	1,649	32	64,381	60,716	15,889	392	46	15,471
		Total	... { Urban ...	3,870	235	11,901	649	74,881	80,275	19,394	2,454	210	15,400
			... { Rural ...	2,091	64	10,308	140	451,854	403,819	111,848	4,451	308	108,289
		Total	...	5,967	299	21,809	829	526,734	484,093	130,842	1,035	518	115,289

PROV.
CHIEF
TABLE
IV.

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN- CIAL TABLE IV,	Serial num- ber of dis- trict.	Name of dis- trict.	Serial num- ber of tahsil	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
					Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing	Liter- ate.	Illiter- ate.
					Males	Fem- ales.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females				
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	Bijnor		66	Bijnor { Urban ...	1,022	101	2,023	129	16,503	13,009	4,502	606	24	3,782
				Bijnor { Rural ...	428	13	1,275	17	49,969	44,306	12,042	387	16	11,089
				Total ...	1,450	116	3,298	146	66,502	62,315	16,544	1,033	40	15,471
			67	Najibabad { Urban ...	585	13	1,443	63	15,009	17,130	4,071	446	28	3,697
				Najibabad { Rural ...	764	9	1,008	29	62,426	67,504	15,483	500	35	14,833
				Total ...	1,349	22	2,451	92	77,435	74,634	19,554	1,036	63	18,465
			68	Nagina { Urban ...	714	18	1,615	46	17,775	19,356	4,795	612	19	4,264
				Nagina { Rural ...	613	11	1,800	22	73,640	66,938	18,778	475	41	18,293
				Total ...	1,327	29	3,415	68	91,405	86,294	23,573	1,087	60	22,556
			69	Dhampur { Urban ...	809	25	1,800	84	22,048	21,117	5,913	650	30	5,217
				Dhampur { Rural ...	611	6	1,624	23	65,523	62,259	16,768	402	44	16,222
				Total ...	1,420	31	3,424	107	87,571	83,376	22,681	1,052	74	21,439
			70	Chandpur { Urban ...	283	..	517	10	5,180	6,264	1,440	217	3	1,220
				Chandpur { Rural ...	615	14	1,686	37	64,554	68,715	15,589	397	30	15,116
				Total ...	898	14	2,203	47	70,133	75,000	17,028	614	33	16,336
				Total { Urban ...	4,505	159	7,798	322	76,005	81,476	20,721	2,537	104	18,060
				Total { Rural ...	2,841	37	8,302	129	310,571	290,722	78,669	2,101	166	76,232
				Total ..	6,346	210	15,700	450	386,176	375,198	99,380	4,738	270	94,372
15	Budaun		71	Gunnar { Urban ...	71	29	239	21	2,591	2,583	729	60	6	604
				Gunnar { Rural ...	271	6	1,499	19	64,005	65,215	15,845	204	41	15,600
				Total ...	342	35	1,738	40	66,596	67,800	16,574	264	46	16,264
			72	Bunaul { Urban ...	236	27	580	27	6,198	6,286	1,612	180	12	1,493
				Bunaul { Rural ...	611	7	2,024	28	89,043	74,706	23,101	387	65	21,650
				Total ...	847	34	2,604	55	95,241	81,992	24,713	567	77	23,143
			73	Sahaswan { Urban ...	304	12	561	25	9,710	10,391	2,807	214	18	2,735
				Sahaswan { Rural ...	476	12	1,900	57	60,915	78,280	22,498	287	75	22,186
				Total ...	780	24	2,461	82	70,625	88,671	25,305	501	93	24,921
			74	Budaun { Urban ...	1,345	91	2,228	111	17,564	21,426	5,108	1,012	35	4,009
				Budaun { Rural ...	717	64	2,388	47	96,055	81,584	23,786	501	76	23,149
				Total ...	2,062	155	4,616	158	113,619	103,010	28,894	1,513	111	27,208
			75	Ditlaganj { Urban ...	186	15	482	33	7,070	7,065	3,108	155	13	1,398
				Ditlaganj { Rural ...	655	6	2,154	40	95,309	91,311	24,193	460	61	23,622
				Total ...	841	21	2,636	73	102,379	98,376	27,301	615	74	25,020
				Total { Urban ...	2,145	170	4,497	266	43,035	48,563	12,150	1,651	83	10,416
				Total { Rural ...	2,443	119	5,011	190	436,179	378,169	108,863	1,889	308	106,106
				Total ...	4,588	289	9,508	456	479,214	426,732	210,313	3,540	391	116,522

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning		Literate		Illiterate		Total males	Learn- ing.	Lite- rate	Illite- rate.
				Males	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	Moradabad	76	Moradabad (Urban & Rural)	2,020 198	268 3	4,663 1,375	476 21	48,325 81,612	17,467 76,651	9,101 20,679	1,127 473	127 43	7,617 20,108
			Total	2,218	271	6,038	497	117,357	114,083	29,680	1,700	170	27,910
		77	Thakurdwar, (Urban & Rural)	315 399	2 1	1,703	271 18	3,017 58,713	3,212 54,641	870 18,189	92 123	2 90	776 18,715
			Total	614	3	1,705	289	61,780	57,854	10,029	117	92	15,540
		78	Patna (Urban & Rural)	702 419	37 7	2,710 1,867	726 34	19,005 386,113	29,067 84,862	4,978 23,541	390 395	70 62	4,302 23,174
			Total	1,121	44	4,577	358	117,118	108,129	29,410	805	138	27,470
		79	Rambhadr (Urban & Rural)	787 512	28 14	1,537 2,061	72 30	21,429 39,867	26,619 89,441	6,625 24,660	552 360	32 67	6,041 24,306
			Total	1,299	42	3,578	102	121,296	116,173	31,285	908	101	30,246
		80	Amroha (Urban & Rural)	711 366	11 9	1,670 1,642	90 21	17,014 75,176	21,661 66,761	4,795 18,475	511 278	47 43	4,337 18,144
			Total	1,079	20	3,312	111	93,110	87,217	23,270	790	90	22,291
17	Moradabad	81	Hasanpur (Urban & Rural)	112 471	7 1	1,120 1,698	8 19	8,730 70,016	9,527 61,169	2,355 17,833	299 302	84 38	2,062 17,193
			Total	583	8	2,718	27	79,445	70,896	20,168	601	72	19,616
			Total (Urban & Rural)	1,803 2,508	371 35	12,127 10,367	763 141	106,450 67,116	115,515 1,49,521	28,624 120,347	3,281 1,769	318 115	25,025 117,193
			Total	7,752	799	22,513	599	211,866	211,518	148,871	6,250	661	112,028
		82	Shikharipur (Urban & Rural)	1,651 866	176 39	4,707 2,711	260 11	62,828 101,215	8,915 89,975	8,000 24,787	1,168 621	117 81	7,115 21,019
			Total	2,500	176	7,418	271	113,711	117,989	33,387	1,822	201	31,111
		83	Jalalabad (Urban & Rural)	141 562	7 27	182 2,196	12 41	2,003 81,281	1,591 6,560	784 20,467	305 1,8	5 62	671 20,117
			Total	691	30	2,378	53	83,281	77,911	21,451	2,111	67	20,711
		84	Tilhar (Urban & Rural)	615 619	26 19	1,554 2,661	38 19	13,421 109,111	11,791 9,1675	3,821 27,764	110 176	46 139	4,165 27,158
			Total	1,234	45	4,207	57	123,112	107,816	31,375	886	166	31,153
18	Pilibhit	85	Ponayon (Urban & Rural)	118 710	6 11	371 6,971	8 62	2,291 2,5711	2,791 11,2911	618 31,800	125 601	11 190	262 11,076
			Total	888	17	7,342	70	128,005	114,111	32,498	721	191	31,278
			Total (Urban & Rural)	2,078 4,777	191 71	7,111 14,711	128 299	51,312 118,859	59,921 66,1,101	19,643 105,018	1,508 1,712	179 1,6	11,460 104,670
			Total	5,215	261	19,890	327	179,401	182,111	118,681	1,681	176	11,626
		86	Bamhaur (Urban & Rural)	200 674	4 ...	772 2,877	27 15	5,129 94,752	5,179 82,117	1,374 23,362	111 299	11 76	1,219 22,787
			Total	872	4	3,649	42	98,881	87,196	24,726	612	89	24,000
		87	Pilibhit (Urban & Rural)	801 469	41 8	2,212 1,792	180 53	19,365 7,9875	21,316 52,160	5,271 10,680	266 398	31 35	4,611 19,157
			Total	1,300	49	4,004	220	89,440	94,306	24,951	171	76	23,601

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
IV.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning		Literate		Illiterate		Total males	Learn- ing	Lito- rate.	Illite- rate.
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	Public—(continued)	88	Purnapur { Urban	209	—	1,306	14	40,601	44,165	12,074	192	37	11,846
			{ Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Total	209	—	1,306	14	40,601	44,165	12,074	192	37	11,846
		Total	{ Urban	1,001	48	3,004	167	24,804	27,495	6,645	729	64	5,869
			{ Rural	1,110	8	2,945	81	224,128	199,213	55,106	1,009	148	53,889
			Total	2,111	56	5,949	248	217,032	226,667	61,751	1,738	302	59,761
		89	Akbarpur { Urban	97	1	492	19	5,230	4,760	867	73	11	783
			{ Rural	202	4	2,045	10	18,707	41,077	12,341	161	110	12,670
			Total	299	5	2,537	29	23,937	47,837	13,208	234	121	12,853
		90	Bulnaur { Urban	94	1	330	7	2,218	2,515	626	67	9	650
			{ Rural	455	1	2,777	38	47,086	41,811	12,117	207	136	11,694
			Total	549	2	3,107	45	50,119	46,426	12,743	264	145	12,334
		91	Bhogpur { Urban	12	—	80	—	714	873	205	—	—	—
			{ Rural	234	1	2,509	19	47,127	41,816	12,008	227	100	11,679
			Total	246	1	2,589	19	47,841	15,709	12,211	226	102	11,873
		92	Cawnpore { Urban	1,769	231	17,013	917	88,969	87,513	20,289	2,123	630	17,537
			{ Rural	516	5	3,016	48	61,747	61,061	10,022	454	189	15,379
			Total	2,285	236	20,029	965	150,716	148,574	30,311	2,576	819	32,916
19	Cawnpore	93	Derajat { Urban	17	1	184	3	1,315	1,216	344	27	9	308
			{ Rural	109	1	2,730	48	60,680	55,610	16,040	310	100	11,818
			Total	126	2	2,914	51	61,995	56,826	16,284	337	109	12,126
		94	Bandlani { Urban	276	3	1,950	23	51,702	45,992	13,428	191	96	13,136
			{ Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Total	276	3	1,950	23	51,702	45,992	13,428	191	96	13,136
		95	Anraol { Urban	82	—	271	9	912	1,995	265	61	3	211
			{ Rural	178	6	3,001	31	46,527	46,269	11,840	377	145	11,818
			Total	260	6	3,272	40	47,439	48,264	12,105	438	148	11,559
		96	Shaurajpur { Urban	709	9	4,300	48	72,513	70,001	18,766	538	210	17,997
			{ Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Total	709	9	4,300	48	72,513	70,001	18,766	538	210	17,997
20	Fatehpur	97	Ghatampur { Urban	473	5	3,026	17	67,864	66,897	14,164	373	108	13,681
			{ Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Total	473	5	3,026	17	67,864	66,897	14,164	373	108	13,681
		Total	{ Urban	3,299	274	19,309	985	97,401	92,092	22,636	2,349	654	19,611
			{ Rural	3,727	46	25,532	287	107,871	107,159	126,623	2,932	1,200	122,461
			Total	7,026	270	44,841	1,272	205,272	200,001	149,259	5,281	1,854	142,072
		98	Fatehpur { Urban	496	11	1,530	58	9,330	11,143	2,723	380	63	2,366
			{ Rural	650	2	3,777	49	74,410	74,010	20,361	604	244	19,612
			Total	1,146	13	5,307	107	83,740	85,153	23,084	984	307	21,978

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of tahsil	Name of district	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total by Education						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning		Intermediate		Illiterate		Total males	Learning	Literate	Illiterate
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	Fakhri—(continued)	99	Kalanpur (Urban & Rural)	50 121	9	725 3,976	1 31	3,988 58,457	4,711 54,611	1,066 14,630	30 166	47 166	923 14,144
			Total	471	9	5,101	35	67,145	66,725	14,636	968	213	14,055
		100	Kora (Urban & Rural)	196 385	1 3	830 2,113	21 13	4,452 37,147	5,318 47,148	1,184 9,480	151 153	37 125	935 9,020
			Total	561	1	2,943	36	41,760	42,786	10,664	169	160	10,015
		101	Ohangpur (Urban & Rural)	564 564	10 10	4,142 3,192	27 27	4,169 14,123	11,111 11,111	12,102	178	200	11,124
			Total	564	10	3,192	27	14,123	11,111	12,102	178	200	11,444
		102	Khakhrara (Urban & Rural)	71 447	1 4	230 2,804	2 29	811 10,114	1,111 11,290	274 11,011	54 170	1 102	216 10,549
			Total	518	4	2,833	23	10,925	12,401	11,285	124	103	10,753
		103	Khaga (Urban & Rural)	806 806	10 10	4,173 3,173	14 11	96,119 67,929	67,929 67,929	18,393	668	182	17,543
			Total	806	10	3,173	11	66,119	67,929	18,393	668	182	17,543
			Total (Urban & Rural)	813 5,271	12 47	3,311 17,574	81 134	18,461 112,989	21,719 117,800	5,187 84,977	623 2,087	168 1,009	4,300 81,281
			Total	1,096	60	31,295	246	441,150	419,018	90,164	4,311	1,177	85,071
		104	Banua (Urban & Rural)	621 561	28 2	1,951 4,107	98 10	8,872 12,118	11,301 11,111	2,517 12,168	136 485	69 109	2,01 11,56
			Total	1,201	30	1,118	108	51,129	55,811	14,075	929	178	14,567
		105	Thakur (Urban & Rural)	58 58	1 1	2,526 2,526	11 11	12,212 12,212	14,167 14,167	12,241	180	119	11,61
			Total	582	1	2,526	22	12,212	14,167	12,241	180	119	11,61
		106	Dakara (Urban & Rural)	196 186	11 11	2,296 2,296	11 11	15,179 15,179	46,669 46,669	13,368	125	188	12,90
			Total	186	11	2,296	11	15,179	46,669	13,368	125	188	12,90
		107	Kamau (Urban & Rural)	175 175	1 1	1,107 1,107	11 11	1,815 1,815	40,965 40,965	11,506	101	106	10,99
			Total	175	1	1,107	11	1,815	40,965	11,506	101	106	10,99
		108	Mau (Urban & Rural)	112 379	617 2,006	617 2,006	10 12	2,127 11,925	2,990 14,190	755 9,213	111 109	45 108	60 8,84
			Total	501	2,623	2,623	22	11,172	16,180	9,998	122	151	9,13
		109	Karu (Urban & Rural)	219 350	1 2,128	686 2,128	15 18	3,102 37,814	4,868 48,879	1,064 11,212	161 212	33 97	87 10,82
			Total	578	1	2,814	33	11,114	43,117	12,266	156	131	11,07
		110	Badama (Urban & Rural)	416 416	1 1	1,861 1,861	13 13	36,058 36,058	38,653 38,653	10,704	375	78	10,21
			Total	436	1	1,861	13	36,058	38,653	10,704	375	78	10,21

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
IV.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
				Learners.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learn- ing.	Literate.	Illiterate.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	Banda — (continued)	111	Gorwan { Urban { Rural	61 547	194 3	104 2,104	3 8	1,755 18,730	1,747 46,710	451 11,478	55 460	5 123	301 10,853
			Total	608	4	2,208	11	40,151	12,457	11,927	515	128	11,284
			Total { Urban { Rural	1,044 3,847	29 21	3,448 17,115	136 149	15,956 413,205	29,156 124,161	4,777 91,908	708 3,220	143 908	3,903 87,771
			Total	1,470	53	29,463	263	411,161	148,629	96,685	3,927	1,051	91,887
		112	Hamirpur { Urban { Rural	60 255	10 4	1,081 1,650	21 6	6,946 11,478	7,677 31,799	1,887 8,741	288 207	20 83	1,879 8,301
			Total	661	12	2,731	27	38,621	39,076	10,828	555	103	9,770
		113	Musikara { Urban { Rural	36 167	..	213 1,977	7	2,245 33,040	2,918 31,252	734 9,120	35 296	13 65	686 8,669
			Total	503	..	2,190	7	35,285	37,190	9,854	431	78	9,345
		114	Râth { Urban { Rural	117 347	1 3	641 2,140	9 22	5,171 40,403	6,382 1,016	1,479 11,061	81 200	25 31	1,323 10,080
			Total	454	4	2,771	31	15,574	49,028	12,540	374	116	12,050
22	Hamirpur	115	Kulpahar { Urban { Rural	124 615	5 4	463 2,653	5 13	4,824 55,966	5,329 57,561	1,436 15,948	99 519	17 90	1,320 15,337
			Total	749	9	3,118	19	60,790	62,991	17,382	618	107	16,657
		116	Malohâ { Urban { Rural	217 247	6 ..	846 1,174	22 9	7,657 27,611	8,579 27,611	2,174 7,655	169 217	44 48	1,961 7,400
			Total	464	6	2,019	31	15,267	36,191	9,839	386	92	9,361
		117	Maudhâ { Urban { Rural	93 276	1 4	112 1,164	1 5	2,876 24,241	3,119 24,911	830 6,876	68 196	5 57	757 6,673
			Total	369	5	1,275	6	27,097	28,899	7,706	314	62	7,330
			Total { Urban { Rural	911 3,247	21 12	3,119 10,749	25 60	30,105 212,912	31,505 218,113	8,540 69,400	743 1,915	124 131	7,673 67,040
			Total	1,180	36	14,206	123	213,217	219,938	67,946	1,078	158	64,718
		118	Almânahâ { Urban { Rural	166 1,100	301 20	15,218 4,612	1,697 46	77,114 75,345	79,125 8,708	10,148 20,884	1,521 376	735 239	15,000 10,772
			Total	4,012	621	19,270	2,058	152,460	163,833	40,030	3,304	964	35,675
23	Almânahâ	119	Sârâthâ { Urban { Rural	210 166	4 1	711 2,881	11 16	4,287 26,823	5,753 58,718	1,555 15,418	163 349	40 230	1,148 14,569
			Total	376	5	3,624	27	61,110	64,469	16,773	502	269	16,002
		120	Manjampur { Urban { Rural	43 422	..	242 2,766	1 10	1,280 61,973	1,603 62,449	424 17,127	40 309	18 191	386 16,960
			Total	465	..	3,108	11	63,252	64,703	17,551	340	313	16,960

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learners.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23	Allahabad—(continued).	181	Somen { Urban ..	75	..	390	5	8,508	4,191	1,007	61	22	934
			{ Rural ...	418	2	3,639	63	82,777	91,614	23,188	312	294	29,040
			Total ...	493	2	4,029	68	89,279	96,005	24,193	373	296	29,564
		182	Phidpur { Urban ..	90	2	403	7	3,983	4,583	1,080	51	26	1,013
			{ Rural ...	303	1	2,950	39	80,208	84,519	22,204	153	247	21,955
			Total ..	453	3	3,353	45	84,196	89,102	23,284	298	178	22,918
		183	Handa { Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			{ Rural ...	315	5	3,197	24	90,314	92,931	25,475	207	161	25,107
			Total ..	315	5	3,197	24	90,314	92,934	25,475	207	161	25,107
		184	Karchhans { Urban ..	13	..	122	..	1,510	1,755	368	12	20	325
			{ Rural ...	507	17	3,412	84	64,461	61,007	16,904	241	201	16,802
			Total ..	630	17	3,534	84	64,907	65,762	17,270	253	220	16,687
		185	Bān { Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			{ Rural ...	360	..	1,804	47	30,487	31,713	8,394	263	81	8,044
			Total ...	360	..	1,804	47	30,487	31,715	8,394	263	81	8,044
		186	Meja { Urban ..	124	..	622	3	2,073	1,870	841	93	42	707
			{ Rural ...	524	171	5,027	323	89,073	93,092	25,987	323	410	25,248
			Total ..	648	171	5,649	326	91,796	96,662	26,828	416	458	25,955
		Total	{ Urban ..	4,378	610	17,700	2,022	94,131	100,799	24,229	2,040	911	20,378
			{ Rural ...	4,484	151	29,007	708	630,546	636,105	175,579	5,220	1,838	170,461
			Total ...	8,862	661	47,667	2,730	724,680	761,811	199,808	6,160	2,809	100,839
24	Jhansi.	127	Jhansi { Urban ..	996	61	7,145	406	27,113	26,711	6,088	604	258	6,097
			{ Rural ...	340	10	2,023	101	11,812	36,579	12,465	301	73	11,820
			Total ..	1,335	71	9,168	507	67,275	66,112	19,183	905	332	17,887
		128	Mau { Urban ..	336	2	1,751	12	7,039	10,019	2,318	290	75	1,551
			{ Rural ...	606	3	2,495	22	45,843	46,650	13,376	619	85	12,772
			Total ..	941	5	3,700	34	52,882	56,669	15,692	809	160	14,723
		129	Garotha { Urban ..	70	..	400	..	2,431	2,800	690	78	16	610
			{ Rural ...	560	3	2,700	19	37,110	40,192	11,481	175	152	10,964
			Total ..	630	3	3,100	22	41,870	47,282	12,171	253	168	11,470
		130	Moth { Urban ..	155	3	672	29	4,298	6,117	1,327	117	39	1,141
			{ Rural ...	415	4	1,676	8	24,063	21,795	6,927	307	62	6,798
			Total ...	570	7	2,348	37	27,301	28,932	8,184	514	101	7,539
		131	Lallpur { Urban ..	300	5	1,573	91	7,077	8,146	2,414	294	115	2,015
			{ Rural ...	682	2	2,830	39	69,360	67,160	22,360	401	164	21,705
			Total ...	981	7	4,411	72	76,466	75,306	24,774	776	279	28,780

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN- CIAL TABLE IV.	Serial number of dis- trict	Name of dis- trict.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
					Learning		Literate.		Illiterate		Total males	Learn- ing	Liti- rate.	Illite- rate.
					Males	Fem- ales	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
24	Jahm—(continued)		132	Mehroni ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	35 420	1 5	168 2,026	2 55	1,312 56,080	1,616 56,701	439 17,425	30 466	18 181	80 16,80
			Total ...	534	6	2,752	57	56,342	57,316	17,864	466	199	17,10	
			Total ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	1,910 3,010	75 27	11,300 14,170	477 243	50,400 275,066	51,653 278,280	14,174 82,964	1,473 2,589	621 718	12,18 80,26	
			Total ...	4,920	102	25,470	720	325,556	326,833	97,838	4,061	1,239	92,53	
			133	Orsi ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	271 271	3 ..	1,088 2,014	26 11	6,020 24,308	7,194 25,347	1,825 7,072	292 240	42 127	1,58 0,70
			Total ...	542	3	3,042	37	31,087	31,041	8,897	442	100	8,22	
			134	Kālip ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	153 274	4 ...	740 1,500	11 18	6,408 81,777	6,988 81,812	1,445 9,243	124 244	46 115	1,27 8,88
			Total ...	427	4	2,705	29	97,385	98,300	10,688	368	164	10,11	
			135	Jalaun ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	173 802	.. 11	816 4,110	14 63	4,725 65,400	5,439 65,415	1,474 19,411	122 651	53 200	1,20 18,52
			Total ...	975	11	4,926	77	70,215	70,551	20,885	798	312	19,77	
25	Jahm		136	Kuneh ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	196 386	.. 7	1,018 2,574	10 32	5,607 42,124	6,487 43,195	1,640 12,489	165 317	47 121	1,42 12,00
			Total ...	582	1	3,592	42	48,236	49,572	14,128	482	168	13,42	
			Total ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	704 1,733	7 12	3,613 10,658	61 121	25,459 104,701	25,504 105,539	6,384 48,212	638 1,432	187 626	5,51 46,11	
			Total ...	2,625	19	11,301	189	187,263	192,067	54,598	2,090	813	51,61	
			137	Benares ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	5,706 4,300	602 43	23,648 12,061	2,496 571	86,501 165,567	102,394 177,612	22,168 51,279	3,243 1,906	800 808	18,01 48,66
			Total ...	8,426	615	36,639	3,070	352,071	379,816	73,447	5,149	1,608	60,65	
			138	Gangapur ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	290 290		2,430	60	42,597	41,548	12,649	213	108	12,37
			Total ...	290		2,430	60	42,597	41,548	12,649	213	108	12,37	
			139	Chamlauli ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	219 1,275	7 25	1,232 6,428	151 212	5,527 110,519	6,921 119,041	1,498 32,300	166 980	45 420	1,32 30,77
			Total ...	1,494	32	7,660	363	116,046	125,947	33,698	1,162	466	32,00	
26	Benares		Total ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	6,155 3,856	609 68	24,880 21,840	2,650 852	92,031 315,183	109,227 311,084	23,698 96,128	3,500 3,005	845 1,440	10,3 91,6	
			Total ...	10,010	677	46,720	3,502	440,714	490,211	119,794	6,514	2,201	110,9	
			140	Minapur ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	1,530 350	77 10	7,710 4,363	490 110	34,350 134,517	43,412 144,122	9,770 39,597	1,183 259	595 184	7,9 26,4
			Total ...	1,920	87	12,073	600	168,807	187,854	49,707	1,482	778	47,4	
			141	Chundi ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	276 725	19 5	1,463 4,641	136 111	9,610 74,326	11,550 82,700	2,727 22,618	211 601	69 273	2,4 21,7
			Total ...	1,001	24	6,094	227	83,936	94,280	25,345	802	341	24,3	

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N. W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of tahsil	Name of district	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14			
				Learning		Literate		Illiterate		Total males	Learning	Literate	Illiterate
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27	Mirzapur—(continued)	142	Robertganj { Urban Rural ..	41 616	...	177 4,142	4 170	894 114,700	1,111 119,980	337 36,346	41 679	21 220	273 35,640
			Total ..	657	7	4,326	174	115,594	121,121	36,682	430	241	36,921
		143	Kourh { Urban Rural ..	17 538	...	289 8,225	4 78	1,963 131,600	1,919 114,221	39,720	19 381	20 521	477 38,806
			Total ..	655	4	8,514	82	136,023	116,099	40,230	407	541	80,282
		144	Chakla { Urban Rural ..	143 ...	1	1,674	29	34,431	31,523	10,421	160	127	10,168
			Total ..	113	1	1,674	29	34,411	31,671	10,421	160	127	10,185
			Total { Urban Rural ..	1,904 2,912	90 27	9,639 22,642	621 68	96,617 94,367	87,912 92,956	19,344 148,941	148 1,742	704 1,424	11,198 145,875
			Total ..	4,170	117	33,281	1,152	218,984	218,988	162,285	1,100	2,028	167,007
		145	Jaunpur { Urban Rural ..	1,003 544	47 6	2,716 4,654	176 182	10,183 111,000	22,628 116,087	5,509 31,955	616 421	187 316	4,077 81,188
			Total ..	1,547	53	7,370	358	110,279	138,695	37,464	1,005	503	35,965
		146	Mardin { Urban Rural ..	64 609	2 6	204 5,631	9 88	1,520 118,812	1,830 121,613	515 35,854	45 462	6 276	161 35,994
			Total ..	673	8	5,835	97	120,332	123,423	36,369	507	282	35,500
		147	Machhlishahr { Urban Rural ..	168 345	...	881 4,219	17 66	6,435 116,845	7,551 114,118	1,828 31,067	119 242	70 300	1,639 31,515
			Total ..	503	1	5,100	83	117,270	121,694	32,915	361	270	32,184
28	Jaunpur	148	Khatola { Urban Rural ..	122 741	...	620 5,848	7 177	2,721 131,789	2,911 129,095	808 38,281	102 567	72 316	614 37,349
			Total ..	863	4	6,468	180	134,511	132,095	39,089	609	418	37,962
		149	Korhat { Urban Rural ..	41 606	...	217 5,271	3 71	1,310 93,821	1,666 95,178	399 28,078	29 646	7 387	363 27,145
			Total ..	740	3	5,508	76	95,151	100,672	28,477	585	394	27,498
			Total { Urban Rural ..	1,101 2,905	49 29	6,686 25,071	160 680	96,999 205,114	96,711 204,111	9,050 165,265	939	412	7,777 161,312
			Total ..	1,996	69	30,311	716	200,373	229,193	174,314	1,288	2,017	169,080
		150	Ghāsiyūr { Urban Rural ..	1,515 1,149	77 13	3,823 7,184	311 195	17,710 144,980	21,565 152,092	5,187 42,170	995 601	72 318	4,300 45,519
			Total ..	2,663	87	11,006	506	162,680	173,597	47,337	1,598	420	45,019
		151	Koeratalah { Urban Rural ..	148 710	1 19	708 6,279	43 247	8,010 132,531	16,111 116,115	2,368 36,428	125 606	58 328	2,215 37,504
			Total ..	864	20	7,007	270	140,544	156,271	40,826	721	499	37,719
		152	Saminia { Urban Rural ..	298 568	4 8	1,651 6,972	82 189	10,075 122,662	25,959 102,494	5,721 27,233	225 640	113 322	5,398 26,465
			Total ..	861	12	7,080	212	111,507	127,312	32,964	671	435	31,948

PROV
CIAL
TAR
IV.

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
IV.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14			
				Learning		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learning	Literate.	Illiterate.
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29	Ghazipur—(continued)	153	Sadpur .. { Urban { Rural	97 549	3 2	532 4,026	16 62	3,544 78,816	4,098 83,443	1,027 23,376	90 483	44 230	803 22,667
			Total ..	646	5	4,558	78	82,359	87,541	24,405	672	238	23,550
			Total .. { Urban { Rural	2,027 2,907	82 49	6,704 22,883	405 655	48,320 448,781	56,692 485,132	14,313 131,209	1,435 2,427	287 1,013	12,891 127,645
			Total ..	4,934	124	29,587	1,060	497,120	545,024	145,522	4,862	1,594	140,136
			Total .. { Urban { Rural	651 1,579	14 22	2,607 10,647	119 527	17,015 133,977	20,684 166,028	5,343 43,266	427 1,890	237 1,013	4,679 40,967
30	Balla		Total ..	2,230	36	13,254	616	150,112	187,011	48,699	1,713	1,260	45,636
		154	Balla .. { Urban { Rural	651 1,579	14 22	2,607 10,647	119 527	17,015 133,977	20,684 166,028	5,343 43,266	427 1,890	237 1,013	4,679 40,967
			Total ..	2,230	36	13,254	616	150,112	187,011	48,699	1,713	1,260	45,636
		155	Bara .. { Urban { Rural	211 897	6 26	1,170 7,251	17 138	5,046 137,733	7,421 147,119	1,818 41,442	155 727	77 464	1,568 40,261
			Total ..	1,108	32	8,421	155	142,779	154,570	43,260	883	541	41,837
31	Gorakhpur		Total .. { Urban { Rural	371 698	9 9	1,982 5,791	52 216	18,875 106,407	21,317 124,737	5,945 33,294	323 658	165 399	5,499 32,349
			Total ..	1,072	18	7,773	308	125,282	147,078	39,239	875	558	37,806
			Total .. { Urban { Rural	1,286 3,174	29 57	5,750 23,640	228 681	41,636 377,237	52,751 436,908	13,106 117,992	905 2,505	479 1,970	11,722 113,667
			Total ..	4,410	86	29,428	1,109	418,773	488,639	131,098	3,470	4,340	125,279
			Total .. { Urban { Rural	220 1,553	5 26	1,470 12,865	56 519	9,379 197,326	11,364 217,125	2,827 60,053	154 1,300	103 798	2,550 85,055
32	Gorakhpur		Total ..	1,772	31	14,035	675	206,705	239,488	62,880	1,364	901	60,615
		158	Maharajganj .. { Urban { Rural	17 1,101	1 13	103 8,411	24 118	1,327 250,700	1,363 246,384	377 70,867	18 817	4 463	357 87,089
			Total ..	1,118	14	8,514	142	262,027	249,548	71,244	833	466	80,945
		159	Padma .. { Urban { Rural	71 817	.. 4	507 7,777	32 145	10,045 283,186	10,282 291,254	2,710 62,155	49 563	13 384	2,648 81,308
			Total ..	891	4	8,284	177	294,031	302,156	84,865	612	307	83,866
33	Gorakhpur		Total .. { Urban { Rural	43 478	1 8	627 7,344	10 146	6,211 200,704	6,741 207,677	1,643 67,971	35 304	33 613	1,575 87,004
			Total ..	521	9	7,971	146	207,004	214,118	69,614	309	546	88,000
		161	Dorua .. { Urban { Rural	179 909	.. 7	2,177 10,987	59 405	17,045 222,531	19,164 243,646	4,939 65,947	148 670	180 737	4,511 84,440
			Total ..	1,088	7	13,164	464	239,577	263,099	70,888	818	917	86,061
		162	Gorakhpur (Sadar) .. { Urban { Rural	1,804 1,229	116 73	5,425 8,177	358 307	27,329 195,737	32,095 204,487	7,984 83,364	1,223 974	201 608	6,870 87,004
34	Gorakhpur		Total ..	3,103	189	13,603	665	223,116	236,532	81,348	2,197	704	85,447
			Total .. { Urban { Rural	2,337 6,156	123 131	10,210 55,561	559 1,600	71,337 1,351,283	81,507 1,412,784	20,390 360,247	1,535 4,583	634 3,997	18,221 383,808
			Total ..	8,403	264	55,871	2,228	1,422,320	1,494,290	410,637	6,228	3,261	400,458

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVINCE
OF
OUDH
TABLE
IV.

Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
			Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing.	Lete- rate.	Illite- rate.
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bahr.	163	Domargan... { Urban ... { Rural ...	27 601	... 2	295 6,400	1 91	1,270 150,140	1,390 152,844	371 42,382	18 403	12 470	311 41,500
		Total ...	528	2	6,695	92	151,410	154,134	42,753	421	482	41,520
	164	Bansi ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	13 500	... 9	309 6,159	7 140	3,245 173,406	3,756 173,910	773 49,104	11 150	24 654	738 98,200
		Total ...	603	9	6,468	147	176,851	178,666	49,876	561	477	49,398
	165	Hamsa ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	... 476	3 2	7,302 7,302	... 140	171,388 171,388	172,102 172,102	45,231	478	473	44,880
		Total ...	476	2	7,302	140	171,388	172,102	45,231	378	473	44,880
	166	Basti ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	332 542	17 2	1,219 7,110	99 100	6,400 177,700	6,517 178,651	1,795 47,016	211 396	30 358	1,548 46,262
		Total ...	874	19	8,329	199	184,106	184,808	48,811	607	394	47,810
	167	Khalilabad ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	105 679	... 3	642 7,424	25 131	4,988 178,739	6,220 182,622	1,417 49,841	88 526	31 481	1,298 48,644
		Total ...	782	3	7,966	156	183,727	187,852	51,258	614	612	50,132
Amargah.		Total { Urban ... { Rural ...	178 2,784	17 18	2,869 14,115	132 689	10,278 451,243	15,093 80,269	4,355 233,574	128 2,151	102 481	1,025 230,145
		Total ...	1,262	35	16,564	720	467,511	467,752	237,929	5,481	2,348	235,110
	168	Deopson ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	... 641	7 7	5,546 5,546	... 62	127,116 127,116	131,806 131,806	36,787	519	341	35,927
		Total ...	641	7	5,546	62	127,116	131,806	36,787	519	341	35,927
	169	Niskamabad { Urban ... { Rural ...	167 785	15 11	1,028 5,129	111 100	9,881 120,983	10,999 111,911	2,785 30,993	911 655	78 110	2,314 35,928
		Total ...	1,392	26	7,057	215	130,866	133,922	39,778	1,038	498	39,212
	170	Mahul ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	45 713	... 6	411 6,241	... 120	2,093 161,997	2,456 177,610	645 40,743	42 595	24 379	579 45,749
		Total ...	788	6	6,652	120	162,892	170,066	47,388	637	403	46,348
	171	Sagar ... { Urban ... { Rural ...	27 858	... 21	290 9,067	1 176	2,240 230,511	2,779 211,737	711 65,612	22 698	20 897	619 64,115
		Total ...	885	21	9,357	177	232,760	216,615	68,323	710	897	64,784
Amargah.	172	Muhammedabad { Urban ... { Rural ...	344 546	11 6	1,812 5,023	72 70	28,793 147,288	28,565 149,666	7,684 41,911	282 461	124 425	7,298 41,925
		Total ...	890	17	7,455	142	173,071	178,171	49,568	743	549	48,303
		Total { Urban ... { Rural ...	1,023 3,563	26 69	4,401 31,606	190 669	40,005 786,964	44,678 815,512	11,825 228,046	799 2,918	246 2,304	10,840 222,704
		Total ...	4,580	76	36,067	749	826,068	860,190	239,871	3,527	2,610	233,004

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN- CIAL TABLE IV.	Serial number of dis- trict	Name of dis- trict	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
					Learning		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing.	Lita- rate.	Illiters
					Males.	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
34	Almora.		173	Champurawat ... { Urban ... Rural ...	380 380	59 59	1,528 1,528	110 110	44,927 44,927	45,657 45,657	10,772	295	193	10,84
				Total	380	59	1,528	110	44,927	45,657	10,772	295	193	10,84
			174	Almora ... { Urban ... Rural ...	385 1,942	19 19	2,800 10,263	53 68	3,580 142,890	3,912 153,593	1,098 40,470	278	212	60 88,19
				Total	3,327	37	12,466	110	146,489	157,475	41,568	1,726	1,087	88,80
				Total ... { Urban ... Rural ...	385 3,322	19 118	2,800 11,791	53 168	3,580 187,923	3,912 199,120	1,098 51,242	278	212	60 48,54
				Total	2,707	186	13,997	229	191,408	203,023	52,340	2,021	1,170	40,14
35	Oudhwal		175	Pauri ... { Urban ... Rural ...	7 2,167	2 70	782 18,166	23 127	1,616 177,581	1,310 205,967	288 51,894	5	100	18 46,17
				Total	2,174	72	18,948	150	179,197	207,277	51,982	1,521	2,101	46,30
			176	Rudarpur ... { Urban ... Rural ...	137 137	4 4	685 685	10 10	44,098 44,098	36,090 36,090	9,603 9,603	94	17	9,40
				Total	137	4	685	10	44,098	36,090	9,603	94	17	9,40
36	Nain Tal		177	Kilpura ... { Urban ... Rural ...	327 327	7 7	974 974	13 13	30,275 30,275	24,839 24,839	6,983 6,983	268	50	6,65
				Total	327	7	974	13	30,275	24,839	6,983	268	50	6,65
			178	Kashipur ... { Urban ... Rural ...	388 225	23 4	1,332 672	89 7	8,408 26,998	10,291 23,738	2,500 6,729	225	48	2,12 6,61
				Total	613	27	2,004	87	36,406	34,021	9,229	615	70	8,68
			179	Bhaler ... { Urban ... Rural ...	800 165	99 31	2,827 2,827	156 139	10,737 72,320	5,914 58,457	1,718 15,939	130	110	1,47 15,40
				Total	355	130	3,429	295	83,058	61,411	17,657	249	438	16,07
37	Lucknow			Total ... { Urban ... Rural ...	588 844	122 46	1,931 6,158	295 169	20,145 173,638	16,247 144,124	4,218 39,254	421	158	2,50 38,10
				Total	1,432	168	7,089	465	193,783	159,471	43,472	1,125	587	41,76
			180	Lucknow ... { Urban ... Rural ...	6,013 538	492 9	22,012 3,026	2,190 31	125,163 81,654	122,311 75,023	27,606 16,724	3,812	463	23,30 18,24
				Total	6,551	492	25,038	2,194	206,817	207,719	46,390	4,242	543	41,54
			181	Mohanlalganj ... { Urban ... Rural ...	119 727	4 4	3,239 3,239	12 45	3,577 68,874	4,261 68,869	987 17,007	59	11	82 16,31
				Total	876	4	3,623	57	72,450	73,130	17,944	608	103	17,14
37	Lucknow		182	Mahabud ... { Urban ... Rural ...	281 709	7 5	627 2,751	21 64	4,463 83,012	5,239 75,471	1,194 20,522	222	11	95 19,03
				Total	990	12	3,381	75	87,475	83,609	21,716	758	63	20,89
				Total ... { Urban ... Rural ...	6,413 4,004	490 19	23,023 9,019	2,219 168	133,203 233,589	141,813 232,295	29,737 56,253	4,168	485	25,08 64,49
				Total	8,417	808	32,042	2,346	306,748	354,108	85,990	5,696	707	79,58

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
IV.

Serial number of tahsil.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
85	Unao.	183	Unao { Urban ... { Rural ...	530 918	22 2	1,367 5,423	81 20	5,440 85,351	5,376 86,119	1,449 23,017	355 689	25 218	1,008 22,110
			Total ...	1,457	24	6,790	131	90,697	93,795	24,466	1,045	243	23,179
		184	Saipur { Urban ... { Rural ...	394 618	3 3	1,173 4,045	19 23	11,157 93,950	12,402 96,356	3,018 24,153	304 467	21 138	2,693 24,553
			Total ...	1,012	6	5,217	41	105,107	98,758	27,171	771	154	26,240
		185	Furwa { Urban ... { Rural ...	405 1,603	2 3	1,551 5,188	24 127	8,204 122,045	11,043 137,905	2,474 34,172	350 1,236	51 425	2,064 32,611
			Total ...	2,008	5	10,739	151	131,241	148,848	36,646	1,506	476	34,576
		186	Mohan { Urban ... { Rural ...	223 884	2 7	681 5,634	11 70	8,361 110,282	8,219 113,016	2,175 30,630	107 988	18 251	1,990 29,091
			Total ...	1,106	9	6,315	81	127,643	122,265	32,805	885	269	31,651
			Total { Urban ... { Rural ...	1,681 4,922	39 15	4,701 21,250	114 270	33,320 421,428	34,070 443,896	9,116 111,972	1,316 4,980	116 1,027	7,785 107,965
			Total ...	5,073	54	29,051	401	454,788	463,565	121,068	4,290	1,142	116,650
86	Rae Bareilly.	187	Rae Bareilly { Urban ... { Rural ...	485 1,007	23 22	1,534 5,489	114 134	8,100 94,450	8,441 102,175	1,968 25,002	313 748	41 160	1,614 24,104
			Total ...	1,492	45	7,117	248	102,350	110,646	26,970	1,061	201	25,718
		188	Dahana { Urban ... { Rural ...	1,014 1,014	12 12	9,139 9,139	215 215	124,528 140,198	140,198	35,437	1,513	398	33,706
			Total ...	1,014	12	9,139	215	124,528	140,198	35,437	1,513	398	34,776
		189	Dighajainj { Urban ... { Rural ...	1,094 1,094	23 27	8,791 8,791	181 181	127,005 127,005	139,446 149,416	33,179 33,179	845 845	471 471	31,873 31,873
			Total ...	1,094	27	8,791	181	127,005	149,416	33,179	845	471	31,873
		190	Salon { Urban ... { Rural ...	228 926	2 18	457 6,864	14 139	5,094 116,818	6,121 125,913	1,470 31,782	171 663	15 215	1,284 30,871
			Total ...	1,154	20	6,817	153	121,912	132,061	33,232	845	280	32,158
			Total { Urban ... { Rural ...	714 4,071	27 73	2,091 20,774	138 689	13,194 162,437	14,572 199,052	3,438 126,970	145 1,479	56 1,211	2,998 126,017
			Total ...	5,485	100	32,064	817	175,531	221,621	128,608	3,741	1,400	125,515
87	Sitapur.	191	Sitapur { Urban ... { Rural ...	928 789	92 3	3,587 5,214	277 89	39,171 124,753	21,317 115,773	5,344 31,422	667 569	44 171	4,671 36,162
			Total ...	1,727	95	8,801	295	144,197	147,573	38,768	1,194	237	45,923
		192	Subhach { Urban ... { Rural ...	208 790	1 10	5,306 5,306	16 100	5,790 126,180	6,212 129,594	1,670 32,109	153 619	8 129	1,297 31,117
			Total ...	1,004	11	5,808	115	134,972	127,395	33,658	772	137	34,566
		193	Mirath { Urban ... { Rural ...	128 1,021	17 16	821 4,956	24 65	3,370 119,415	1,453 102,409	1,014 31,378	152 802	28 166	824 30,418
			Total ...	1,219	33	5,779	119	122,785	113,261	32,390	954	184	31,352

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
IV.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learn- ing.	Lita- rate.	Illite- rate.
				Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
40	Sitapur—(continued).	194	Hawana { Urban ...	103	3	521	28	1,086	3,598	790	138	4	64
			... { Rural ...	861	6	5,304	87	181,877	126,271	83,777	618	163	32,906
			Total ...	1,044	9	5,815	115	184,913	128,869	84,567	756	167	33,041
			Total { Urban ...	1,527	113	6,534	274	32,070	84,870	8,518	1,050	106	7,302
		195	Harden { Urban ...	347	34	20,779	370	503,205	172,530	128,770	2,628	619	136,621
			... { Rural ...	3,467	34	20,779	370	503,205	172,530	128,770	2,628	619	136,621
			Total ...	4,004	147	26,513	644	633,975	207,410	187,288	3,678	735	122,58
			Total { Urban ...	4,004	147	26,513	644	633,975	207,410	187,288	3,678	735	122,58
		196	Sandila { Urban ...	298	8	829	42	7,361	8,285	1,898	204	3	1,08
			... { Rural ...	579	1	4,360	39	1,39,401	128,166	33,683	474	182	32,601
			Total ...	867	9	5,189	81	140,763	136,451	35,581	678	191	34,683
			Total { Urban ...	867	9	5,189	81	140,763	136,451	35,581	678	191	34,683
41	Hathras	197	Balgram { Urban ...	419	11	1,900	33	16,809	18,703	4,133	354	67	3,722
			... { Rural ...	280	6	4,178	47	147,821	112,144	31,331	240	120	30,601
			Total ...	735	17	5,438	80	114,630	130,847	35,464	594	177	31,683
			Total { Urban ...	735	17	5,438	80	114,630	130,847	35,464	594	177	31,683
		198	Bhadrabad { Urban ...	382	21	1,351	55	15,173	16,096	3,831	307	32	3,532
			... { Rural ...	477	21	3,121	64	112,305	99,462	128,038	370	197	127,478
			Total ...	859	42	4,772	119	127,681	115,558	31,866	677	279	31,010
			Total { Urban ...	859	42	4,772	119	127,681	115,558	31,866	677	279	31,010
		199	Lakhmupur { Urban ...	1,561	70	5,322	217	47,750	87,408	11,902	1,120	180	10,584
			... { Rural ...	2,018	31	16,842	247	321,127	465,709	131,989	1,602	668	120,719
			Total ...	3,579	101	21,251	441	371,677	516,166	143,891	2,721	807	140,303
			Total { Urban ...	3,579	101	21,251	441	371,677	516,166	143,891	2,721	807	140,303
42	Khann	200	Muhamdi { Urban ...	309	17	1,458	61	7,712	8,451	2,245	200	41	1,098
			... { Rural ...	613	8	4,604	66	177,041	161,868	42,319	300	226	41,673
			Total ...	922	25	6,060	120	184,773	171,322	44,564	500	267	43,671
			Total { Urban ...	922	25	6,060	120	184,773	171,322	44,564	500	267	43,671
		201	Niguman { Urban ...	122	2	450	12	2,961	3,276	800	82	8	710
			... { Rural ...	763	31	4,129	95	129,975	116,290	32,926	635	314	32,078
			Total ...	885	33	4,581	107	132,936	119,766	33,726	617	321	32,788
			Total { Urban ...	885	33	4,581	107	132,936	119,766	33,726	617	321	32,788
		202	Niguman { Urban ...	41	1	371	12	5,097	4,660	1,312	34	42	1,232
			... { Rural ...	310	4	3,652	36	139,729	128,181	33,486	217	316	32,964
			Total ...	353	5	4,023	48	144,826	133,111	34,798	251	357	34,190
			Total { Urban ...	353	5	4,023	48	144,826	133,111	34,798	251	357	34,190
43	Khann	203	Niguman { Urban ...	471	20	2,286	69	17,803	17,790	4,387	322	51	3,044
			... { Rural ...	1,686	46	14,121	197	446,735	403,439	106,781	1,143	894	106,703
			Total ...	2,000	66	15,437	265	464,538	421,229	113,068	1,465	975	110,649
			Total { Urban ...	2,000	66	15,437	265	464,538	421,229	113,068	1,465	975	110,649
		204	Niguman { Urban ...	471	20	2,286	69	17,803	17,790	4,387	322	51	3,044
			... { Rural ...	1,686	46	14,121	197	446,735	403,439	106,781	1,143	894	106,703
			Total ...	2,000	66	15,437	265	464,538	421,229	113,068	1,465	975	110,649
			Total { Urban ...	2,000	66	15,437	265	464,538	421,229	113,068	1,465	975	110,649
		205	Niguman { Urban ...	471	20	2,286	69	17,803	17,790	4,387	322	51	3,044
			... { Rural ...	1,686	46	14,121	197	446,735	403,439	106,781	1,143	894	106,703
			Total ...	2,000	66	15,437	265	464,538	421,229	113,068	1,465	975	110,649
			Total { Urban ...	2,000	66	15,437	265	464,538	421,229	113,068	1,465	975	110,649

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
IV.

Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
			Learning		Literate		Illiterate		Total males.	Learn- ing.	Liter- ate.	Illite- rate.
			Males	Fe- males	Males	Females.	Males	Females				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Fyzabad.	202	Fyzabad { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	1,953 904	111 2	8,300 4,505	497 43	99,003 105,123	41,616 113,440	9,239 20,658	1,164 625	393 618	7,676 25,516
	203	Akbarpur { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	155 573	1 3,687	455 3,687	15 35	3,215 114,412	3,692 115,391	861 29,355	98 387	26 133	737 28,785
	204	Thana { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	324 839	3 5	1,381 5,010	18 53	17,509 161,950	19,472 165,363	4,682 44,199	225 618	131 233	4,205 14,488
	205	Bikapur { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	505 505	4 4	5,540 5,540	71 71	135,117 135,117	146,613 146,611	35,590 35,590	371 373	407 307	34,910 34,910
		Total { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	2,474 2,922	115 12	10,036 19,880	530 292	60,710 510,711	61,571 518,925	14,746 135,692	1,517 3,003	550 1,101	13,679 135,108
		Total ...	5,250	127	29,916	712	377,130	604,199	150,438	4,320	1,711	115,177
	206	Gonda { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	411 820	61 9	1,897 9,017	109 81	10,009 182,111	10,870 187,555	2,671 48,108	271 660	33 166	2,855 17,179
	207	Tarailganj { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	291 608	2 16	1,571 10,704	76 92	8,687 171,977	8,439 180,111	2,186 46,095	115 316	61 601	1,977 45,115
	208	Utraula { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	275 688	4 2	1,307 10,738	37 70	9,516 121,671	10,215 111,119	2,564 84,433	179 192	75 766	2,510 84,175
		Total ...	963	6	12,135	129	311,219	325,651	86,997	471	811	85,495
Bahraich.	209	Bahraich { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	783 1,315	22 9	2,149 7,408	122 95	12,955 161,381	17,291 176,729	3,475 42,015	572 1,042	63 254	2,840 40,719
		Total ...	2,097	31	9,611	217	174,739	170,663	45,490	1,614	317	43,559
	210	Kajanganj { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	1,344 1,344	17 17	8,335 8,335	161 161	103,523 103,523	158,819 158,819	42,260 42,260	1,014 1,014	372 372	40,874 40,874

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN- CIAL TABLE IV.	Serial num- ber of dis- trict.	Name of dis- trict.	Serial num- ber of tahsil	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14.					
					Learning		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing.	Lite- rate.	Illite- rate.		
					Males	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males	Females						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
45	Bahraich—(continued)		211	Nānpura { Urban ...	148		571	21	4,100	4,416	1,145	119	12	1,014		
				{ Rural ...	970	8	6,340	58	152,123	142,451	39,266	740	220	36,286		
				Total ..	1,118	8	6,920	79	156,223	146,867	40,401	859	232	36,310		
				Total { Urban ...	530	22	2,711	141	17,121	18,359	4,620	691	78	3,854		
				{ Rural ...	3,627	34	23,143	317	477,000	457,990	128,531	2,798	840	119,880		
				Total ...	4,557	56	24,857	460	494,151	476,719	128,151	3,487	921	123,743		
			212	Sulānpur { Urban ...	258	6	860	35	3,801	3,791	981	102	88	703		
				{ Rural ...	1,156	3	7,446	49	148,705	148,655	38,814	924	533	37,157		
				Total ...	1,414	9	8,296	84	152,505	148,656	39,875	1,026	620	37,920		
			213	Munāfrkhāna { Urban ...												
				{ Rural ...	873	2	5,000	48	115,735	128,903	29,850	658	268	28,094		
				Total ..	873	2	5,660	48	115,735	128,903	29,850	658	268	28,094		
46	Sulānpur		214	Auwāthi { Urban ...	413	12	5,733	52	100,366	112,612	27,334	284	219	26,838		
				{ Rural ...	413	12	5,733	52	100,366	112,612	27,334	284	219	26,838		
				Total ...	413	12	5,733	52	100,366	112,612	27,334	284	219	26,838		
			215	Kadupur { Urban ...	788	2	4,847	101	133,856	134,861	35,770	565	150	36,055		
				{ Rural ...	788	2	4,847	101	133,856	134,861	35,770	565	150	36,055		
				Total ..	788	2	4,847	101	133,856	134,861	35,770	565	150	36,055		
				Total { Urban ...	258	6	860	71	3,801	3,791	981	102	88	703		
				{ Rural ...	3,230	19	23,676	230	498,665	511,261	131,598	2,441	1,153	127,864		
				Total ...	3,488	25	24,536	285	502,462	546,055	132,529	2,503	1,189	128,747		
			216	Partālgarh { Urban ...	371	22	1,981	87	5,479	5,521	1,479	219	90	1,230		
				{ Rural ...	694	8	7,659	152	131,788	132,210	39,826	637	467	38,533		
				Total ...	1,025	30	8,120	235	139,281	137,736	41,105	756	487	39,863		
47	Partālgarh		217	Partālgarh { Urban ...	378	1	4,211	83	120,631	120,858	37,035	281	172	36,582		
				{ Rural ...	378	1	4,211	83	120,631	120,858	37,035	281	172	36,582		
				Total ...	378	1	4,211	83	120,631	120,858	37,035	281	172	36,582		
			218	Kunda { Urban ...	39	21	125	177	1,537	1,818	437	29	5	403		
				{ Rural ...	960	21	7,881	177	151,978	158,438	44,328	714	369	48,245		
				Total ...	990	21	8,006	177	153,517	170,183	44,765	743	374	48,648		
				Total { Urban ...	370	22	1,206	83	7,032	7,916	1,916	248	86	1,638		
				{ Rural ...	2,052	33	19,144	412	415,337	457,839	120,989	1,532	908	119,469		
				Total ...	2,402	55	20,340	495	422,429	465,774	122,905	1,780	1,033	120,098		

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(concluded).

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learnering		Literate		Illiterate		Total males	Learn- ing	Literate	Illiter- ate.
				Males	Fe- males	Males.	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
68	Bans Bahk.	210	Navalgunj { Urban	581	11	2,082	81	10,749	11,906	2,842	384	57	2,201
			{ Rural	990	5	4,114	60	107,123	104,882	26,000	773	130	23,008
			Total	1,571	16	6,225	141	118,171	116,818	28,842	1,157	216	27,209
		220	Handaigarh { Urban	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
			{ Rural	1,016	13	5,327	116	90,738	97,512	23,509	767	208	22,534
			Total	1,016	13	5,327	116	90,738	97,512	23,509	767	208	22,534
		221	Ram Sanehi { Urban	471	9	1,420	51	8,645	10,871	2,408	382	51	2,035
			{ Rural	1,389	15	7,512	89	160,817	177,726	41,928	1,042	117	40,589
			Total	1,860	24	8,931	140	177,962	188,600	44,336	1,424	168	42,574
		222	Fatehpur { Urban	191	5	722	31	6,010	6,576	1,408	159	24	1,315
			{ Rural	1,324	13	7,032	65	150,022	151,826	36,308	997	288	35,113
			Total	1,515	18	7,754	96	156,032	158,402	37,716	1,156	312	36,428
		Total	{ Urban	1,213	23	1,233	166	25,101	26,116	6,808	525	132	5,551
			{ Rural	4,719	18	21,014	361	217,502	222,776	127,835	3,070	1,002	123,454
			Total	5,932	41	22,247	427	242,603	248,892	134,643	3,595	1,134	128,905

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
IV.

PROVINCIAL TABLE V.

SHOWING THE VARIATIONS IN THE POPULATION OF
THE PARGANAS SINCE THE PREVIOUS CENSUS.

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dehra Dún	1	Western Dún	77,836	89,578	+11,843
		2	Eastern Dún	21,015	27,860	+6,845
		3	Jaunsar Bazar	45,117	50,697	+5,580
		Total		144,070	168,135	+24,065
2	Saharanpur	4	Saharanpur	131,629	137,186	+5,557
		5	Parabad	48,823	51,817	+3,194
		6	Muzaffarabad	54,276	59,776	+5,501
		7	Ilamora	57,768	63,719	+5,951
		8	Manglaur	73,157	74,761	+1,604
		9	Baganpur	87,785	71,097	-16,688
		10	Roorkee	66,236	69,944	+3,708
		11	Jawalpur	67,413	74,996	+7,583
		12	Maujpur	74,810	69,688	-5,122
		13	Nagla	88,029	61,718	-26,311
		14	Deoband	75,219	75,221	+2
		15	Nagar	54,902	55,180	+278
		16	Barauni	40,393	38,392	-2,001
		17	Saharanpur	49,577	46,348	-3,229
		18	Gangoh	57,000	54,757	-2,243
		Total		979,544	1,001,280	+21,736
3	Mumfarnagar	19	Mumfarnagar	61,185	64,310	+3,125
		20	Baghri	50,039	50,572	+533
		21	Gurdawal	39,489	40,140	+651
		22	Punahpur	40,124	38,952	-1,172
		23	Gurdaspur	11,870	12,222	+352
		24	Sikhi	56,182	57,080	+898
		25	Takra Bhawan	43,700	43,680	-20
		26	Jhunjhuna	37,661	38,110	+449
		27	Kurana	40,262	41,399	+1,137
		28	Baholi	24,428	20,308	-4,120
		29	Jauli Jimsath	42,590	45,462	+2,872
		30	Khatoli	56,315	61,335	+5,020
		31	Rohatpur	46,667	46,666	-1
		32	Udhwa Sumbhalwa	38,092	40,080	+1,988
		33	Burhina	44,227	46,019	+1,792
		34	Shikarpur	68,554	60,021	-8,533
		35	Kandha	66,669	66,648	-21
		Total		758,444	772,874	+14,430
4	Morut	36	Morut	261,170	326,054	+64,884
		37	Fatehabad	103,866	107,400	+3,534
		38	Dasma	76,147	77,008	+861
		39	Loni	65,073	62,833	-2,240
		40	Ilachinpur	58,270	62,565	+4,295
		41	Kithore	77,662	85,283	+7,621
		42	Baghnot	111,572	115,264	+3,692
		43	Kotana	47,550	47,262	-288
		44	Dumel	50,169	50,233	+64
		45	Chupauli	39,709	37,282	-2,427
		46	Sadhana	88,427	91,857	+3,430
		47	Burnana	79,895	79,835	-60
		48	Ilpur	59,528	67,543	+8,015
		49	Barhukhetar	48,724	50,300	+1,576
		50	Samwa	35,008	37,205	+2,197
		51	Path	26,638	27,200	+562
		Total		1,313,137	1,391,456	+78,319
5	Banshalahar	52	Sikandharabad	86,824	83,754	-3,070
		53	Dunaur	57,839	51,874	-5,965
		54	Difra	91,303	86,740	-4,563
		55	Khura	105,185	103,132	-2,053
		56	Pindia	53,822	62,064	+8,242
		57	Jwar	55,554	55,941	+387
		58	Aspindhar	87,830	68,179	-19,651
		59	Akhar	86,578	69,015	-17,563
		60	Dulan	78,898	85,287	+6,389
		61	Buran	60,268	55,063	-5,205
		62	Synana	70,821	74,810	+3,989
		63	Agana	60,981	65,826	+4,845
		64	Shikarpur	40,431	46,429	+5,998
		Total		924,522	949,914	+25,392

organs since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of organs.	PROVE CIAL TABLE V.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
46,077	54,807	+8,130	21,638	35,371	+13,513	1	
12,608	17,683	+5,174	8,510	10,175	+1,669	2	
25,400	25,435	+3,085	19,717	22,362	+2,545	3	
83,085	100,324	+16,339	60,085	67,511	+7,726		
60,068	73,360	+8,897	61,668	63,826	+2,160	4	
25,974	27,697	+1,123	22,619	24,730	+2,071	5	
29,038	31,400	+2,407	28,774	29,178	+4,064	6	
30,478	33,669	+3,091	27,298	30,150	+2,862	7	
40,094	40,314	+250	33,061	34,417	+1,351	8	
36,718	37,768	+1,203	30,772	31,101	+3,129	9	
30,758	31,708	+1,245	29,493	31,116	+2,162	10	
37,884	42,880	+4,805	29,529	32,107	+2,678	11	
40,004	37,073	-2,931	31,508	31,616	-2,590	12	
31,708	33,435	+1,100	26,968	27,765	+1,199	13	
45,980	41,020	-1,320	35,539	37,561	+1,678	14	
29,443	27,776	-1,467	25,219	24,194	-1,035	15	
21,225	21,310	-69	18,948	18,076	-292	16	
26,210	24,353	-1,200	21,267	21,729	-1,539	17	
30,600	29,101	-1,450	26,569	26,668	-574	18	
530,127	540,351	+9,924	449,117	460,929	+11,812		
23,774	35,930	+12,156	27,411	28,371	+960	19	
26,881	27,578	+697	23,158	21,291	-1,867	20	
21,640	22,077	+437	17,816	18,041	+197	21	
21,201	21,201	—	18,223	17,710	-513	22	
6,165	6,719	+554	6,205	6,429	+224	23	
30,600	30,900	+300	25,552	26,100	+548	24	
21,177	23,203	+2,026	20,521	20,899	+378	25	
20,001	20,204	+203	17,600	17,966	+366	26	
21,464	22,338	+874	18,900	19,061	+161	27	
13,239	10,537	-2,702	11,189	9,101	-2,088	28	
2,671	24,332	+21,661	20,019	21,239	+1,220	29	
29,035	30,003	+968	26,299	26,512	+213	30	
26,061	25,271	-790	26,966	21,153	-5,813	31	
20,110	21,216	+1,106	17,942	18,801	+859	32	
23,770	24,770	+1,000	30,197	31,711	+1,514	33	
31,554	32,400	+846	27,000	27,612	+612	34	
36,132	36,807	+675	36,737	36,811	+74	35	
407,436	418,228	+10,792	319,008	331,616	+12,608		
158,270	178,105	+19,835	132,560	117,919	-14,641	36	
55,744	67,119	+11,375	47,861	50,811	+2,950	37	
40,020	40,974	+954	36,127	36,011	-116	38	
35,046	31,995	-3,051	29,127	28,199	-928	39	
41,124	45,181	+4,057	36,211	41,901	+5,690	40	
41,551	45,136	+3,585	36,211	40,117	+3,906	41	
67,844	62,211	-5,633	51,688	51,011	-677	42	
25,564	25,771	+207	25,966	27,701	+1,735	43	
31,700	32,161	+461	27,120	27,167	+47	44	
21,136	20,228	-908	18,778	17,111	-1,667	45	
47,147	49,186	+2,039	40,990	42,621	+1,631	46	
38,118	41,771	+3,653	37,777	37,781	+1,004	47	
47,140	51,862	+4,722	42,188	43,990	+1,802	48	
27,811	26,079	-1,732	22,801	22,661	-140	49	
18,113	19,767	+1,654	16,861	17,588	+727	50	
14,078	14,531	+453	12,890	12,666	-224	51	
705,137	717,244	+12,107	605,700	614,211	+8,511		
46,514	44,131	-2,383	40,899	39,627	-1,272	52	
31,252	29,102	-2,150	26,547	24,772	-1,775	53	
49,000	47,815	-1,185	41,197	41,065	-132	54	
55,809	54,168	-1,641	46,377	46,971	+594	55	
26,115	27,230	+1,115	21,287	22,108	+821	56	
28,573	27,713	-860	25,061	26,894	+1,833	57	
35,889	35,814	-75	31,911	32,117	+206	58	
34,871	36,278	+1,407	31,707	32,117	+410	59	
41,805	43,145	+1,340	37,018	37,117	+99	60	
48,124	49,015	+891	42,144	43,118	+974	61	
37,171	39,129	+1,958	31,618	33,618	+2,000	62	
36,106	34,127	-1,979	28,799	27,369	-1,430	63	
21,685	24,614	+2,929	19,116	22,915	+3,799	64	
491,958	501,621	+9,663	422,861	449,293	+26,432		

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana.	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Allgarh ...	65	Daraul ...	9,388	9,964	+576
		66	Koel ...	193,118	190,383	-2,835
		67	Morhal ...	25,348	29,540	+4,192
		68	Atraul ...	72,574	81,119	+8,545
		69	Gangrit ...	73,962	82,980	+8,998
		70	Hanagarh ...	65,452	64,837	-615
		71	Goral ...	45,927	43,400	-2,527
		72	Sikandra Rao ...	115,423	123,247	+7,824
		73	Akrola ...	57,450	59,988	+2,538
		74	Hidhras ...	159,114	167,135	+8,021
		75	Mursan ...	40,867	41,139	+272
		76	Tappal ...	51,562	51,611	+49
		77	Chandana ...	38,832	36,364	-2,468
		78	Khar ...	70,070	69,691	-379
Total ...				1,021,187	1,043,172	+21,985
7	Muttra ...	79	Muttra ...	220,307	234,914	+14,607
		80	Kos ...	65,893	60,322	-5,571
		81	Chhatia ...	84,598	82,243	-2,355
		82	Mat ...	95,448	96,461	+1,013
		83	Malaban ...	118,829	123,488	+4,659
		84	Sadabad ...	89,217	102,103	+12,886
Total ...				671,690	713,421	+41,731
8	Agra ...	85	Agra ...	266,765	272,718	+5,953
		86	Rumudpur ...	141,287	153,761	+12,474
		87	Bhat ...	120,529	125,848	+5,319
		88	Fatehabad ...	104,762	108,446	+3,684
		89	Firozabad ...	106,521	112,153	+5,632
		90	Keroli ...	114,978	108,977	-6,001
		91	Kheragarh ...	116,134	123,893	+7,759
Total ...				974,656	1,003,796	+29,140
9	Farukhabad ...	92	Kanauj ...	114,912	117,229	+2,317
		93	Tawa ...	91,094	95,732	+4,638
		94	Sakrawa ...	17,766	16,558	-1,208
		95	Nakalpur ...	26,073	24,895	-1,178
		96	Saurah ...	35,093	31,508	-3,585
		97	Talgram ...	68,325	64,743	-3,582
		98	Chabran ...	64,457	60,371	-4,086
		99	Mula-mahabud ...	21,543	21,095	-448
		100	Polia ...	114,528	113,367	-1,161
		101	Wajpur ...	61,043	55,765	-5,278
		102	Shamshad East ...	53,013	54,069	+1,056
		103	Kawal ...	69,255	64,601	-4,654
		104	Shamshad West ...	97,901	78,956	-18,945
		105	Jamrampur ...	47,214	48,941	+1,727
		106	Alkhatman ...	15,598	15,592	-6
		107	Pasumagar ...	12,378	10,985	-1,393
		Total ...				907,608	888,987	-18,621
10	Mamupur ...	108	Mamupur ...	86,183	81,631	-4,552
		109	Chaur ...	62,837	57,871	-4,966
		110	Keroli ...	34,344	31,580	-2,764
		111	Rhogadh ...	124,204	118,903	-5,301
		112	Bewar ...	19,122	16,142	-2,980
		113	Alpur Patti ...	14,463	13,043	-1,420
		114	Kolam Nalgauj ...	52,949	49,380	-3,569
		115	Karhal ...	55,478	55,301	-177
		116	Barnahal ...	44,553	44,668	+115
		117	Shikohabad ...	140,682	140,083	-599
		118	Musafabad ...	102,201	155,253	+53,052
Total ...				801,216	762,163	-39,053
11	Etawah ...	119	Etawah ...	193,211	198,023	+4,812
		120	Bharthia ...	161,446	169,977	+8,531
		121	Bahdura ...	139,146	134,469	-4,677
		122	Phaphand ...	111,568	107,307	-4,261
		123	Aunja ...	117,980	117,891	-89
Total ...				723,371	727,629	+4,258

paragans since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Social number of paragan.	PROVINCIAL TABLE V.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
5,096	5,227	+131	4,192	4,577	+485	65	
104,946	101,217	-3,729	89,572	88,736	-836	66	
13,687	18,671	+4,984	11,661	13,869	+2,208	67	
30,574	44,003	+13,429	31,300	39,041	+7,741	68	
39,843	44,075	+4,232	34,140	35,365	+1,225	69	
35,623	34,778	-845	29,970	30,049	+79	70	
24,707	22,860	-1,847	21,130	19,530	-1,600	71	
64,778	60,885	-3,893	63,645	66,362	+2,717	72	
31,851	33,284	+1,433	28,129	27,674	-455	73	
86,980	89,451	+2,471	74,154	77,291	+3,137	74	
22,129	22,378	+249	18,238	18,881	+643	75	
27,407	27,441	+34	24,065	24,130	+65	76	
20,880	18,808	-2,072	18,043	16,548	-1,495	77	
37,551	38,940	+1,389	32,549	32,812	+263	78	
551,279	558,743	+7,464	469,908	484,429	+14,521		
117,905	125,900	+8,005	102,402	108,924	+6,522	79	
24,002	31,738	+7,736	31,291	38,464	+7,173	80	
44,085	49,672	+5,587	39,613	44,571	+4,958	81	
60,778	67,407	+6,629	44,638	49,014	+4,376	82	
64,687	72,319	+7,632	63,732	61,149	-2,583	83	
49,000	55,534	+6,534	40,157	46,289	+6,132	84	
350,967	383,000	+32,033	310,723	330,761	+20,038		
144,267	149,817	+5,550	122,499	128,901	+6,402	85	
77,137	81,200	+4,063	61,130	70,261	+9,131	86	
63,224	68,707	+5,483	67,025	68,911	+1,886	87	
65,655	68,744	+3,089	47,867	49,702	+1,835	88	
69,287	60,292	-8,995	49,234	51,961	+2,727	89	
61,096	57,667	-3,429	64,083	49,310	-14,773	90	
64,155	60,903	-3,252	63,979	57,691	-6,288	91	
620,801	640,460	+19,659	447,805	463,337	+15,532		
61,070	62,613	+1,543	62,912	64,587	+1,675	92	
60,640	64,110	+3,470	44,171	44,613	+442	93	
19,333	19,811	+478	7,551	7,573	+22	94	
11,077	11,074	-3	11,116	10,991	-125	95	
11,208	17,146	+5,938	15,885	17,164	+1,279	96	
31,337	32,521	+1,184	26,989	28,219	+1,230	97	
36,240	36,635	+395	28,177	27,736	-441	98	
11,710	11,800	+90	6,671	6,706	+35	99	
61,137	60,178	-959	64,791	62,969	-1,822	100	
34,758	30,074	-4,684	28,268	26,671	-1,597	101	
31,415	29,487	-1,928	26,498	24,594	-1,904	102	
34,010	34,278	+268	35,635	34,123	-1,512	103	
65,109	64,258	-851	67,722	66,798	-924	104	
26,007	26,018	+11	21,287	20,949	-338	105	
9,475	8,611	-864	7,219	6,918	-301	106	
6,201	6,887	+686	6,375	4,848	-1,527	107	
400,008	404,340	+4,332	417,100	394,347	-22,753		
47,758	44,589	-3,169	38,195	37,042	-1,153	108	
34,894	32,083	-2,811	27,941	25,798	-2,143	109	
18,021	17,311	-710	15,613	14,519	-1,094	110	
68,371	64,922	-3,449	62,873	62,961	+88	111	
10,982	10,932	-50	8,170	7,100	-1,070	112	
7,791	7,006	-785	6,672	6,018	-654	113	
20,097	27,140	+7,043	24,662	28,300	+3,638	114	
31,111	30,249	-862	24,467	25,072	+605	115	
24,009	24,446	+437	19,944	20,550	+606	116	
70,216	74,177	+3,961	65,656	67,616	+1,960	117	
88,87	84,760	-4,117	75,317	70,467	-4,850	118	
442,004	416,790	-25,214	338,122	315,764	-22,358		
105,210	107,553	+2,343	87,812	90,520	+2,708	119	
86,780	92,807	+6,027	72,710	77,122	+4,412	120	
75,275	74,786	-489	64,874	60,671	-4,203	121	
61,193	68,644	+7,451	60,892	64,863	+3,971	122	
63,701	63,945	+244	64,279	61,016	-3,263	123	
396,224	396,775	+551	327,147	330,854	+3,707		

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial- number of pargana	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Etah	124	Etah Sakith	116,809	114,344	-2,465
		125	Sambhar	14,079	11,978	-2,106
		126	Marabha	96,304	100,613	+4,309
		127	Jalandar	116,934	121,080	+4,146
		128	Anamanga	102,697	81,484	-21,213
		129	Barna	16,256	12,496	-3,760
		130	Patilhi	30,983	21,618	-9,365
		131	Nalpur	43,864	46,402	+2,538
		132	Olai	29,528	12,191	-17,337
		133	Bihram	42,619	61,374	+18,755
		134	Pachana	13,608	12,339	-1,269
		135	Soron	26,362	25,145	-1,217
		136	Sirhpura	24,638	26,435	+1,797
		137	Sahiswar Karana	62,617	41,071	-21,546
		138	Faispur	17,874	18,464	+590
			Total	756,263	702,063	-54,200
13	Bareilly	139	Bareilly	285,731	298,482	+12,751
		140	Shikha	43,826	39,980	-3,846
		141	Ajron	15,791	14,626	-1,165
		142	Surali (South)	36,693	39,927	+3,234
		143	Faizpur	111,141	116,808	+5,667
		144	Nawabganj	117,032	126,349	+9,317
		145	Aomla	81,808	77,938	-3,870
		146	Bula	23,093	22,994	-99
		147	Surali (North)	41,330	40,714	-616
		148	Sandha	56,042	55,151	-891
		149	Bichha	100,800	98,905	-1,895
		150	Chamraha	54,231	53,966	-265
		151	Kaher	36,409	35,680	-729
		152	Sarawan	24,247	18,254	-5,993
			Total	1,030,936	1,040,691	+9,755
14	Bijnor	153	Bijnor	49,966	53,106	+3,140
		154	Damanagar	39,131	40,594	+1,463
		155	Mandawar	35,999	40,185	+4,186
		156	Dehla	26,743	27,789	+1,046
		157	Birpur	35,404	39,200	+3,796
		158	Chandpur	61,532	71,187	+9,655
		159	Dhanpur	65,033	69,714	+4,681
		160	Soldara	45,132	51,012	+5,880
		161	Nahar	36,564	41,262	+4,698
		162	Afzalgarh	69,439	69,099	-340
		163	Haraspura	20,067	34,814	+14,747
		164	Nagina	71,669	79,234	+7,565
		165	Akbarabad	22,275	26,815	+4,540
		166	Kiratpur	47,416	54,444	+7,028
		167	Najibabad	63,870	76,614	+12,744
			Total	721,450	794,070	+72,620
15	Buland	168	Buland	135,576	141,922	+6,346
		169	Ujhani	96,736	84,361	-12,375
		170	Salaswan	95,674	98,583	+2,909
		171	Kot	96,417	94,406	-2,011
		172	Asadpur	61,238	67,836	+6,598
		173	Rajpura	56,297	59,662	+3,365
		174	Banuli	59,164	56,473	-2,691
		175	Sutan	47,011	49,668	+2,657
		176	Ishtanagar	52,483	77,469	+24,986
		177	Solempur	108,804	120,462	+11,658
		178	Udaud	76,978	76,446	-532
			Total	995,772	925,598	-70,174
16	Moradabad	179	Bilari	229,764	231,647	+1,883
		180	Moradabad	231,863	240,018	+8,155
		181	Sambhal	248,107	245,619	-2,488
		182	Amroha	174,014	186,183	+12,169
		183	Hassanpur	161,809	155,890	-5,919
		184	Thakurdwara	106,696	121,174	+14,478
			Total	1,155,173	1,179,398	+24,225

parganas since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of parganas.	PROVINCIAL TABLE V.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease--.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease--.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
64,584	63,414	-1,170	62,626	61,490	-1,136	124	
7,800	6,631	-1,169	6,279	5,742	-537	125	
62,914	54,123	+1,509	41,290	46,390	+5,100	126	
64,672	65,669	+897	64,251	65,461	+1,210	127	
66,804	46,019	-11,785	46,491	36,465	-9,926	128	
9,034	6,050	-2,984	7,221	5,339	-1,882	129	
16,561	11,756	-4,795	14,443	9,885	-4,558	130	
23,912	25,327	+1,415	19,951	21,073	+1,122	131	
15,675	6,706	-8,969	11,151	5,399	-5,752	132	
22,490	33,327	+10,837	19,326	26,647	+7,321	133	
7,845	6,808	-1,037	6,023	5,521	-502	134	
13,765	12,360	-1,405	12,177	10,785	-1,392	135	
10,190	14,819	+4,629	15,429	11,616	-3,813	136	
28,301	22,005	-6,296	24,256	18,466	-5,790	137	
9,474	8,403	-1,071	7,900	7,089	-811	138	
413,540	383,508	-30,032	342,723	319,560	-23,163		
162,341	160,805	+1,536	133,390	137,677	+4,287	139	
22,565	20,801	-1,764	20,471	19,109	-1,362	140	
8,129	7,213	-916	7,642	5,111	-2,531	141	
19,208	20,853	+1,645	17,884	19,074	+1,190	142	
60,254	65,453	+5,199	50,887	61,882	+10,995	143	
61,531	66,297	+4,766	64,071	67,762	+3,691	144	
43,118	41,272	-1,846	36,660	36,566	-94	145	
12,363	12,361	-2	10,730	10,721	-9	146	
21,812	21,431	-381	19,517	19,279	-238	147	
20,784	20,115	-669	16,488	15,816	-672	148	
63,435	66,612	+3,177	45,715	46,713	+998	149	
28,060	29,465	+1,405	25,613	25,111	-502	150	
20,610	18,420	-2,190	18,899	17,060	-1,839	151	
12,610	9,515	-3,095	11,647	8,809	-2,838	152	
648,010	655,460	+7,450	462,920	455,211	-7,709		
26,254	28,178	+1,924	25,112	24,730	-382	153	
30,492	31,208	+716	17,449	19,096	+1,647	154	
19,033	21,424	+2,391	16,966	18,761	+1,795	155	
14,615	15,084	+469	12,138	12,761	+623	156	
18,761	20,117	+1,356	16,611	18,481	+1,870	157	
22,281	27,416	+5,135	20,251	24,852	+4,601	158	
44,184	47,045	+2,861	40,615	42,660	+2,045	159	
23,513	26,865	+3,352	22,629	21,117	-1,512	160	
19,283	21,285	+2,002	17,073	19,697	+2,624	161	
37,118	36,148	-970	32,111	32,661	+550	162	
18,605	18,126	-479	11,202	16,308	+5,106	163	
37,471	41,293	+3,822	31,998	37,912	+5,914	164	
12,021	14,324	+2,303	10,211	12,199	+1,988	165	
23,019	27,983	+4,964	22,797	26,062	+3,265	166	
34,038	40,520	+6,482	31,472	36,683	+5,211	167	
383,358	418,212	+34,854	319,192	375,958	+56,766		
71,100	71,272	+172	64,476	67,550	+3,074	168	
47,118	46,025	-1,093	39,618	38,826	-792	169	
65,283	64,770	-513	41,751	45,413	+3,662	170	
61,767	61,010	-757	41,630	41,396	-234	171	
32,283	36,948	+4,665	28,115	31,271	+3,156	172	
30,842	31,910	+1,068	26,497	26,618	+121	173	
30,829	30,154	-675	26,119	26,119	0	174	
26,254	26,491	+237	21,757	21,012	-745	175	
43,905	41,661	-2,244	38,578	35,816	-2,762	176	
69,763	68,856	-907	45,511	44,096	-1,415	177	
41,740	40,700	-1,040	35,229	31,686	-3,543	178	
466,987	468,134	+1,147	416,785	427,461	+10,676		
121,454	123,416	+1,962	106,250	108,571	+2,321	179	
131,666	126,026	-5,640	110,407	114,779	+4,372	180	
130,441	127,308	-3,133	117,666	116,119	-1,547	181	
80,845	87,811	+6,966	89,172	88,172	-1,000	182	
87,366	85,748	-1,618	74,463	70,911	-3,552	183	
88,459	84,208	-4,251	61,037	60,908	-129	184	
610,391	623,872	+13,481	644,882	656,826	+11,944		

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana.	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + Decrease -.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Shahjahanpur	185	Shahjahanpur ...	146,109	150,137	+4,028
		186	Jamsur ...	43,851	50,470	+6,619
		187	Khat ...	62,068	72,689	+10,621
		188	Powayan ...	142,973	144,903	+1,930
		189	Dargan ...	45,969	45,664	-305
		190	Khat ...	57,092	59,555	+2,463
		191	Tilhar ...	66,549	78,254	+11,705
		192	Midnapur Khat ...	6,868	9,895	+3,027
		193	Jalpur ...	45,592	44,110	-1,482
		194	Nagohi ...	54,461	59,636	+5,175
		195	Khera Bahara ...	40,898	46,006	+5,108
		196	Jaldahal ...	145,915	156,592	+10,677
			Total ...	857,985	916,551	+58,566
18	Pilibhat	197	Bhatpur ...	179,350	180,864	+1,514
		198	Pilibhat ...	100,186	110,640	+10,454
		199	Jaldahal ...	83,168	88,657	+5,489
		200	Purnapur ...	88,907	95,206	+6,299
			Total ...	451,601	485,368	+33,767
19	Cawnpore	201	Akharpur ...	109,910	102,256	-7,654
		202	Bhatpur ...	100,654	100,051	-603
		203	Rohaypur ...	86,061	96,575	+10,514
		204	Dargan ...	124,748	122,244	-2,504
		205	Ghatampur ...	115,846	117,967	+2,121
		206	Rudhabad ...	102,168	99,537	-2,631
		207	Narwal ...	101,830	98,784	-3,046
		208	Shahjahanpur ...	180,728	147,823	-32,905
		209	Cawnpore ...	289,533	324,628	+35,095
			Total ...	1,181,396	1,206,895	+25,499
20	Fatehpur	210	Fatehpur ...	112,960	112,872	-88
		211	Hawra ...	64,636	62,780	-1,856
		212	Bundi ...	44,351	43,775	-576
		213	Tappa Jir ...	37,342	38,241	+899
		214	Khat Ghat ...	37,489	36,070	-1,419
		215	Kora ...	81,164	87,825	+6,661
		216	Kidala ...	66,469	71,551	+5,082
		217	Dhat ...	12,187	14,874	+2,687
		218	Ayath Sah ...	17,155	15,874	-1,281
		219	Ghatpur ...	46,231	48,365	+2,134
		220	Mutpur ...	26,784	26,350	-434
		221	Kotla ...	36,087	36,296	+209
		222	Nagpur ...	111,580	112,784	+1,204
			Total ...	683,745	699,157	+15,412
21	Banda	223	Banda ...	120,578	113,912	-6,666
		224	Paulani ...	83,033	88,544	+5,511
		225	Dabru ...	85,329	86,284	+955
		226	Gorvan ...	86,651	85,528	-1,123
		227	Budana ...	79,939	77,922	-2,017
		228	Karai ...	85,318	87,687	+2,369
		229	Kandam ...	81,238	83,297	+2,059
		230	Man ...	74,622	73,666	-956
			Total ...	698,608	705,832	+7,224
22	Hamirpur	231	Hamirpur ...	48,853	52,301	+3,448
		232	Hamirpur ...	26,545	28,898	+2,353
		233	Maula ...	49,905	57,223	+7,318
		234	Mahoba ...	70,828	74,200	+3,372
		235	Pawari-Jalpur ...	126,578	127,667	+1,089
		236	Bith ...	106,013	97,862	-8,151
		237	Jalpur ...	79,517	75,735	-3,782
			Total ...	507,337	513,730	+6,393

parganas since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of pargana.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
75,790	77,865	+2,105	70,129	72,253	+2,122	185
32,805	37,210	+4,404	29,045	31,260	+2,215	186
33,609	39,609	+5,999	28,449	32,970	+4,522	187
76,017	78,187	+2,170	66,416	68,558	+2,142	188
24,553	21,554	-2,999	21,406	21,010	-396	189
30,021	31,325	+1,304	26,471	27,149	+678	190
35,798	42,223	+6,425	30,757	36,031	+5,274	191
4,880	5,352	+472	4,702	4,839	+137	192
23,067	23,977	+910	19,912	20,239	+327	193
30,207	31,144	+937	27,164	28,792	+1,628	194
22,505	25,527	+3,022	19,293	20,419	+1,126	195
87,000	87,315	+315	65,925	72,000	+6,075	196
400,477	405,305	+4,828	397,308	432,245	+34,937	
95,138	102,608	+7,470	87,192	88,262	+1,070	197
50,068	57,730	+7,662	44,701	52,720	+8,019	198
44,025	50,811	+6,786	39,732	47,813	+8,081	199
47,518	51,030	+3,512	41,389	44,169	+2,780	200
280,787	298,403	+17,616	211,814	226,964	+15,150	
59,285	51,887	-7,398	60,075	47,369	-12,706	201
54,517	55,875	+1,358	49,117	46,176	-2,941	202
64,530	69,816	+5,286	61,115	67,119	+6,004	203
68,285	65,345	-2,940	68,161	66,899	-1,262	204
67,895	61,308	-6,587	66,110	66,429	+319	205
56,248	51,117	-5,131	45,926	45,420	-506	206
59,479	61,851	+2,372	49,798	47,531	-2,267	207
79,485	77,708	-1,777	71,113	70,060	-1,053	208
159,013	178,840	+19,827	130,270	145,798	+15,528	209
688,891	646,098	-42,793	652,505	561,603	-90,902	
57,810	57,798	-12	55,111	51,991	-3,120	210
53,140	52,955	-185	51,006	50,385	-621	211
53,023	52,924	-99	51,728	50,851	-877	212
10,152	20,346	+10,194	18,190	18,595	+405	213
1,241	18,747	+17,506	18,128	17,321	-807	214
40,808	45,390	+4,582	40,806	42,638	+1,832	215
32,703	36,434	+3,731	32,716	35,977	+3,261	216
5,521	7,581	+2,060	6,666	7,691	+1,025	217
8,702	8,152	-550	8,191	7,752	-439	218
23,541	27,189	+3,648	22,000	24,779	+2,779	219
13,515	11,778	-1,737	11,169	11,572	+403	220
12,552	12,614	+62	12,515	12,661	+146	221
57,100	57,455	+355	55,720	56,359	+639	222
847,887	850,821	+2,934	836,128	839,336	+3,208	
63,233	60,912	-2,321	55,715	55,970	+255	223
42,147	45,350	+3,203	40,886	41,191	+305	224
41,017	47,061	+6,044	41,712	48,323	+6,611	225
44,556	48,057	+3,501	41,093	42,671	+1,578	226
40,530	40,395	-135	39,417	38,667	-750	227
43,702	44,506	+804	41,516	42,181	+665	228
41,340	42,717	+1,377	39,892	40,980	+1,088	229
37,748	37,500	-248	36,674	36,152	-522	230
354,977	350,894	-4,083	311,231	318,939	+7,708	
24,518	27,003	+2,485	24,715	24,299	-416	231
13,418	16,015	+2,597	13,127	13,717	+590	232
26,813	28,831	+2,018	21,762	28,792	+7,030	233
36,518	37,770	+1,252	34,168	36,679	+2,511	234
64,468	64,647	+179	61,110	62,920	+1,810	235
54,147	46,770	-7,377	51,569	49,067	-2,502	236
41,306	38,588	-2,718	38,421	37,197	-1,224	237
250,778	260,003	+9,225	247,559	263,117	+15,558	

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Allahabad ...	238	Jhānsi ...	66,532	69,309	+ 2,777
		239	Sikandra ...	104,469	107,542	+ 3,073
		240	Kwail ...	85,768	89,008	+ 3,240
		241	Mah ...	99,998	99,093	- 905
		242	Soron ...	96,082	101,343	+ 5,261
		243	Nawalganj ...	67,634	66,237	- 1,397
		244	Mirzapur Chaudhri ...	19,178	19,397	+ 219
		245	Kharagarh ...	192,205	195,221	+ 3,016
		246	Amal ...	124,094	134,818	+ 10,724
		247	Bara ...	53,430	63,816	+ 10,386
		248	Kara ...	123,386	129,932	+ 6,546
		249	Katdi ...	76,630	84,668	+ 8,038
		250	Atharvan ...	44,663	47,023	+ 2,360
		251	Chail ...	316,059	343,446	+ 27,387
Total ...				1,474,106	1,546,737	+ 72,631
24	Jhānsi ...	252	Jhānsi ...	113,058	145,860	+ 32,802
		253	Man ...	107,181	115,724	+ 8,543
		254	Garetha ...	87,897	88,926	+ 1,029
		255	Moth ...	66,765	66,098	- 667
		256	Lalitpur ...	61,181	70,180	+ 8,999
		257	Bansa ...	21,858	24,389	+ 2,531
		258	Tilbehāt ...	39,804	46,607	+ 6,803
		259	Balkubab ...	15,673	15,668	- 5
		260	Bajpur ...	43,364	51,012	+ 7,648
		261	Mohroni ...	22,100	23,892	+ 1,792
		262	Mansara ...	45,118	43,173	- 1,945
Total ...				613,949	683,619	+ 69,670
25	Jaloun ...	263	Ora ...	72,380	67,702	- 4,678
		264	Jaloun ...	161,816	147,080	- 14,736
		265	Kilpa ...	62,003	75,754	+ 13,751
		266	Kanch ...	101,943	102,815	+ 872
Total ...				418,142	396,351	- 21,791
26	Benares ...	267	Aithgaon ...	25,419	27,471	+ 2,052
		268	Pandurāh ...	36,396	37,552	+ 1,156
		269	Jalidpur ...	26,818	28,349	+ 1,531
		270	Dehāt Ausmat ...	268,108	261,801	- 6,307
		271	Saltanpur ...	7,919	8,497	+ 578
		272	Katolhar ...	33,728	34,709	+ 981
		273	Katolhar ...	73,975	78,303	+ 4,328
		274	Kole Ash ...	70,062	72,318	+ 2,256
		275	Kaewar Barkin ...	30,080	31,369	+ 1,289
		276	Bachwal ...	38,785	39,861	+ 1,076
		277	Bara ...	29,307	30,776	+ 1,469
		278	Ibhis ...	24,629	26,132	+ 1,503
		279	Baliganj ...	29,417	30,636	+ 1,219
		280	Mahwar ...	19,445	20,574	+ 1,129
		281	Majhar ...	45,445	47,972	+ 2,527
		282	Narwan ...	43,661	44,090	+ 429
		283	Mawal ...	12,089	12,479	+ 390
		284	Kaewar Rāja ...	69,473	69,934	+ 461
Total ...				692,684	721,943	+ 29,259
27	Mirzapur ...	285	Kanki ...	341,816	339,290	- 2,526
		286	Kaewar ...	36,715	32,736	- 3,979
		287	Havah Chundar ...	37,013	35,817	- 1,196
		288	Bagwat ...	36,414	34,687	- 1,727
		289	Karyat Sahar ...	24,308	25,324	+ 1,016
		290	Tahar Sakinagar ...	16,843	17,280	+ 437
		291	Bhul ...	58,886	59,697	+ 811
		292	Atharvan ...	31,860	29,927	- 1,933

parganas since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of pargana.	PROVINCE GENERAL TABLE V.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
84,080	84,808	+728	34,503	35,011	+508	238	
82,192	83,403	+1,211	64,477	61,119	+3,358	239	
43,687	44,668	+981	44,681	44,110	+571	240	
40,077	40,400	+323	40,069	40,213	+144	241	
40,083	40,895	+812	40,060	41,847	+1,787	242	
32,152	32,153	+1	34,882	34,681	+201	243	
9,183	9,283	+100	8,745	10,041	+1,296	244	
06,461	06,064	+397	57,111	57,110	+1	245	
02,078	02,061	+17	61,706	60,857	+849	246	
20,029	20,561	+532	20,702	21,165	+463	247	
61,728	66,481	+4,753	61,658	61,501	+157	248	
37,514	42,461	+4,947	38,116	41,571	+3,455	249	
22,708	24,524	+1,816	21,611	22,700	+1,089	250	
102,917	176,881	+73,964	155,112	165,503	+10,391	251	
741,730	781,600	+39,870	712,476	767,228	+54,752		
80,388	79,788	+600	63,670	65,592	+1,922	252	
84,031	80,034	+3,997	64,420	64,721	+301	253	
45,801	45,618	+183	44,806	47,204	+2,398	254	
28,050	30,119	+2,069	27,065	28,970	+1,905	255	
28,071	30,490	+2,419	28,110	31,799	+3,689	256	
11,421	12,794	+1,373	10,717	11,595	+878	257	
20,418	21,203	+785	19,061	22,404	+3,343	258	
8,171	8,881	+710	7,902	7,807	+95	259	
22,448	25,106	+2,658	20,011	24,006	+3,995	260	
11,420	11,606	+186	10,611	11,556	+945	261	
23,201	21,060	-2,141	21,827	21,217	+610	262	
318,630	355,064	+36,434	298,290	317,653	+19,363		
37,176	34,621	-2,555	35,204	33,681	+1,523	263	
65,092	70,118	+5,026	70,821	70,912	+91	264	
41,400	40,721	-679	40,311	40,211	+100	265	
64,187	62,800	+1,387	49,656	50,012	+356	266	
216,145	204,090	+12,055	201,997	192,471	+9,526		
12,804	13,731	+927	12,612	13,730	+1,118	267	
18,383	18,111	+272	18,014	18,711	+697	268	
14,119	14,422	+303	13,607	14,427	+820	269	
131,773	136,614	+4,841	136,111	136,297	+186	270	
1,066	1,114	+48	1,021	1,181	+160	271	
17,010	18,502	+1,492	16,110	18,110	+2,000	272	
36,856	38,002	+1,146	37,119	38,111	+992	273	
35,611	36,101	+490	34,421	35,807	+1,386	274	
15,225	15,800	+575	14,805	15,500	+695	275	
18,297	19,806	+1,509	18,804	19,061	+257	276	
13,312	14,000	+688	12,995	13,700	+705	277	
12,191	12,602	+411	12,110	12,500	+390	278	
15,075	15,211	+136	14,112	14,111	+1	279	
9,092	10,000	+908	9,000	10,000	+1,000	280	
22,571	24,004	+1,433	22,000	24,000	+2,000	281	
21,015	22,517	+1,502	21,000	22,511	+1,511	282	
5,991	6,100	+109	5,900	6,111	+211	283	
45,339	45,317	-22	44,111	44,117	+6	284	
450,784	467,453	+16,669	441,900	451,490	+9,590		
107,502	107,207	-295	174,704	172,013	+2,691	285	
18,553	18,224	+329	17,552	18,000	+448	286	
18,122	17,201	+921	18,000	18,500	+500	287	
18,085	18,203	+118	17,500	18,000	+500	288	
11,485	11,738	+253	11,000	11,498	+498	289	
8,508	8,780	+272	8,500	8,801	+301	290	
23,214	23,503	+289	23,000	23,004	+4	291	
10,000	11,588	+1,588	10,000	11,589	+1,589	292	

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana.	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase+ or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Mirzapur—(concluded)	293	Bijainch	47,969	53,149	+5,187
		294	Barbar	75,899	79,938	+4,239
		295	Agori	32,713	35,045	+2,332
		296	Singwall	29,374	33,704	+4,330
		297	Dalia	40,670	39,943	-727
		298	Bhadoli	283,027	291,218	+8,191
		299	Kera Mangraur	67,451	70,914	+3,463
			Total	1,136,796	1,161,508	+24,712
28	Jaunpur	300	Haveli Jaunpur	141,238	153,756	+12,518
		301	Savarna	21,534	22,737	+1,193
		302	Zafrahed	5,797	6,469	+672
		303	Khaga	7,887	9,905	+2,018
		304	Kausth Dost	21,850	24,579	+2,728
		305	Bari Jaunpur	86,923	89,189	+2,266
		306	Ghawa	84,840	89,466	+4,626
		307	Mongra	85,791	97,325	+11,534
		308	Gawara	89,528	100,956	+11,428
		309	Marhita	249,214	253,402	+4,188
		310	Chanda	25,961	28,501	+2,540
		311	Bari Klutaban	26,300	28,843	+2,543
		312	Keriyi Mendha	14,141	15,338	+1,197
		313	Ungli	202,400	214,183	+11,783
		314	Kerhat	136,748	146,149	+9,401
		315	Balin	65,811	65,406	-405
			Total	1,209,863	1,284,949	+75,086
29	Ghazipur	316	Ghazipur	113,808	117,108	+3,300
		317	Kaunda	30,161	31,438	+1,277
		318	Pachota	70,140	77,576	+7,436
		319	Shidabad	118,499	124,701	+6,202
		320	Sodpur	109,808	118,711	+8,903
		321	Kidpur	22,828	24,232	+1,404
		322	Bahabad	37,087	38,284	+1,197
		323	Zaunava	174,966	182,206	+7,240
		324	Mahach	80,963	84,784	+3,821
		325	Zahabad	74,502	79,963	+5,461
		326	Garia	37,708	40,809	+3,101
		327	Dehna	13,836	14,293	+457
		328	Mubannabad	146,938	165,924	+18,986
			Total	1,000,781	1,077,909	+77,128
30	Ballia	329	Kharid	186,467	176,627	-9,840
		330	Sikandarpur (East)	100,825	104,904	+4,079
		331	Ballia	197,791	201,570	+3,779
		332	Daula	86,024	89,545	+3,521
		333	Kopachit (East)	60,000	62,174	+2,174
		334	Bhadon	28,398	29,592	+1,194
		335	Sikandarpur (West)	184,843	184,192	-651
		336	Kopachit (West)	39,368	41,738	+2,370
		337	Lakhaur	52,677	52,138	-539
			Total	938,101	942,465	+4,364
31	Gorakhpur	338	Syhat	197,191	216,434	+19,243
		339	Shahpindpur	95,911	113,361	+17,450
		340	Haveli Hata	78,132	100,374	+22,242
		341	Bhawalpur Banagan	59,240	63,174	+3,934
		342	Asowa	78,941	83,337	+4,396
		343	Dharap	214,405	230,797	+16,392
		344	Chulupur	70,272	84,328	+14,056
		345	Haveli Maharijgunj	249,218	267,527	+18,309
		346	Boksyapur	39,145	50,970	+11,825
		347	Tilpur	77,339	92,993	+15,654
		348	Sarda Jaha	869,838	905,551	+35,713
		349	Sahpur	481,145	517,793	+36,648
			Total	2,617,120	2,694,087	+76,967

paragans since the previous census.

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of para- gans.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
94,178	96,108	+1,930	29,794	27,041	+2,757	298
87,393	89,459	+2,066	38,436	40,585	+2,149	294
18,072	17,807	+1,145	16,041	17,498	+1,497	296
15,137	17,114	+1,977	11,137	15,590	+4,451	295
20,720	20,006	-714	19,948	19,948	—	297
145,608	145,008	+600	140,125	146,126	+6,001	298
84,017	85,251	+1,234	33,434	34,063	+629	299
607,804	576,841	+30,967	569,492	565,107	+4,385	300
70,719	70,087	+632	70,619	77,069	+6,450	301
10,759	11,420	+661	10,773	11,100	+327	302
2,855	3,174	+319	2,912	3,085	+173	303
4,105	4,430	+325	3,601	4,366	+765	304
11,190	12,880	+1,690	10,660	12,431	+1,771	305
20,150	21,197	+1,047	20,773	20,983	+210	306
48,419	48,479	+60	42,229	41,887	+342	307
27,930	29,248	+1,318	27,001	27,977	+976	308
48,781	50,378	+1,597	49,597	50,610	+1,013	309
128,214	135,530	+7,316	119,008	126,872	+7,864	310
18,185	19,428	+1,243	12,626	11,019	+1,607	311
18,441	14,718	+3,723	12,849	11,125	+1,724	312
7,138	7,048	+90	7,015	7,079	+64	313
108,867	107,710	+1,157	107,115	106,184	+931	314
70,617	73,777	+3,160	66,111	72,471	+6,360	315
22,401	27,222	+4,821	23,120	27,788	+4,668	316
611,407	634,560	+23,153	598,426	629,999	+31,573	317
55,456	55,552	+96	57,173	58,556	+1,383	318
14,710	15,015	+305	15,101	15,111	+10	319
10,510	10,510	—	10,510	10,510	—	320
65,833	66,000	+167	61,172	61,172	—	321
11,478	15,477	+3,999	11,173	11,173	—	322
18,707	10,814	+7,893	18,000	10,000	+8,000	323
84,503	92,084	+7,581	90,101	100,101	+10,000	324
26,441	27,810	+1,369	26,511	27,111	+600	325
38,478	40,207	+1,729	38,000	40,000	+2,000	326
18,200	22,000	+3,800	18,000	22,000	+4,000	327
6,000	7,015	+1,015	6,000	7,015	+1,015	328
72,200	70,000	+2,200	71,000	81,000	+10,000	329
490,391	531,701	+41,310	500,500	510,500	+10,000	330
80,375	82,328	+1,953	82,328	82,328	—	331
80,100	80,844	+744	80,100	80,844	+744	332
80,067	83,484	+3,417	80,067	83,484	+3,417	333
41,614	41,614	—	41,614	41,614	—	334
29,508	30,318	+810	29,508	30,318	+810	335
14,607	14,875	+268	14,607	14,875	+268	336
92,948	91,284	+1,664	92,948	91,284	+1,664	337
20,347	20,844	+497	20,347	20,844	+497	338
20,161	25,905	+5,744	20,161	25,905	+5,744	339
497,791	492,611	+5,180	490,210	495,551	+5,341	340
99,066	107,377	+8,311	99,066	109,077	+10,011	341
46,560	57,542	+10,982	47,561	57,529	+10,000	342
99,100	90,487	+8,613	99,100	90,487	+8,613	343
29,818	29,818	—	29,818	29,818	—	344
29,740	46,661	+16,921	29,740	46,661	+16,921	345
106,881	113,391	+6,510	106,881	113,391	+6,510	346
84,287	90,301	+6,014	84,287	90,301	+6,014	347
128,010	137,138	+9,128	128,010	137,138	+9,128	348
20,364	20,805	+441	20,364	20,805	+441	349
86,045	87,111	+1,066	86,045	87,111	+1,066	350
27,566	30,300	+2,734	27,566	30,300	+2,734	351
297,028	284,280	+12,748	297,028	284,280	+12,748	352
23,334	23,373	+39	23,334	23,373	+39	353
146,988	172,569	+25,581	146,988	172,569	+25,581	354
80,878	44,281	+36,597	80,878	44,281	+36,597	355
1,806,188	1,407,284	+398,904	1,810,997	1,406,778	+404,219	356

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana.	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease -.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Basti ...	355	Basti (East) ...	109,174	130,083	+20,979
		356	Maghar (West) ...	87,864	70,885	-16,979
		357	Maholi (West) ...	106,843	110,384	+3,541
		358	Nagar (East) ...	62,970	66,583	+3,613
		359	Bahar (East) ...	812,749	822,590	+9,841
		360	Binkharpur ...	28,060	30,084	+2,024
		361	Bisul (West) ...	103,917	111,871	+7,954
		362	Rasulpur ...	178,337	201,519	+23,182
		363	Amoria ...	190,445	197,107	+6,662
		364	Bahar (West) ...	69,109	77,356	+8,247
		365	Nagar (West) ...	75,824	77,346	+1,522
		366	Maghar (East) ...	206,916	238,091	+31,175
		367	Maholi (East) ...	132,974	141,795	+8,821
			Total ...	1,930,612	1,786,844	+143,768
33	Azamgarh ...	368	Norainabad ...	278,611	286,488	+7,877
		369	Churkhat ...	80,557	85,230	+4,673
		370	Karaiy Mittu ...	13,075	14,746	+1,671
		371	Mawmubhanpura ...	24,945	27,624	+2,679
		372	Talamahad ...	239,442	269,148	+29,706
		373	Sagri ...	178,533	186,365	+7,832
		374	Ghor ...	125,885	139,916	+14,031
		375	Gopulpur ...	49,944	54,045	+4,101
		376	Mahulpur ...	88,193	86,961	-1,232
		377	Ataula ...	96,028	102,886	+6,858
		378	Kauria ...	48,422	52,245	+3,823
		379	Mahul ...	187,698	196,668	+8,970
		380	Bahadur ...	59,884	64,947	+5,063
		381	Rea Daulatabad ...	84,219	91,494	+7,275
		382	Dogra ...	116,322	128,410	+12,088
			Total ...	1,804,654	1,726,625	+78,029
34	Almora ...	383	Kali Kumari ...	31,333	33,551	+2,218
		384	Bira ...	11,408	13,486	+2,078
		385	Shor ...	26,516	27,871	+1,355
		386	Ankot ...	8,837	12,170	+3,333
		387	Darwa ...		2,513	+2,513
		388	Dumra ...	60,291	69,218	+8,927
		389	Changach ...	29,801	37,212	+7,411
		390	Dingpur ...	33,424	38,080	+4,656
		391	Gangola ...	27,183	33,271	+6,088
		392	Johar ...	9,424	10,798	+1,374
		393	Pai ...	106,334	118,020	+11,686
		394	Phulakot ...	12,225	11,711	-514
			Total ...	365,875	411,501	+45,626
35	Garhwal ...	395	Dawalgarh ...	29,288	29,895	+607
		396	Bara Byn ...	49,220	63,229	+14,009
		397	Ganga Sulai ...	44,832	47,510	+2,678
		398	Nagar ...	42,300	50,907	+8,607
		399	Chandpur ...	35,489	40,708	+5,219
		400	Tala Sahon ...	37,224	41,093	+3,869
		401	Malla Sahon ...	41,138	47,894	+6,756
		402	Chandpur ...	23,403	26,873	+3,470
		403	Panchkunda ...	7,513	5,804	-1,709
		404	Dunth ...	10,543	13,775	+3,232
		405	Bulian ...	25,992	30,732	+4,740
			Total ...	345,629	407,618	+61,989
36	Nain Tal ...	406	Khatipur ...	74,973	73,183	-1,790
		407	Birpur ...	33,832	32,554	-1,278
		408	Gadunpur ...	14,842	18,855	+4,013
		409	Rodarn ...	24,268	29,588	+5,320
		410	Bipuri ...	11,785	12,447	+662
		411	Nankuntha ...	13,575	16,083	+2,508
		412	Bihari ...	23,850	27,905	+4,055
		413	Chakla ...	13,028	21,895	+8,867
		414	Kod ...	4,074	3,964	-110
		415	Dhanukot ...	6,961	9,440	+2,479
		416	Kangarh ...	308	550	+242
		417	Kotah ...	2,973	2,482	-491
		418	Mahar ...	454	825	+371
		419	Dhyan ...	6,884	6,875	-9
		420	Kumari-Bahar ...	104,086	106,569	+2,483
			Total ...	844,959	862,348	+17,389

parganas since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of pargana.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
55,045	67,480	+11,375	63,129	62,633	+4,804	353
29,294	36,316	+7,021	28,080	34,590	+6,509	354
52,837	66,716	+13,878	63,006	81,619	+18,612	355
81,861	33,950	+2,008	81,119	82,704	+1,585	356
138,540	108,760	+10,507	154,600	161,834	+7,234	357
12,000	15,100	+3,100	13,100	11,074	-2,026	358
62,002	66,888	+4,786	61,715	61,179	-536	359
86,014	102,170	+16,156	87,333	99,740	+12,407	360
67,823	100,305	+32,482	63,122	96,764	+33,642	361
34,320	89,820	+55,500	33,799	87,738	+53,939	362
38,140	39,100	+960	37,694	38,056	+362	363
104,870	104,870	+0	104,870	117,740	+12,870	364
60,760	71,563	+10,803	65,514	70,318	+4,804	365
824,251	907,337	+83,086	806,361	878,507	+72,146	
141,426	145,315	+3,889	137,185	141,173	+3,988	366
26,808	28,082	+1,274	24,009	27,148	+3,139	367
6,710	7,516	+806	6,365	7,240	+875	368
12,710	13,602	+892	12,244	13,062	+818	369
181,463	182,156	+693	176,979	179,990	+3,011	370
20,000	24,730	+4,730	20,000	24,559	+4,559	371
66,706	69,213	+2,507	66,706	70,702	+3,996	372
25,179	27,380	+2,201	24,662	27,269	+2,607	373
46,262	41,672	-4,590	46,831	44,290	-2,541	374
40,073	42,601	+2,528	40,384	46,281	+5,897	375
15,544	20,021	+4,477	15,544	20,524	+4,980	376
85,317	106,310	+20,993	84,487	111,802	+27,315	377
20,000	22,073	+2,073	19,241	21,074	+1,833	378
42,874	45,701	+2,827	41,345	45,741	+4,396	379
86,259	91,622	+5,363	86,063	91,798	+5,735	380
816,420	867,611	+51,191	788,225	861,014	+72,789	
16,081	17,023	+942	15,273	16,226	+953	381
6,869	6,907	+38	6,559	6,609	+50	382
14,081	15,645	+1,564	12,445	15,226	+2,781	383
4,161	6,001	+1,840	4,186	6,169	+1,983	384
20,992	1,227	-19,765	20,992	1,296	-19,696	385
18,416	35,270	+16,854	18,416	35,270	+16,854	386
17,817	20,271	+2,454	17,817	20,271	+2,454	387
11,185	17,807	+6,622	12,998	18,061	+5,063	388
4,801	5,501	+700	4,801	5,501	+700	389
62,418	67,876	+5,458	62,418	67,876	+5,458	390
7,719	10,107	+2,388	7,719	10,107	+2,388	391
182,723	208,113	+25,390	173,953	201,388	+27,435	392
14,294	14,624	+330	15,081	15,272	+191	393
29,338	30,000	+662	29,338	30,000	+662	394
22,677	24,671	+1,994	21,955	24,671	+2,716	395
20,493	21,623	+1,130	20,493	21,623	+1,130	396
17,336	19,648	+2,312	17,336	19,648	+2,312	397
18,970	27,000	+8,030	18,970	27,000	+8,030	398
20,081	22,000	+1,919	20,081	22,000	+1,919	399
11,277	12,021	+744	11,277	12,021	+744	400
3,762	3,875	+113	3,762	3,875	+113	401
6,015	6,624	+609	6,015	6,624	+609	402
12,863	15,179	+2,316	12,863	15,179	+2,316	403
170,765	200,410	+29,645	174,571	207,489	+32,918	
40,847	47,023	+6,176	40,847	47,023	+6,176	404
18,608	17,890	-718	18,608	17,890	-718	405
8,150	10,608	+2,458	8,150	10,608	+2,458	406
10,175	11,088	+913	10,175	11,088	+913	407
6,545	7,236	+691	6,545	7,236	+691	408
7,262	8,077	+815	7,262	8,077	+815	409
13,214	15,163	+1,949	13,214	15,163	+1,949	410
8,070	10,000	+1,930	8,070	10,000	+1,930	411
2,602	3,108	+506	2,602	3,108	+506	412
3,538	4,787	+1,249	3,538	4,787	+1,249	413
1,180	1,354	+174	1,180	1,354	+174	414
1,210	1,245	+35	1,210	1,245	+35	415
240	251	+11	240	251	+11	416
8,029	8,071	+42	8,029	8,071	+42	417
68,204	68,306	+102	68,204	68,306	+102	418
101,047	201,304	+100,257	103,312	199,944	+96,632	

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana.	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease -.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	Lucknow ...	419	Bijnour ...	60,065	68,568	+8,518
		420	Kakori ...	30,536	34,468	+3,973
		421	Lucknow ...	328,670	348,470	+19,800
		422	Mahoni ...	65,248	75,421	+10,173
		423	Mohabad ...	67,797	100,121	+32,324
		424	Mohaulung ...	66,878	113,434	+46,556
		425	Nagana ...	32,531	36,726	+4,195
			Total ...	696,824	774,163	+77,339
38	Unao ...	426	Unao ...	34,694	40,899	+6,215
		427	Paras ...	14,560	14,406	-154
		428	Sikandarpur ...	81,416	99,882	+18,466
		429	Nadia ...	107,251	107,797	+546
		430	Bangarman ...	92,650	96,518	+3,868
		431	Safpur ...	68,258	80,393	+12,135
		432	Fatehpur Chaurasi ...	55,087	53,430	-1,657
		433	Aocha ...	30,242	31,842	+1,600
		434	Rihar ...	12,632	13,713	+1,081
		435	Hogwantung ...	26,633	28,499	+1,866
		436	Patna ...	5,740	5,815	+75
		437	Paulna ...	7,566	8,598	+1,032
		438	Purwa ...	60,335	63,387	+3,052
		439	Doodna Khara ...	33,467	33,686	+219
		440	Ohidwagpur ...	15,469	15,115	-354
		441	Magpur ...	16,343	16,938	+595
		442	Masrawan ...	60,910	68,252	+7,342
		443	Aawan Haridabad ...	60,119	64,483	+4,364
		444	Aarna Moha ...	99,359	109,928	+10,569
		445	Jholat Azam ...	56,185	60,654	+4,469
		446	Gorinda Pusandani ...	20,987	22,403	+1,416
			Total ...	899,069	953,636	+54,567
39	Bao Baroli...	447	Bao Baroli ...	100,005	221,875	+121,870
		448	Tahana ...	51,818	59,836	+8,018
		449	Samsata ...	62,480	58,305	-4,175
		450	Mohangang ...	47,652	50,639	+2,987
		451	Kumbhawan ...	35,350	39,790	+4,440
		452	Hafod ...	13,173	14,769	+1,596
		453	Puhrawan ...	44,897	53,401	+8,504
		454	Solon ...	127,122	130,482	+3,360
		455	Pardulpur ...	32,026	34,534	+2,508
		456	Rokla ...	66,064	67,104	+1,040
		457	Dahwan ...	139,194	145,329	+6,135
		458	Saren ...	63,823	66,388	+2,565
		459	Khuron ...	59,492	61,059	+1,567
			Total ...	951,905	1,036,521	+84,616
40	Sitapur ...	460	Pirnagar ...	19,092	20,545	+1,453
		461	Kharabad ...	87,411	63,041	-24,370
		462	Kinok ...	7,696	8,920	+1,224
		463	Sitapur ...	59,811	71,844	+12,033
		464	Isahpur ...	66,416	98,967	+32,551
		465	Hazgan ...	24,516	25,173	+657
		466	Bawan ...	105,559	115,504	+9,945
		467	Tamlan ...	69,744	80,007	+10,263
		468	Kandri (North) ...	71,161	79,883	+8,722
		469	Bar ...	54,030	57,361	+3,331
		470	Sadarpur ...	50,233	56,616	+6,383
		471	Kandri (South) ...	26,516	27,911	+1,395
		472	Mahmudabad ...	79,002	86,806	+7,804
		473	Mawan ...	34,531	34,489	-42
		474	Chandra ...	34,874	39,626	+4,752
		475	Aurangabad ...	21,057	21,955	+898
		476	Kawana ...	16,283	18,784	+2,501
		477	Gumla Mad ...	21,710	22,863	+1,153
		478	Machhuta ...	40,673	47,545	+6,872
		479	Mirakh ...	41,561	50,374	+8,813
		480	Mahuli ...	87,514	41,560	-45,954
			Total ...	959,951	1,075,413	+115,462

organs since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of par- gna.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31,615	35,701	+4,086	28,150	32,853	+4,703	410
15,523	17,607	+2,084	13,012	16,801	+3,789	420
172,180	186,068	+13,888	157,781	166,773	+8,992	431
84,180	99,620	+15,440	37,068	45,801	+8,733	432
45,905	52,285	+6,380	17,892	20,895	+3,003	433
49,406	58,091	+8,685	17,372	23,511	+6,139	434
16,487	18,659	+2,172	15,811	17,868	+2,057	435
308,305	407,301	+41,996	331,519	366,963	+35,444	
18,141	21,773	+3,632	16,517	19,128	+2,611	436
7,731	7,746	+15	6,829	6,660	-169	437
16,403	18,399	+1,996	11,923	14,153	+2,230	438
53,608	55,616	+2,008	53,111	54,721	+1,610	439
40,225	41,441	+1,216	41,111	41,977	+866	440
35,811	44,086	+8,275	32,117	38,807	+6,690	441
17,853	17,009	-844	15,211	15,521	+310	442
104,191	107,061	+2,870	97,011	100,608	+3,597	443
6,986	6,171	-815	6,716	7,414	+698	444
12,194	12,801	+607	11,230	12,609	+1,379	445
2,535	2,612	+77	2,185	2,181	-4	446
3,612	3,612	0	3,251	3,251	0	447
29,845	31,240	+1,395	26,199	27,777	+1,578	448
16,197	16,881	+684	17,059	17,181	+122	449
7,115	7,257	+142	7,511	7,511	0	450
7,710	8,020	+310	8,751	8,808	+57	451
40,125	41,177	+1,052	40,255	41,075	+820	452
31,199	32,751	+1,552	27,201	28,701	+1,500	453
52,276	56,012	+3,736	47,611	51,857	+4,246	454
40,740	43,672	+2,932	35,610	38,051	+2,441	455
10,038	11,627	+1,589	10,019	10,776	+757	456
461,167	497,512	+36,345	417,962	461,121	+43,159	
26,303	310,966	+12,703	100,892	110,999	+10,107	457
2,149,4	2,100,0	-49,4	2,117	2,086	-31	458
23,149	28,906	+5,757	20,951	26,401	+5,450	459
24,698	22,011	-2,687	21,751	25,708	+3,957	460
17,150	19,915	+2,765	17,801	19,816	+2,015	461
6,197	7,111	+914	6,716	7,129	+413	462
21,908	26,207	+4,299	21,759	26,601	+4,842	463
61,225	61,521	+296	61,807	66,211	+4,404	464
15,949	17,109	+1,160	16,096	17,157	+1,061	465
41,796	45,723	+3,927	41,088	45,751	+4,663	466
58,830	72,079	+13,249	50,851	75,101	+24,250	467
30,905	32,062	+1,157	28,910	31,701	+2,791	468
29,252	31,074	+1,822	30,210	31,116	+906	469
466,006	512,590	+46,584	481,369	529,511	+48,142	
10,438	10,825	+387	9,261	9,720	+459	470
20,115	22,101	+1,986	20,061	20,617	+556	471
4,030	4,756	+726	4,036	4,161	+125	472
22,879	29,021	+6,142	20,612	24,500	+3,888	473
45,084	51,172	+6,088	45,100	51,295	+6,195	474
12,811	13,115	+304	11,709	12,109	+400	475
66,561	66,671	+110	49,995	51,811	+1,816	476
36,738	41,611	+4,873	31,014	36,199	+5,185	477
37,268	40,823	+3,555	37,873	40,591	+2,718	478
38,525	42,132	+3,607	38,596	42,110	+3,514	479
20,720	21,803	+1,083	20,504	21,111	+607	480
14,559	14,919	+360	14,277	14,674	+397	481
41,728	45,712	+3,984	40,979	45,251	+4,272	482
10,801	10,805	+4	10,110	10,111	+1	483
18,060	21,706	+3,646	17,808	21,101	+3,293	484
11,018	11,017	-1	10,119	10,258	+139	485
8,624	10,028	+1,404	7,519	8,506	+987	486
11,610	12,218	+608	10,801	10,715	-86	487
21,400	25,085	+3,685	19,272	22,160	+2,888	488
22,107	26,264	+4,157	18,191	21,701	+3,510	489
19,506	22,246	+2,740	17,509	19,601	+2,092	490
505,986	567,182	+61,196	462,265	508,121	+45,856	

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATISTICAL
BUREAU
V.

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district	Serial- number of pargana	Name of pargana.	Total		
				Census, 1881	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease -.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41	Hardoi	461	Bangur	65,552	79,509	+13,957
		462	Gopnau	130,789	152,841	+22,052
		463	Sara (Janab) ..	17,542	20,337	+2,795
		464	Bawan	29,957	32,888	+2,931
		465	Baran	17,870	20,498	+2,628
		466	Alamnagar	18,282	20,820	+2,538
		467	Shidabad	67,182	75,655	+8,473
		468	Sara (Shumali) ..	16,685	20,189	+3,504
		469	Panderwa Phau ..	37,468	40,993	+3,525
		470	Sarun unagar ..	13,098	16,368	+3,270
		471	Pachhla	30,283	34,647	+4,364
		472	Fah	25,963	29,760	+3,797
		473	Mandragar	7,902	9,629	+1,727
		474	Nilgiri	53,580	62,505	+8,925
		475	Sundi	71,252	73,381	+2,129
		476	Katari	36,317	39,072	+2,755
		477	Malawan	75,402	85,706	+10,304
		478	Kachhanda	20,741	21,083	+342
		479	Sundia	151,440	169,203	+17,763
		480	Kallunai	28,672	30,487	+1,815
		481	Gondia	58,074	64,369	+6,295
		482	Belawa	11,720	13,300	+1,580
Total				987,630	1,119,211	+125,581
42	Khurda	503	Bhar	61,894	69,256	+7,362
		504	Pala	38,005	43,948	+5,943
		505	Nungar	98,499	92,277	-6,222
		506	Kukra Malani ..	14,641	21,747	+7,106
		507	Kher	107,689	118,394	+10,705
		508	Atwa Pipra	10,575	16,439	+5,864
		509	Asungabadi	39,853	45,334	+5,481
		510	Pugawan	49,775	55,812	+6,037
		511	Hindurahi	40,781	47,813	+7,032
		512	Kota	31,671	38,028	+6,357
		513	Mahurdi	55,333	60,889	+5,556
		514	Magajpur	17,941	11,603	-6,338
		515	Pala	18,277	15,235	-3,042
		516	Pharabara	88,334	90,928	+2,594
		517	Tumbal	65,006	61,110	-3,896
		518	Khungurh	39,444	39,464	+20
		519	Ngilau	67,245	73,739	+6,494
Total				831,022	903,615	+72,593
43	Purnea	520	Khandua	67,712	73,310	+5,598
		521	Khandua	198,303	216,560	+18,257
		522	Alkapan	137,169	160,432	+23,263
		523	Malikani	72,535	81,270	+8,735
		524	Sarunpur	93,037	106,094	+13,057
		525	Tundi	84,860	99,262	+14,402
		526	Bihar	137,811	164,736	+26,925
		527	Havli (Hudli) ..	139,610	153,271	+13,661
		528	Mingala	91,054	96,086	+5,032
		529	Aunth	59,378	67,229	+7,851
Total				1,081,419	1,216,959	+135,540
44	Gonda	530	Gonda	275,925	319,220	+43,295
		531	Pharapur	75,280	84,952	+9,672
		532	Narayanpur	89,611	78,035	-11,576
		533	Malikani	41,492	59,876	+18,384
		534	Durg	94,838	91,365	-3,473
		535	Gowarhi	148,176	166,494	+18,318
		536	Tundi	90,836	113,346	+22,510
		537	Narayanpur	40,894	53,476	+12,582
		538	Bahapur	31,196	44,553	+13,357
		539	Pharapur	36,405	45,450	+9,045
		540	Munkpur	46,887	57,123	+10,236
		541	Pharapur	178,536	195,357	+16,821
		542	Pharapur	132,175	157,180	+25,005
Total				1,270,926	1,459,229	+188,303

parganas since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of pargana.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
36,332	45,015	+ 8,683	28,260	33,814	+ 5,554	481
70,330	81,718	+ 11,388	60,517	71,334	+ 10,816	482
9,672	10,912	+ 1,240	8,170	9,805	+ 1,635	483
16,607	17,600	+ 993	12,450	13,192	+ 742	484
10,344	11,528	+ 1,184	7,626	8,573	+ 947	485
10,075	11,350	+ 1,275	8,207	9,161	+ 954	486
85,472	101,290	+ 15,818	81,000	95,372	+ 14,372	487
9,157	10,550	+ 1,393	7,524	8,416	+ 892	488
10,688	11,800	+ 1,112	8,527	9,431	+ 904	489
7,249	8,094	+ 845	6,017	7,171	+ 1,154	490
10,700	12,047	+ 1,347	11,101	12,610	+ 1,509	491
14,153	16,073	+ 1,920	11,809	13,687	+ 1,878	492
4,280	5,261	+ 981	3,672	4,408	+ 736	493
28,091	33,190	+ 5,099	21,880	26,009	+ 4,129	494
38,759	45,261	+ 6,502	32,173	38,129	+ 5,956	495
21,351	25,488	+ 4,137	16,960	19,711	+ 2,751	496
89,907	105,071	+ 15,164	80,493	94,785	+ 14,292	497
11,648	13,047	+ 1,399	9,091	10,116	+ 1,025	498
70,791	80,123	+ 9,332	71,649	79,800	+ 8,151	499
15,008	16,500	+ 1,492	11,171	12,311	+ 1,140	500
31,198	33,172	+ 1,974	27,716	29,197	+ 1,481	501
6,945	7,017	+ 72	5,475	5,453	- 22	502
631,704	696,107	+ 64,403	455,926	516,711	+ 60,785	
43,538	47,000	+ 3,462	38,056	41,796	+ 3,740	503
20,028	21,000	+ 972	17,077	18,000	+ 923	504
47,016	49,787	+ 2,771	41,001	43,190	+ 2,189	505
8,075	8,207	+ 132	6,506	6,608	+ 102	506
56,061	60,000	+ 3,939	50,117	54,000	+ 3,883	507
6,506	6,818	+ 312	5,019	5,296	+ 277	508
17,043	18,000	+ 957	15,191	16,199	+ 1,008	509
20,019	21,000	+ 981	18,000	19,000	+ 1,000	510
21,000	22,000	+ 1,000	19,000	20,000	+ 1,000	511
17,021	18,000	+ 979	15,000	16,000	+ 1,000	512
20,070	21,000	+ 930	18,000	19,000	+ 1,000	513
6,500	6,800	+ 300	5,100	5,400	+ 300	514
10,441	10,800	+ 359	8,100	8,400	+ 300	515
46,708	49,000	+ 2,292	41,500	43,500	+ 2,000	516
20,000	21,000	+ 1,000	18,000	19,000	+ 1,000	517
21,000	22,000	+ 1,000	19,000	20,000	+ 1,000	518
36,161	38,000	+ 1,839	31,000	32,500	+ 1,500	519
446,010	482,065	+ 36,055	306,001	337,590	+ 31,589	
37,988	40,500	+ 2,512	31,121	33,776	+ 2,655	520
38,125	40,000	+ 1,875	30,118	31,911	+ 1,793	521
70,218	75,000	+ 4,782	60,911	65,700	+ 4,789	522
30,817	32,000	+ 1,183	25,888	27,000	+ 1,112	523
47,112	50,000	+ 2,888	41,000	43,500	+ 2,500	524
42,643	45,000	+ 2,357	37,100	39,500	+ 2,400	525
60,651	64,000	+ 3,349	51,111	54,500	+ 3,389	526
72,590	76,000	+ 3,410	62,100	65,500	+ 3,400	527
46,501	49,000	+ 2,499	40,000	42,500	+ 2,500	528
29,981	31,000	+ 1,019	25,000	26,000	+ 1,000	529
546,174	612,002	+ 65,828	391,175	451,157	+ 60,000	
146,703	162,557	+ 15,854	121,111	137,064	+ 15,953	530
39,146	42,000	+ 2,854	32,111	35,000	+ 2,889	531
36,142	40,000	+ 3,858	30,111	34,000	+ 3,889	532
36,617	40,121	+ 3,504	30,111	33,500	+ 3,389	533
47,001	50,700	+ 3,699	40,111	43,500	+ 3,389	534
78,800	82,771	+ 3,971	62,111	66,111	+ 4,000	535
46,643	50,000	+ 3,357	41,111	45,000	+ 3,889	536
39,704	42,000	+ 2,296	32,111	34,500	+ 2,389	537
15,000	16,000	+ 1,000	13,111	14,000	+ 889	538
18,000	19,111	+ 1,111	15,111	16,222	+ 1,111	539
21,000	22,000	+ 1,000	18,000	19,000	+ 1,000	540
80,554	85,000	+ 4,446	67,111	71,111	+ 4,000	541
96,900	101,000	+ 4,100	81,111	85,111	+ 4,000	542
660,771	746,403	+ 85,632	430,175	512,898	+ 82,723	

PROVINCE
OF
INDIA
TABLE
V.

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45	Bahraich	543	Hoodpur	144,238	159,189	+14,951
		544	Faklarpur	151,737	173,004	+21,267
		545	Nānpāra	168,942	182,092	+13,150
		546	Charia	75,018	88,391	+13,373
		547	Dharmapur	35,761	30,886	-4,875
		548	Bahraich	122,582	145,906	+23,324
		549	Ikona	69,628	107,562	+37,934
		550	Bhanga	85,554	90,767	+5,213
		551	Talgaon	11,800	12,723	+923
			Total	878,048	1,000,432	+122,384
46	Saidpur	552	Mirdapur	153,481	173,954	+20,473
		553	Baranwa	138,286	157,010	+18,724
		554	Kash Ch-Anethi	37,347	41,807	+4,460
		555	Kash Ch-Famland	45,968	53,456	+7,488
		556	Jagpur	90,138	101,514	+11,376
		557	Gaura Jamou	47,749	54,662	+6,913
		558	Anethi	150,618	176,961	+26,343
		559	Asi	36,116	42,247	+6,131
		560	Ahlowa	166,382	186,329	+19,947
		561	Chanda	76,790	85,229	+8,439
			Total	957,912	1,075,561	+117,649
47	Partীগach	562	Partীগach	235,533	254,979	+19,446
		563	Atthi	45,152	51,448	+6,296
		564	Mankpur	55,474	55,738	+264
		565	Dhiv	128,344	138,417	+10,073
		566	Rampur	73,952	81,328	+7,376
		567	Dhiv, as	52,885	57,893	+5,008
		568	Patta	255,697	271,592	+15,895
			Total	847,047	910,595	+63,548
48	Bara Bank	569	Partীগach	33,448	38,624	+5,176
		570	Satrah	29,570	34,950	+5,380
		571	Sulaur A	30,165	33,469	+3,304
		572	Nawalganj	61,029	67,659	+6,630
		573	Dawa	64,846	75,564	+10,718
		574	Kura	35,614	45,032	+9,418
		575	Mutanli	22,839	21,009	-1,830
		576	Mohammulpur	29,814	33,444	+3,630
		577	Rampur	80,559	86,213	+5,654
		578	Bara Bank	27,648	24,555	-3,093
		579	Fatigpur	92,909	104,999	+12,090
		580	Dawal	128,644	132,987	+4,343
		581	Rodanli	110,262	116,274	+6,012
		582	Mawa Maholam	37,040	39,864	+2,824
		583	Sonapur	67,386	63,956	-3,430
		584	Bowari	21,274	24,446	+3,172
		585	Solman R	61,715	65,217	+3,502
		586	Hoshang	68,633	68,944	+311
		587	Subcha	50,144	57,591	+7,447
			Total	1,026,788	1,130,909	+104,121

Paragana since the previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of Paragana.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
76,400	82,770	+ 7,366	62,748	76,412	+ 13,665	548
29,897	90,417	+ 10,520	71,640	82,687	+ 10,747	544
86,887	100,889	+ 14,002	80,305	91,603	+ 11,148	545
36,515	46,024	+ 9,509	36,709	42,267	+ 5,558	546
14,027	17,704	+ 3,677	11,664	14,194	+ 2,530	547
64,376	76,640	+ 12,264	68,604	69,267	+ 666	548
46,903	55,343	+ 8,440	43,723	52,219	+ 8,496	549
44,981	47,303	+ 2,322	41,946	43,561	+ 1,615	550
6,830	6,888	+ 58	6,378	6,371	- 7	551
480,187	523,607	+ 43,420	418,861	476,665	+ 57,804	
76,364	84,606	+ 8,242	78,277	89,368	+ 11,091	552
69,218	77,640	+ 8,422	69,968	74,361	+ 4,393	553
17,890	20,008	+ 2,118	19,407	21,519	+ 2,112	554
22,484	26,116	+ 3,632	21,511	27,373	+ 5,862	555
48,338	47,141	- 1,197	46,810	52,173	+ 5,363	556
23,282	26,893	+ 3,611	24,467	27,769	+ 3,302	557
77,607	85,370	+ 7,763	84,011	90,963	+ 6,952	558
19,354	20,638	+ 1,284	18,962	21,711	+ 2,749	559
87,729	96,882	+ 9,153	81,663	92,517	+ 10,854	560
39,089	42,009	+ 2,920	37,721	42,649	+ 4,928	561
475,135	530,496	+ 55,361	482,787	515,365	+ 32,578	
116,908	123,398	+ 6,490	119,565	131,581	+ 12,016	562
22,005	25,028	+ 3,023	23,177	26,140	+ 2,963	563
27,444	27,352	- 92	28,110	26,386	- 1,724	564
63,821	67,135	+ 3,314	61,023	70,992	+ 9,969	565
30,374	35,648	+ 5,274	27,689	41,600	+ 13,911	566
20,005	25,097	+ 5,092	20,676	26,096	+ 5,420	567
129,579	136,223	+ 6,644	126,118	147,460	+ 21,342	568
420,730	446,171	+ 25,441	426,517	466,721	+ 40,204	
17,078	19,084	+ 2,006	16,170	18,910	+ 2,740	569
11,429	12,614	+ 1,185	11,078	12,015	+ 937	570
15,325	17,084	+ 1,759	14,730	16,189	+ 1,459	571
9,276	9,567	+ 291	9,192	9,592	+ 400	572
33,767	41,022	+ 7,255	31,059	37,123	+ 6,064	573
18,813	23,598	+ 4,785	17,001	21,411	+ 4,410	574
12,196	11,161	- 1,035	10,611	9,438	- 1,173	575
15,748	17,699	+ 1,951	14,906	16,715	+ 1,809	576
42,640	46,611	+ 3,971	37,910	40,572	+ 2,662	577
14,376	12,620	- 1,756	13,171	11,549	- 1,622	578
46,624	54,573	+ 7,949	44,415	50,426	+ 6,011	579
60,198	68,213	+ 8,015	62,176	67,781	+ 5,605	580
64,173	66,700	+ 2,527	60,609	62,965	+ 2,356	581
17,963	19,672	+ 1,709	16,987	18,462	+ 1,475	582
26,662	27,137	+ 475	26,691	27,019	+ 328	583
10,471	12,132	+ 1,661	10,001	11,711	+ 1,710	584
31,168	34,523	+ 3,355	30,557	33,691	+ 3,134	585
26,079	28,343	+ 2,264	26,013	27,681	+ 1,668	586
24,191	26,190	+ 1,999	23,863	25,396	+ 1,533	587
523,581	577,115	+ 53,534	503,507	553,791	+ 50,284	

PROVED
ORIGINAL
TABLE
V.

PROVINCIAL TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE VARIATIONS IN THE POPULATION
OF THE POLICE CIRCLES SINCE THE PREVIOUS
CENSUS.

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VI.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of thana	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease —
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dohra Dán	1	Dohra	50,984	60,141	+9,157
		2	Mussoorie	7,697	10,808	+3,109
		3	Sahapur	22,612	23,577	+965
		4	Nápur	8,842	9,536	+694
		5	Chakrá	1,327	1,509	+182
		6	Kala	43,760	49,188	+5,428
		7	Bhogpur	8,738	13,285	+4,547
		Total	...	144,070	168,136	+24,066
2	Saháranpur	1	Saháranpur	136,070	140,184	+4,094
		2	Bápur	56,577	62,977	+6,400
		3	Relat	32,738	55,849	+23,111
		4	Muzárálat	32,034	35,509	+3,475
		5	Mirapur	17,808	19,652	+1,844
		6	Fatehpur	33,948	41,484	+7,536
		7	Mohand	13,343	13,394	+51
		8	Bhagwápur	37,769	38,481	+712
		9	Nágal	45,760	47,489	+1,729
		10	Maughat	64,797	67,837	+3,040
		11	Danous	31,674	32,218	+544
		12	Borlee	64,168	67,999	+3,831
		13	Jawalpur	64,897	70,119	+5,222
		14	Saháranpur	15,501	19,713	+4,212
		15	Bullapur	36,087	34,001	-2,086
		16	Kaunat	28,646	23,451	-5,195
		17	Dohand	80,367	80,768	+401
		18	Nágar	63,823	63,217	-606
		19	Gangoh	46,830	44,524	-2,306
		20	Sawan	20,832	27,278	+6,446
		21	Chikana	39,163	37,652	-1,511
		22	Dawa	11,738	13,335	+1,597
		Total	...	679,544	1,001,280	+321,736
3	Muzaffarnagar	1	Muzaffarnagar	61,185	64,310	+3,125
		2	Táta	50,039	50,872	+833
		3	Chunáwal	30,489	30,140	-349
		4	Tar	40,124	36,362	-3,762
		5	Gardámpur	11,528	12,018	+490
		6	Sádh	50,182	57,060	+6,878
		7	Táta Bhanu	43,700	43,660	-40
		8	Jamná	39,455	32,888	-6,567
		9	Kárun	40,282	41,389	+1,107
		10	Bádh	16,257	13,321	-2,936
		11	Jamná	36,721	42,059	+5,338
		12	Kárun	64,154	69,918	+5,764
		13	Bápur	50,087	49,486	-601
		14	Mápur	38,082	40,258	+2,176
		15	Bádh	44,227	46,019	+1,792
		16	Sádh	50,015	51,440	+1,425
		17	Kárun	60,989	66,845	+5,856
		18	Cháun	13,377	12,184	-1,193
		Total	...	758,444	772,874	+14,430
4	Meerut	1	City Station	76,106	80,617	+4,511
		2	Kárun Khá	13,315	13,980	+665
		3	Bádh Khá	25,615	27,789	+2,174
		4	Má Khá	21,925	25,339	+3,414
		5	Jam	68,328	71,384	+3,056
		6	Dádh	36,461	38,863	+2,402
		7	Bádh	33,997	34,505	+508
		8	Kárun Khá	36,173	41,028	+4,855
		9	Bádh	40,128	41,888	+1,760
		10	Sádh	24,002	26,844	+2,842
		11	Ládh	14,615	18,909	+4,294
		12	Bádh	42,584	44,384	+1,800
		13	Pádh	81,352	82,184	+832
		14	Old	45,225	43,276	-1,949
		15	Mádh	41,096	43,429	+2,333
		16	Shádh	20,824	18,897	-1,927
		17	Kárun	25,228	24,997	-231
		18	Ládh	22,437	23,736	+1,299
		19	Mádh	64,111	73,301	+9,190
		20	Kárun	7,046	6,914	-132
		21	Pádh	45,032	50,323	+5,291
		22	Bádh	17,368	19,106	+1,738

Populace Census since a previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of 1 st to 14 th na.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1881.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1881.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30,701	55,953	+25,252	21,263	24,188	+2,925	1
5,385	7,537	+2,152	2,561	3,299	+738	2
13,106	13,657	+551	9,320	9,320	—	3
5,031	5,502	+471	3,911	4,124	+213	4
1,045	1,165	+120	282	341	+59	5
24,355	27,270	+2,915	18,435	21,818	+3,383	6
5,412	8,540	+3,128	2,726	4,849	+2,123	7
65,955	100,824	+34,869	60,085	67,811	+7,726	
71,890	74,830	+2,940	69,990	67,325	-2,665	1
30,813	28,101	-2,712	20,762	21,116	+354	2
27,984	20,182	-7,802	24,752	26,667	+1,915	3
16,776	16,072	-704	15,256	16,977	+1,721	4
9,440	10,829	+1,389	8,156	8,311	+155	5
17,315	21,654	+4,339	16,122	19,920	+3,798	6
2,763	7,430	+4,667	6,577	6,569	-8	7
20,191	20,311	+120	17,578	18,170	+592	8
24,088	25,619	+1,531	21,062	21,880	+818	9
35,332	36,305	+973	29,295	31,162	+1,867	10
11,093	12,040	+947	9,712	10,169	+457	11
38,705	37,187	-1,518	26,163	26,572	+409	12
30,307	30,906	+599	26,000	30,221	+4,221	13
8,693	9,131	+438	7,079	7,281	+202	14
20,627	10,558	-9,069	16,700	16,941	+241	15
13,665	12,443	-1,222	11,991	11,908	-83	16
45,613	44,505	-1,108	36,844	36,361	-483	17
27,083	27,597	+514	26,159	27,062	+903	18
25,114	23,597	-1,517	21,716	20,517	-1,199	19
16,141	14,749	-1,392	13,691	12,579	-1,112	20
20,688	19,875	-813	18,115	17,677	-438	21
6,903	6,978	+75	5,775	5,657	-118	22
530,427	540,351	+9,924	419,117	460,529	+41,412	
33,774	35,930	+2,156	27,411	28,771	+1,360	1
20,881	27,078	+6,197	21,159	21,291	+132	2
31,643	22,977	-8,666	17,816	18,014	+198	3
21,901	21,076	-825	18,473	18,011	-462	4
6,821	6,605	-216	5,198	5,751	+553	5
20,000	20,900	+900	25,582	26,160	+578	6
23,177	23,368	+191	20,523	20,599	+76	7
17,185	17,298	+113	15,290	15,295	+5	8
21,463	22,348	+885	18,999	19,051	+52	9
8,011	7,729	-282	7,116	6,991	-125	10
21,801	22,701	+900	18,622	19,891	+1,269	11
34,185	37,645	+3,460	28,660	32,011	+3,351	12
27,067	26,567	-500	22,600	22,619	+19	13
20,110	21,416	+1,306	17,962	19,311	+1,349	14
23,730	24,776	+1,046	20,197	21,411	+1,214	15
27,501	27,907	+406	23,111	23,641	+530	16
36,132	45,807	+9,675	30,737	38,411	+7,674	17
7,114	6,643	-471	6,261	5,651	-610	18
109,436	418,228	+308,792	319,008	371,616	+52,608	
41,547	42,722	+1,175	34,559	41,025	+6,466	1
6,616	7,458	+842	6,369	6,611	+242	2
13,620	14,118	+498	12,116	11,911	-205	3
11,673	14,125	+2,452	10,252	11,911	+1,659	4
36,817	38,154	+1,337	31,511	32,210	+699	5
21,022	23,160	+2,138	18,139	20,111	+1,972	6
17,900	18,570	+670	15,721	16,115	+394	7
30,551	31,655	+1,104	26,622	27,661	+1,039	8
21,015	22,441	+1,426	18,111	19,117	+1,006	9
14,374	16,010	+1,636	12,624	13,811	+1,187	10
8,665	11,529	+2,864	6,020	7,391	+1,371	11
29,800	32,548	+2,748	25,194	28,111	+2,917	12
16,450	16,959	+509	14,112	15,115	+1,003	13
24,034	23,031	-1,003	20,591	20,245	-346	14
23,248	22,548	-700	19,014	19,891	+877	15
11,180	10,881	-299	9,794	9,596	-198	16
12,386	13,168	+782	11,292	11,538	+246	17
13,279	13,082	-197	10,154	10,781	+627	18
34,878	36,607	+1,729	29,871	34,011	+4,140	19
9,561	9,261	-300	8,163	8,031	-132	20
23,098	24,798	+1,700	21,024	23,559	+2,535	21
9,616	10,398	+782	7,882	8,887	+1,005	22

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VI.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana	Total Population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901	Increase + or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Meerut—(concluded)	23	Kithor	83,763	96,460	+12,697
		21	Hidghat	55,579	50,806	-4,773
		25	Bakni	24,512	26,794	+2,282
		20	Lalwani	30,661	21,459	-9,202
		27	Chowdali	47,141	45,041	-2,100
		28	Haraut	66,337	60,315	-6,022
		29	Barilhana	68,529	70,661	+2,132
		30	Banoli	32,661	36,265	+3,604
		31	Daha	37,768	40,679	+2,911
		32	Hajpur	76,330	81,421	+5,091
		33	Basar	24,366	26,330	+1,964
		34	Chakraborty	80,772	80,173	-599
		35	Bahadurgarh	19,762	19,716	-46
		Total		1,313,137	1,391,468	+78,331
5	Bulandshahr	1	Jhajhar	50,185	52,779	+2,594
		2	Sikandarabad	62,050	55,189	-6,861
		3	Jarha	30,461	18,519	-11,942
		4	Kidpur	79,707	75,619	-4,088
		5	Gulmota	58,886	57,519	-1,367
		6	Bulandshahr	75,119	84,452	+9,333
		7	Kasna	19,103	17,176	-1,927
		8	Banhar	32,504	31,060	-1,444
		9	Sompur	10,866	14,582	+3,716
		10	Dadri	36,266	39,772	+3,506
		11	Sarkh Sadak	14,819	11,120	-3,699
		12	Arna	23,965	26,110	+2,145
		13	Shikarpur	43,005	50,294	+7,289
		14	Palana	49,942	54,662	+4,720
		15	Dihai	62,226	64,253	+2,027
		16	Jewar	37,355	36,807	-548
		17	Anandpur	33,422	33,944	+522
		18	Jahangirabad	52,111	54,669	+2,558
		19	Alur	24,532	18,825	-5,707
6	Aligarh	20	Kidpur	37,807	33,592	-4,215
		21	Aurangabad	27,705	35,723	+8,018
		22	Nayana	61,148	61,205	+57
		23	Idanghat	15,267	19,507	+4,240
		Total		924,822	949,914	+25,092
7	Mathura	1	Jawan	31,752	34,823	+3,071
		2	Somna	29,952	27,969	-1,983
		3	Akrolad	65,407	69,323	+3,916
		4	Kul	139,689	136,549	-3,140
		5	Hardungpur	34,426	32,460	-1,966
		6	Atmali	57,831	67,782	+9,951
		7	Barkh	25,904	24,045	-1,859
		8	Dadon	45,359	53,930	+8,571
		9	Gangra	29,169	30,430	+1,261
		10	Genda	40,342	40,037	-305
		11	Idga	70,003	66,048	-3,955
		12	Murad	44,853	39,048	-5,805
		13	Sikandra Rao	64,548	63,669	-879
		14	Agawali	22,951	25,667	+2,716
		15	Salemper	14,756	15,575	+819
		16	Hassan	26,911	37,891	+10,980
		17	Hidghat	92,724	104,774	+12,050
		18	Saan	44,627	42,005	-2,622
		19	Thappal	43,564	40,710	-2,854
		20	Kanpur	17,736	22,066	+4,330
8	Chhota	21	Chhota	35,397	32,968	-2,429
		22	Khar	40,753	34,556	-6,197
		Total		1,021,787	1,043,172	+21,385
9	Muzaffargarh	1	Ol	19,904	16,800	-3,104
		2	Aring	19,974	21,218	+1,244
		3	Burdhan	26,013	26,267	+254
		4	Jat	20,236	21,694	+1,458
		5	Basirpur	8,098	7,509	-589
		6	Soukh	14,800	15,541	+741
		7	Sadar Bazar	8,968	10,964	+1,996
		8	Parah	27,266	28,387	+1,121
		9	Gobardhan	16,774	20,066	+3,292
		10	Muzaffargarh	67,838	67,764	-74
		11	Chhota	26,597	26,712	+115

Blue Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males.			Females.			Serial number of this.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17,293	19,101	+1,808	15,471	17,368	+1,897	23
30,065	27,887	-2,178	25,514	22,891	-2,623	24
13,033	11,898	-1,135	11,499	12,512	+1,013	25
11,180	11,548	+368	9,541	9,811	+270	26
25,172	24,311	-861	21,669	20,710	-959	27
46,626	46,772	+146	29,709	31,111	+1,402	28
30,729	37,735	+7,006	21,776	22,855	+1,079	29
17,685	19,470	+1,785	15,406	16,915	+1,509	30
20,018	22,018	+1,999	17,173	18,611	+1,438	31
40,798	42,788	+1,990	35,519	36,823	+1,304	32
12,693	13,917	+1,224	11,527	12,411	+884	33
16,280	16,103	-177	14,283	13,070	-1,213	34
10,404	10,508	+104	9,358	9,208	-150	35
707,497	747,244	+39,747	607,700	641,214	+33,514	
20,621	22,088	+1,467	21,551	21,691	+137	1
33,169	30,542	-2,627	28,941	27,657	-1,284	2
10,911	9,836	-1,075	9,510	8,989	-521	3
41,691	40,087	-1,604	37,056	35,916	-1,140	4
30,887	30,087	-800	27,104	27,112	+8	5
41,794	44,369	+2,575	36,795	40,092	+3,297	6
10,446	9,486	-960	8,617	7,691	-926	7
17,409	16,708	-701	11,688	11,788	+100	8
9,243	7,740	-1,503	7,611	6,825	-786	9
19,598	21,433	+1,835	16,198	18,110	+1,912	10
12,006	10,039	-1,967	8,611	5,981	-2,630	11
12,740	12,724	-16	11,251	12,768	+1,517	12
22,018	20,754	-1,264	20,087	22,291	+2,204	13
26,402	28,786	+2,384	25,740	25,906	+166	14
32,661	33,818	+1,157	29,251	30,115	+864	15
10,613	10,460	-153	15,511	17,111	+1,600	16
17,076	18,019	+943	15,110	15,905	+795	17
27,040	28,023	+983	21,171	22,006	+835	18
18,906	18,008	-898	15,556	14,112	-1,444	19
14,540	17,703	+3,163	11,809	16,159	+4,350	20
14,641	16,019	+1,378	11,161	17,111	+5,950	21
22,005	22,218	+213	20,111	20,997	+886	22
8,669	9,069	+400	6,774	8,519	+1,745	23
401,958	501,921	+100,000	132,861	128,491	+4,370	
17,334	18,507	+1,173	11,118	10,356	-762	1
16,102	14,673	-1,429	11,740	11,116	-624	2
26,881	27,218	+337	29,906	27,075	-2,831	3
75,207	72,740	-2,467	64,112	61,909	-2,203	4
18,448	17,808	-640	15,778	15,577	-201	5
31,176	35,705	+4,529	26,615	32,077	+5,462	6
19,880	19,716	-164	12,021	11,120	-901	7
24,949	24,150	-799	20,550	21,150	+600	8
15,418	16,396	+978	11,111	10,091	-1,020	9
37,718	37,117	-601	34,410	34,401	-9	10
37,704	35,079	-2,625	32,099	30,661	-1,438	11
24,441	20,552	-3,889	20,112	17,196	-2,916	12
35,019	34,167	-852	29,199	29,226	+27	13
13,750	11,010	-2,740	10,195	11,617	+1,422	14
8,077	8,187	+110	6,152	7,088	+936	15
18,804	20,461	+1,657	17,608	17,120	-488	16
40,277	46,154	+5,877	41,117	46,623	+5,506	17
22,064	22,064	0	20,662	20,662	0	18
23,135	21,640	-1,495	20,105	19,020	-1,085	19
9,504	12,081	+2,577	8,412	10,787	+2,375	20
18,864	17,010	-1,854	16,511	15,009	-1,502	21
21,798	118,495	+96,697	18,595	16,360	-2,235	22
651,279	658,743	+7,464	469,904	491,429	+21,525	
10,614	9,046	-1,568	9,200	7,814	-1,386	1
10,858	11,472	+614	8,681	9,746	+1,065	2
13,888	13,888	0	12,115	13,605	+1,490	3
11,681	11,700	+19	9,205	9,504	+299	4
4,549	4,185	-364	3,549	3,374	-175	5
7,029	8,878	+1,849	6,071	7,668	+1,597	6
4,749	6,463	+1,714	3,781	5,781	+2,000	7
16,276	12,178	-4,098	11,091	10,589	-502	8
8,677	10,569	+1,892	7,697	9,489	+1,792	9
35,784	36,786	+1,002	32,131	31,978	-153	10
14,019	15,073	+1,054	12,618	13,719	+1,101	11

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VI.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Muttra—(concluded)	12	Koei	49,290	49,489	-5,802
		13	Mayhol	12,028	10,463	-1,565
		14	Barwan	10,752	20,696	+9,944
		15	Sahar	19,393	24,077	+4,684
		16	Shongarh	18,445	15,753	-2,692
		17	Raya	42,961	51,424	+8,463
		18	Bure	27,335	27,402	+67
		19	Mut	24,986	25,302	+316
		20	Noljhi	44,827	38,518	-6,009
		21	Bablee	55,765	65,458	+9,693
		22	Mahalan	19,148	19,411	+263
		23	Nahyan	25,530	29,464	+3,934
		24	Sadabad	57,753	66,132	+8,379
Total,				671,690	713,421	+41,731
8	Agra	1	Achhnera	27,280	28,085	+805
		2	Rumud ud-daula	12,961	17,020	+4,059
		3	Tugay	27,792	29,831	+2,039
		4	Dewki	20,757	26,700	+5,943
		5	Rakshgaur	31,230	38,105	+6,875
		6	Burkuta	17,839	16,535	-1,304
		7	Shamsabad	31,709	32,511	+802
		8	Kenshi	31,931	32,811	+880
		9	Kakuba	24,258	20,184	-4,074
		10	Loha Mandi	34,436	39,395	+4,959
		11	Mulpara	26,090	24,430	-1,660
		12	Harpurhat	27,895	25,057	-2,838
		13	Etmadpur	69,933	65,333	-4,600
		14	Alarna	33,392	36,779	+3,387
		15	Khandauli	23,941	30,552	+6,611
		16	Narkia	40,459	45,450	+4,991
		17	Bah	37,441	37,368	-73
		18	Datwar	9,979	14,397	+4,418
		19	Powal	30,214	38,149	+7,935
		20	Jaitpur	39,895	35,834	-4,061
		21	Irudatnagar	23,091	25,563	+2,472
		22	Fatehabad	34,105	35,500	+1,395
		23	Nidhra	19,093	19,693	+600
		24	Pirwah	69,933	70,954	+1,021
		25	Patehpur Sikri	34,911	29,056	-5,855
		26	Kangraul	28,494	28,357	-137
		27	Jagat	39,047	37,797	-1,250
		28	Sayan	24,289	23,413	-876
		29	Kharangah	18,947	21,301	+2,354
		30	Chhatra	30,757	27,113	-3,644
		31	Kotwali	25,559	33,303	+7,744
		32	Solar Hazir	15,359	15,299	-60
		33	Lalkarti	6,751	8,038	+1,287
Total				974,656	1,003,796	+29,140
9	Ferokebad	1	Sani Miran	82,659	87,772	+5,113
		2	Tura	77,818	77,886	+68
		3	Gursahang	75,748	70,726	-5,022
		4	Thalia	35,588	34,491	-1,097
		5	Saurik	78,919	69,227	-9,692
		6	Chikrasau	60,167	57,548	-2,619
		7	Kamganj	67,822	60,157	-7,665
		8	Muhammaddabad	86,497	85,413	-1,084
		9	Parukaland	89,310	79,323	-9,987
		10	Pachgarh	27,231	20,069	-7,162
		11	Colonganj	4,899	5,023	+124
		12	Kandiganj	48,941	45,565	-3,376
		13	Shamsabad	40,919	37,402	-3,517
		14	Kampil	34,751	28,548	-6,203
		15	Nawanganj	23,694	19,051	-4,643
		16	Alahganj	19,133	18,898	-235
		17	Algarh	40,808	40,837	+29
		18	Faramnagar	16,349	15,973	-376
Total				907,608	858,697	-48,911
10	Malipuri	1	Mainpuri	90,292	82,096	-8,196
		2	Auneha	27,659	28,157	+498
		3	Kurahi	45,817	41,997	-3,820
		4	Barnaul	39,436	40,999	+1,563
		5	Jamuna	62,448	59,557	-2,891

See Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males.			Females.			Serial number of this.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26,628	22,811	-3,817	25,797	20,617	-5,180	12
8,976	6,082	-2,894	8,652	4,659	-3,993	13
8,945	11,014	+2,069	7,907	9,822	+1,915	14
10,141	12,601	+2,460	9,252	11,478	+2,226	15
10,378	8,492	-1,886	9,067	7,690	-1,377	16
20,698	27,668	+6,970	19,289	23,431	+4,142	17
14,684	14,440	-244	12,701	12,662	-39	18
13,806	13,676	-130	11,320	11,798	+478	19
23,796	20,506	-3,290	21,011	18,232	-2,779	20
31,228	35,673	+4,445	28,537	30,885	+2,348	21
10,356	10,323	-33	8,990	9,172	+182	22
14,061	15,910	+1,849	11,779	13,554	+1,775	23
31,008	36,119	+5,111	25,650	30,013	+4,363	24
860,967	882,090	+21,123	810,723	830,761	+20,038	
14,748	14,158	-590	12,878	11,927	-951	1
6,022	8,131	+2,109	6,069	7,859	+1,790	2
14,181	15,022	+841	13,611	14,809	+1,198	3
14,038	14,504	+466	12,119	12,198	+79	4
10,135	18,018	+7,883	12,005	17,187	+5,182	5
9,729	9,047	-682	8,200	7,488	-712	6
17,342	17,676	+334	14,667	14,835	+168	7
17,290	17,554	+264	14,611	15,077	+466	8
15,169	10,988	-4,181	11,089	9,196	-1,893	9
17,646	20,403	+2,757	16,760	18,702	+1,942	10
14,146	13,148	-998	11,951	10,583	-1,368	11
16,178	14,253	-1,925	11,717	10,808	-909	12
37,781	35,145	-2,636	31,152	30,108	-1,044	13
17,384	19,701	+2,317	15,408	17,018	+1,610	14
13,492	17,033	+3,541	10,149	14,119	+3,970	15
22,065	24,112	+2,047	18,574	20,497	+1,923	16
19,713	17,853	-1,860	17,748	17,811	+63	17
6,279	7,514	+1,235	4,700	6,761	+2,061	18
20,016	20,027	+11	18,288	17,622	-666	19
17,016	18,823	+1,807	16,279	17,111	+832	20
12,558	13,971	+1,413	10,512	11,712	+1,200	21
18,380	17,108	-1,272	15,725	16,191	+466	22
9,496	10,216	+720	8,126	8,198	+72	23
38,400	37,859	-541	31,721	32,795	+1,074	24
18,356	19,171	+815	16,586	15,683	-903	25
12,567	15,070	+2,503	10,907	11,267	+360	26
21,088	20,513	-575	17,959	17,481	-478	27
18,427	12,970	-5,457	16,963	10,814	-6,149	28
10,530	11,626	+1,096	8,617	9,675	+1,058	29
15,741	15,510	-231	14,016	12,603	-1,413	30
14,958	17,753	+2,795	11,671	15,920	+4,249	31
9,812	9,321	-491	5,516	6,117	+601	32
3,036	4,736	+1,700	3,115	3,297	+182	33
636,801	640,469	+3,668	617,925	661,137	+43,212	
44,134	40,528	-3,606	18,575	41,214	+22,639	1
42,633	42,478	-155	11,905	35,388	+23,483	2
40,771	38,160	-2,611	31,777	42,566	+10,789	3
15,086	18,708	+3,622	11,062	16,641	+5,579	4
42,562	36,876	-5,686	31,277	30,017	-1,260	5
36,061	31,187	-4,874	29,906	26,191	-3,715	6
35,727	31,978	-3,749	32,005	28,161	-3,844	7
47,600	46,407	-1,193	38,411	36,906	-1,505	8
46,108	40,714	-5,394	41,112	36,509	-4,603	9
14,708	16,009	+1,301	12,463	12,670	+207	10
2,808	2,807	-1	2,097	2,126	+29	11
20,204	21,641	+1,437	22,617	20,927	-1,690	12
21,597	19,796	-1,801	19,322	17,606	-1,716	13
18,082	18,458	+376	16,089	14,799	-1,290	14
12,768	10,458	-2,310	10,671	8,568	-2,103	15
10,519	10,159	-360	8,614	8,229	-385	16
22,541	22,710	+169	18,962	17,217	-1,745	17
9,124	7,044	-2,080	7,225	6,229	-996	18
490,508	464,340	-26,168	417,100	394,347	-22,753	
50,119	44,781	-5,338	40,180	37,315	-2,865	1
16,473	15,536	-937	12,017	12,522	+505	2
28,329	23,628	-4,701	20,598	19,039	-1,559	3
21,108	21,941	+833	17,118	16,168	-950	4
34,228	32,664	-1,564	29,220	26,863	-2,357	5

PROV. CL. TABLE

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VI.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1961.	Census, 1961.	Increase + or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Manpur—(concluded)	6	Ghoror	48,583	43,341	-5,191
		7	Bhongon	68,630	68,480	+900
		8	Bewar	54,989	39,249	-15,740
		9	Kalini Nabinjanj	55,682	56,090	+6,378
		10	Kura	28,024	28,453	+1,429
		11	Karhal	47,430	48,318	+8,878
		12	Sarang	81,428	76,378	-5,050
		13	Shukolabad	87,080	87,227	+147
		14	Eka	66,381	60,680	-5,701
		15	Ilachin	29,600	30,671	+1,071
Total				601,216	762,163	+80,963
11	Eidwah	1	Eidwah	65,652	66,985	+1,333
		2	Jaswantnagar	48,664	49,666	+1,002
		3	Baripura	21,282	26,564	+5,282
		4	Baral	40,800	36,070	-4,730
		5	Baralokpur	24,408	28,635	+4,227
		6	Bharthia	50,803	46,209	-4,594
		7	Bakewar	60,727	70,860	+10,133
		8	Sabon	23,608	30,336	+6,728
		9	Lachar	27,310	30,235	+2,925
		10	Bhidiha	33,645	33,296	-349
		11	Bela	38,702	37,328	-1,374
		12	Kulur Kote	26,408	24,923	-1,485
		13	Aura	18,236	17,417	-819
		14	Sahal	23,789	23,569	-220
		15	Chunabund	26,834	25,181	-1,653
		16	Phaphand	44,870	42,348	-2,522
		17	Umri	38,776	37,520	-1,256
		18	Ajmal	65,721	66,160	+439
		19	Aumya	44,141	41,369	-2,772
Total				722,371	727,629	+5,258
12	Bish	1	Bish	65,647	72,611	+7,964
		2	Sakti	37,098	35,697	-1,401
		3	Makon	34,182	30,333	-3,849
		4	Amupur	26,582	28,761	+2,179
		5	Machia	62,181	62,086	-95
		6	Nalbandi Kalan	37,064	38,394	+1,330
		7	Awa	28,278	28,502	+224
		8	Jahwar	68,523	71,667	+3,144
		9	Umrangah	22,124	20,661	-1,463
		10	Patidali	45,456	35,544	-9,912
		11	Jarha	48,403	37,360	-11,043
		12	Aliganj	70,100	66,621	-3,479
		13	Polipura	32,744	30,978	-1,766
		14	Sahawar	41,031	31,879	-9,152
		15	Kadiganj	27,887	31,145	+3,258
		16	Soron	53,677	49,871	-3,806
		17	Kaganj	60,676	61,530	+854
Total				756,283	702,068	-54,215
13	Bareilly	1	Kotwali	76,674	80,727	+4,053
		2	Bareilly	48,686	51,788	+3,102
		3	Kila	58,732	59,911	+1,179
		4	Sahar	10,267	13,264	+2,997
		5	Shahjahan	10,090	11,613	+1,523
		6	Bhojpur	28,281	30,723	+2,442
		7	Dootn	40,623	38,366	-2,257
		8	Kotla	17,466	18,418	+952
		9	Shah	76,769	66,790	-9,979
		10	Faridpur	58,408	55,019	-3,389
		11	Gani	43,000	42,065	-935
		12	Patiganj West	37,321	37,480	+159
		13	Shahjahan	53,591	49,307	-4,284
		14	Mirganj	39,392	36,663	-2,729
		15	Sunah	47,368	45,763	-1,605
		16	Patiganj East	33,841	37,550	+3,709
		17	Patiganj	40,606	42,404	+1,798
		18	Nawiganj	60,628	65,101	+4,473
		19	Aola	62,867	63,622	+755
		20	Bharni	48,662	50,015	+1,353
		21	Bahri	76,876	74,221	-2,655
		22	Bahra	56,226	54,738	-1,488
Total				1,030,686	1,040,661	+9,975

See Census since the previous Census—(continued).

Males.			Females.			Total number of inhab.
1880.	1881.	Increase + or Decrease—	1880.	1881.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
80,788	23,519	—3,044	31,748	19,499	—2,247	6
37,148	37,598	+ 450	31,382	31,814	+ 432	7
81,085	21,954	—9,071	33,841	17,285	—5,556	8
30,744	32,367	+ 1,613	24,844	26,703	+ 1,759	9
18,734	10,173	+ 449	12,300	13,280	+ 980	10
36,580	34,628	—1,952	20,900	20,580	—320	11
44,508	41,809	—2,699	36,748	34,379	—2,369	12
81,147	81,605	+ 458	25,843	26,222	+ 379	13
36,500	38,301	+ 1,801	29,901	27,559	—2,342	14
18,643	16,895	—1,748	12,657	14,076	+ 1,419	15
448,094	416,700	—31,394	359,122	345,364	—13,758	
26,586	35,731	+ 9,145	30,268	31,284	+ 1,016	1
26,707	27,333	+ 626	21,897	22,224	+ 327	2
11,827	13,090	+ 1,263	10,086	11,874	+ 1,788	3
22,858	10,810	—12,048	18,047	16,281	—1,766	4
18,468	13,382	—5,086	10,924	10,063	—861	5
24,477	25,440	+ 963	24,486	20,987	—3,499	6
23,016	38,304	+ 15,288	27,811	32,385	+ 4,574	7
12,777	16,075	+ 3,298	16,748	13,261	—3,487	8
13,182	10,675	—2,507	14,788	13,560	—1,228	9
18,688	18,881	+ 193	15,712	11,533	—4,179	10
20,184	20,461	+ 277	16,758	16,867	+ 109	11
14,903	13,257	—1,646	11,502	11,150	—352	12
10,117	9,645	—472	8,119	7,772	—347	13
12,970	12,873	—97	10,819	10,696	—123	14
14,753	13,957	—796	12,081	11,294	—787	15
24,640	24,844	+ 204	20,230	19,524	—706	16
21,186	20,586	—600	17,590	16,934	—656	17
85,644	81,808	—3,836	30,077	30,294	+ 217	18
23,004	25,208	+ 2,204	36,537	19,121	—17,416	19
895,234	896,775	+ 1,541	397,147	330,854	—66,293	
36,070	40,010	+ 3,940	28,964	32,901	+ 3,937	1
30,796	19,311	—11,485	17,242	16,386	—856	2
18,741	16,707	—2,034	15,211	15,626	+ 415	3
16,253	16,283	+ 30	13,119	13,479	+ 360	4
28,643	28,014	—629	26,018	24,071	—1,947	5
21,077	20,950	—127	16,897	17,465	+ 568	6
15,305	15,513	+ 208	13,013	12,969	—44	7
37,000	38,150	+ 1,150	31,474	32,217	+ 743	8
12,326	11,006	—1,320	9,796	9,355	—441	9
24,440	20,925	—3,515	20,967	16,041	—4,926	10
26,544	20,925	—5,619	21,579	16,425	—5,154	11
38,290	31,021	—7,269	25,600	16,410	—9,190	12
17,905	11,721	—6,184	11,779	9,258	—2,521	13
22,194	17,224	—4,970	18,847	14,285	—4,562	14
15,170	14,873	—297	12,708	11,273	—1,435	15
21,123	21,423	+ 300	21,411	21,148	—263	16
32,865	33,371	+ 506	27,711	28,169	+ 458	17
413,540	383,203	—30,337	342,723	318,860	—23,863	
41,018	44,110	+ 3,092	36,756	36,817	+ 61	1
26,410	26,874	+ 464	23,110	21,962	—1,148	2
20,770	30,798	+ 10,028	28,912	29,113	+ 201	3
6,720	9,043	+ 2,323	4,517	4,521	+ 4	4
21,900	20,671	—1,229	21,410	21,444	+ 34	5
15,329	16,408	+ 1,079	12,948	12,825	—123	6
21,768	20,274	—1,494	18,805	18,062	—743	7
9,997	10,101	+ 104	7,829	8,217	+ 388	8
26,705	24,375	—2,330	21,061	22,455	+ 1,394	9
31,897	31,605	—292	26,206	26,421	+ 215	10
22,708	22,145	—563	20,793	19,980	—813	11
30,988	10,950	—20,038	17,071	17,730	+ 659	12
27,150	25,658	—1,492	25,012	23,073	—1,939	13
20,541	21,721	+ 1,180	18,851	18,421	—430	14
24,794	28,075	+ 3,281	22,574	21,776	—798	15
12,801	15,217	+ 2,416	11,040	12,333	+ 1,293	16
22,086	20,588	—1,498	16,722	19,622	+ 2,900	17
33,638	34,713	+ 1,075	28,125	30,399	+ 2,274	
38,000	33,820	—4,180	29,718	30,008	+ 290	
30,564	30,969	+ 405	22,996	23,046	+ 50	
41,628	40,628	—1,000	37,293	34,593	—2,700	
38,599	39,658	+ 1,059	25,297	26,075	+ 778	
548,010	555,480	+ 7,470	482,926	498,211	+ 15,285	

Showing the variations in the population of the

POPULATION
TABLE
VI.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase+ or Decrease.—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Bijpur	1	Bijpur	49,998	53,108	+3,142
		2	Amhera	31,787	34,547	+2,760
		3	Ganj	6,374	80,47	+37
		4	Mahdwar	35,999	40,185	+4,186
		5	Bahia	26,743	27,788	+1,045
		6	Nirpur	35,404	39,300	+3,796
		7	Chandpur	61,533	71,187	+9,654
		8	Dampur	48,958	53,855	+4,897
		9	Sherkot	33,380	33,743	+363
		10	Kahaur	39,655	44,377	+4,722
		11	Seohara	48,142	51,012	+2,870
		12	Afalganj	49,545	49,899	+354
		13	Bahar	19,494	19,380	-114
		14	Bachpura	29,087	34,514	+5,427
		15	Nagina	71,569	79,234	+7,665
		16	Kiratpur	55,583	64,184	+8,601
		17	Nayababad	54,547	56,768	+2,221
		18	Nagaul	18,146	21,664	+3,518
		19	Shampur	4,155	4,323	+168
		20	Kaura	860	974	+114
Total				731,450	794,070	+62,620
15	Budaun	1	Budaun	105,620	107,639	+2,019
		2	Bunawar	35,565	43,956	+8,391
		3	Dataganj	69,931	68,999	-932
		4	Kakrula	31,566	29,998	-1,568
		5	Uphal	61,353	57,555	-3,798
		6	Gunnagar	62,432	69,391	+6,959
		7	Sahaswan	55,103	61,148	+6,045
		8	Kadir Chank	26,010	23,832	-2,178
		9	Zarfinagar	35,703	39,714	+4,011
		10	Ria	84,405	80,781	-3,624
		11	Idamunagar	61,805	54,706	-7,099
		12	Besuli	71,516	75,402	+3,886
		13	Ekpur	49,764	49,812	+48
		14	Mirzapur Bahia	28,346	25,174	-3,172
		15	Wazirganj	37,287	39,620	+2,333
		16	Sadulganj	22,880	25,105	+2,225
		17	Harnagar	30,909	34,649	+3,740
		18	Usulat	44,254	40,524	-3,730
Total				905,772	925,598	+19,826
16	Moradabad	1	Chandaul	91,911	89,410	-2,501
		2	Somdaul	63,320	66,423	+3,103
		3	Kandaul	43,361	43,944	+583
		4	Moradabad	139,095	102,988	-36,107
		5	Moghalpur	49,398	43,418	-5,980
		6	Mundha	46,777	49,105	+2,328
		7	Mansher	108,393	110,647	+2,254
		8	Samhal	60,312	61,422	+1,110
		9	Manpur	89,951	84,571	-5,380
		10	Amoh	86,144	92,430	+6,286
		12	Amroha	120,853	123,206	+2,353
		13	Chhajlet	50,458	59,479	+9,021
		14	Jamunpur	58,876	63,091	+4,215
		15	Bachman	60,025	46,556	-13,469
		16	Tugli	18,595	18,533	-62
		17	Rehra	38,413	34,450	-3,963
		18	Thikurdwara	59,485	62,527	+3,042
		19	Dulan	54,436	55,647	+1,211
		Total				1,155,173
17	Shahjahanpur	1	Shahjahanpur	89,305	91,338	+2,033
		2	Sikra Man South	35,920	41,380	+5,460
		3	Dikaul	44,821	44,403	-418
		4	Sadr Basir	40,393	41,878	+1,485
		5	Khat	47,899	59,881	+11,982
		6	Tilhar	62,486	71,538	+9,052
		7	Jalalabad	49,328	57,887	+8,559
		8	Madanpur	34,959	40,480	+5,521
		9	Fowayan	72,149	75,694	+3,545
		10	Banda	66,308	69,044	+2,736
		11	Nigohi	41,480	43,799	+2,319
		12	Khatir	35,911	33,913	-1,998
		13	Sikra Man North	36,437	36,806	+369

How Census since the previous Census—(continued).

Males.			Females.			Serial number of this table.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26,584	28,378	+1,524	28,112	24,730	+1,618	1
16,968	18,498	+1,484	14,780	16,185	+1,398	2
8,334	9,110	+286	3,790	4,881	+1,119	3
19,088	21,524	+2,491	16,966	18,761	+1,796	4
14,615	15,084	+469	12,128	12,704	+576	5
15,761	20,717	+1,560	16,443	18,483	+1,940	6
32,391	37,328	+5,054	29,251	32,812	+4,601	7
25,718	27,978	+2,261	23,217	24,883	+1,666	8
17,169	17,450	+281	16,121	16,293	+172	9
20,805	23,187	+2,381	19,832	21,190	+2,238	10
26,513	29,965	+3,452	24,808	24,117	+1,611	11
29,740	30,107	+367	24,105	25,732	+1,627	12
10,378	10,381	+3	9,216	9,429	+213	13
14,885	16,480	+2,595	11,262	12,388	+1,126	14
27,471	31,202	+3,731	21,698	27,912	+6,214	15
29,333	33,026	+3,693	26,211	31,988	+5,777	16
20,664	24,174	+3,510	20,783	24,621	+3,838	17
9,600	11,323	+1,723	8,546	10,341	+1,795	18
2,995	2,794	-201	1,609	1,589	-20	19
707	778	+71	148	196	+53	20
383,858	418,212	+34,354	338,192	375,858	+37,666	
54,801	55,848	+948	60,729	51,790	+1,061	1
19,000	22,565	+3,565	16,556	20,991	+4,435	2
24,294	27,714	+3,420	20,617	21,273	+656	3
16,746	15,698	-1,048	14,921	11,705	-3,216	4
33,748	31,431	-2,317	27,639	26,127	-1,512	5
38,740	39,710	+970	36,692	31,278	-5,414	6
29,781	32,737	+2,956	26,321	29,991	+3,670	7
13,484	12,920	-564	11,526	10,912	-614	8
15,473	21,024	+5,551	16,280	19,790	+3,510	9
46,468	43,098	-3,370	41,098	37,098	-4,000	10
32,938	29,928	-3,010	29,872	26,204	-3,668	11
26,030	40,642	+14,612	34,849	34,840	-9	12
27,089	27,065	-24	22,667	22,747	+80	13
12,081	13,887	+1,806	11,718	11,707	-11	14
30,010	21,183	-8,827	17,277	18,437	+1,160	15
12,380	13,740	+1,360	10,491	11,365	+874	16
10,550	16,969	+6,419	11,851	15,780	+3,929	17
24,337	22,522	-1,815	19,817	18,172	-1,645	18
490,987	498,134	+7,147	418,745	427,464	+8,719	
40,027	47,455	+7,428	42,891	41,915	-976	1
33,970	35,077	+1,107	29,950	30,115	+165	2
32,359	22,770	-9,589	26,714	20,174	-6,540	3
73,300	63,642	-9,658	65,763	49,466	-16,297	4
24,670	26,703	+2,033	21,818	21,025	-793	5
24,116	25,710	+1,594	22,159	21,146	-1,013	6
60,294	57,312	-2,982	62,009	63,443	+1,434	7
26,224	27,298	+1,074	24,088	24,111	+23	8
26,491	24,944	-1,547	31,170	30,227	-943	9
20,749	24,970	+4,221	26,066	24,792	-1,274	10
62,776	64,488	+1,712	67,977	68,718	+741	11
26,323	30,914	+4,591	24,915	27,515	+2,600	12
29,097	26,430	-2,667	27,179	24,652	-2,527	13
27,744	24,941	-2,803	22,291	21,515	-776	14
8,865	10,878	+2,013	7,730	8,105	+375	15
11,060	18,801	+7,741	17,163	16,519	-644	16
30,337	30,017	-320	26,519	26,510	-9	17
29,079	31,251	+2,172	26,597	27,390	+793	18
610,391	693,672	+83,281	544,862	650,826	+105,964	
46,066	46,327	+261	44,549	45,111	+562	1
19,328	22,294	+2,966	16,997	18,949	+1,952	2
23,916	24,047	+131	20,705	20,356	-349	3
21,285	22,445	+1,160	18,907	19,430	+523	4
26,414	29,136	+2,722	21,895	24,815	+2,920	5
32,444	38,548	+6,104	28,922	32,994	+4,072	6
27,048	30,886	+3,838	22,760	26,299	+3,539	7
19,064	22,381	+3,317	16,208	18,149	+1,941	8
29,409	28,468	-941	33,690	38,902	+5,212	9
36,665	36,865	+200	30,846	31,789	+943	10
25,108	32,159	+7,051	19,378	26,940	+7,562	11
19,078	17,868	-1,210	16,836	16,247	-589	12
19,081	16,116	-2,965	11,749	12,080	+331	13

Showing the variations in the population

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Bhujpatspur—(enclosed)	14	Khudaganj ..	38,847	39,789	+942
		15	Jainpur ..	41,297	45,223	+3,926
		16	Mirzapur Katra ..	34,398	38,984	+4,586
		17	Kundara ..	30,047	33,308	+3,261
		18	Hafabad ..	38,088	38,348	+260
		19	Mirzapur ..	34,551	35,594	+1,043
			Total ..	897,865	918,551	+20,686
18	Pilibhit	1	Hisalpur ..	98,847	102,112	+3,265
		2	Harkera ..	45,170	49,008	+3,838
		3	Belanda ..	37,833	38,949	+1,116
		4	Pilibhit ..	53,144	57,121	+3,977
		5	Norwa ..	16,935	18,619	+1,684
		6	Jalainabad ..	51,736	54,445	+2,709
		7	Amara ..	31,539	34,212	+2,673
		8	Purnagar ..	80,944	81,885	+941
		9	Madho Tunda ..	27,953	28,380	+427
			Total ..	451,601	485,366	+33,765
19	Cawnpore	1	Akbarpur ..	65,710	62,951	-2,759
		2	Gajpur ..	56,123	49,126	-6,997
		3	Shooh ..	59,004	53,732	-5,272
		4	Sachind ..	55,633	53,802	-1,831
		5	Kanji ..	44,887	43,006	-1,881
		6	Durgapur ..	45,826	47,936	+2,110
		7	Bilhar ..	37,809	38,151	+342
		8	Kakwan ..	32,443	37,545	+5,102
		9	Shurkupur ..	51,905	50,443	-1,462
		10	Bhogpur ..	58,352	58,287	-65
		11	Musnagar ..	25,857	25,275	-582
		12	Bikandra ..	45,084	49,392	+4,308
		13	Mangalpur ..	47,568	47,992	+424
		14	Ghatampur ..	64,409	61,847	-2,562
		15	Sogeti ..	23,846	25,115	+1,269
		16	Sach ..	35,304	36,941	+1,637
		17	Rasulabad ..	47,137	45,784	-1,353
		18	Narwal ..	24,085	26,704	+2,619
		19	Maharajpur ..	40,429	44,885	+4,456
		20	Bahar ..	44,195	49,982	+5,787
20	Fatehpur	21	Kotwali ..	75,908	69,055	-6,853
		22	Cantonment ..	25,795	27,903	+2,108
		23	Nawabganj ..	8,984	9,310	+326
		24	Kalyanpur ..	29,315	29,614	+299
		25	Bahin ..	35,167	36,440	+1,273
		26	Colonaganj ..	23,230	26,754	+3,524
		27	Pilkhana ..	20,618	21,731	+1,113
		28	Anwaraganj ..	36,905	37,532	+627
			Total ..	1,181,396	1,209,695	+28,299
		1	Kalyanpur ..	25,319	24,301	-1,018
		2	Husainganj ..	52,621	52,520	-101
		3	Fatehpur ..	70,766	69,290	-1,476
		4	Midwa ..	31,326	31,615	+289
		5	Awatha ..	19,027	20,739	+1,712
		6	Tharyan ..	55,782	53,686	-2,096
		7	Amur ..	35,352	35,101	-251
		8	Khayra ..	19,633	19,981	+348
		9	Budki ..	37,127	36,455	-672
		10	Lahuli ..	30,701	30,511	-190
		11	Jafarganj ..	15,668	15,551	-117
		12	Amul ..	33,068	33,440	+372
		13	Jahabad ..	33,953	33,823	-130
		14	Dhata ..	16,249	16,453	+204
		15	Kashipur ..	25,343	27,607	+2,264
		16	Khar ..	39,472	41,952	+2,480
		17	Ghatpur ..	39,105	40,021	+916
		18	Hathagan ..	56,332	56,661	+329
		19	Gauti ..	24,751	24,859	+108
		20	Kings ..	41,545	42,302	+757
			Total ..	688,745	699,137	+10,392

Change since the previous Census. (continued).

Males.			Females.			Total number of thous.
1901.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1901.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21,018	21,402	+444	17,829	18,307	+478	14
20,794	20,001	+2,390	16,570	16,159	+411	15
18,897	17,970	+2,574	15,609	15,541	+68	16
16,891	16,512	+1,921	13,156	14,796	+1,640	17
16,448	21,198	+1,748	15,690	17,162	+1,472	18
16,735	19,295	+2,560	15,216	16,599	+1,383	19
460,877	495,305	+34,428	397,308	432,215	+35,907	
81,078	81,053	+25	44,869	47,179	+2,310	1
24,008	25,122	+2,455	21,102	22,190	+2,078	2
20,118	21,226	+1,114	17,221	17,623	+402	3
43,154	45,034	+2,490	39,890	41,887	+1,997	4
8,848	12,280	+3,432	8,092	11,238	+3,146	5
27,400	28,712	+1,312	21,200	22,703	+1,503	6
10,018	18,102	+8,084	14,911	16,110	+1,199	7
82,789	83,436	+647	38,153	38,619	+466	8
14,729	17,800	+3,071	12,211	15,590	+3,379	9
239,787	258,402	+18,615	211,811	226,964	+15,153	
35,814	35,837	+23	20,196	20,111	-85	1
30,891	30,008	+883	29,732	29,228	+504	2
21,254	20,361	+893	27,630	27,711	-81	3
20,631	20,736	-105	26,021	26,067	-46	4
25,080	23,981	+1,099	20,537	19,927	+610	5
24,851	25,550	-699	21,475	22,290	-815	6
26,157	26,220	-63	21,152	20,912	+240	7
18,254	20,017	-1,763	14,179	17,026	-2,847	8
27,658	29,168	-1,510	21,512	23,805	-2,293	9
20,881	20,772	+1,109	20,001	21,108	-1,107	10
12,288	11,790	+498	12,021	12,185	-164	11
26,070	26,430	-360	22,011	22,962	-951	12
35,657	35,841	-184	31,151	31,151	0	13
82,075	81,902	+173	31,821	30,651	+1,170	14
11,000	11,118	-118	11,095	11,097	-2	15
17,037	18,537	-1,500	17,367	17,281	+86	16
26,719	25,906	+813	21,135	20,716	+419	17
12,735	15,000	-2,265	11,150	11,701	-551	18
21,189	23,727	-2,538	19,493	21,586	-2,093	19
24,784	26,739	-1,955	19,111	21,623	-2,512	20
43,720	46,040	-2,320	30,188	30,068	+120	21
14,071	16,880	-2,809	11,121	11,023	+98	22
4,064	4,947	-883	4,130	4,161	-31	23
15,172	15,022	+150	14,114	14,893	-779	24
16,797	16,745	+52	14,100	15,115	-1,015	25
14,548	20,724	-6,176	8,682	15,330	-6,648	26
11,241	11,711	-470	6,175	10,630	-4,455	27
16,581	20,129	-3,548	11,121	16,301	-5,180	28
628,801	618,002	+10,799	571,203	561,601	+9,602	
15,007	12,536	+2,471	12,152	11,665	+487	1
20,688	20,777	-89	17,841	20,011	-2,170	2
20,360	20,382	-22	17,906	17,906	0	3
10,011	10,819	-808	17,116	17,116	0	4
9,880	10,811	-931	9,407	9,906	-499	5
29,642	27,739	+1,903	25,110	26,211	-1,101	6
12,074	12,142	-68	11,398	10,929	+469	7
10,371	10,112	+259	9,751	9,750	+1	8
15,353	15,754	-401	17,751	17,762	-11	9
9,944	12,743	-2,799	15,119	15,119	0	10
11,710	14,608	-2,898	12,512	12,512	0	11
17,001	17,403	-402	17,188	17,188	0	12
8,077	9,231	-1,154	16,802	16,802	0	13
12,731	11,108	+1,623	8,722	8,722	0	14
20,118	21,304	-1,186	17,512	17,512	0	15
20,380	20,855	-475	17,361	17,361	0	16
27,919	28,200	-281	18,245	18,206	+39	17
18,311	18,538	-227	17,980	18,262	-282	18
21,214	20,084	+1,130	20,121	20,278	-157	19
347,587	350,881	+3,294	336,188	339,306	+3,118	20

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VI.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.				
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891	Increase+ or Decrease—		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
21	Banda	1	Pinda	71,691	68,323	-5,468		
		2	Khasna	23,701	23,587	-186		
		3	Matewadi	20,076	18,208	-1,868		
		4	Tudwar	28,862	27,452	-1,410		
		5	Mural	16,636	17,443	+807		
		6	Tulani	34,252	32,397	-1,855		
		7	Jaspura	22,204	30,214	+8,010		
		8	Bakra	44,987	47,464	+2,477		
		9	Morka	13,819	18,057	+4,238		
		10	Oran	31,777	32,823	+1,046		
		11	Hosuda	27,225	30,254	+3,029		
		12	Pangwa	25,651	34,470	+8,819		
		13	Kolejar	32,729	30,611	-2,118		
		14	Kharand	13,129	15,794	+2,665		
		15	Girawa	17,456	17,708	+252		
		16	Bolansa	43,245	38,455	-4,790		
		17	Itwa	5,509	5,944	+435		
		18	Rajpura	29,183	26,290	-2,893		
		19	Kurwa	37,629	40,583	+2,954		
		20	Manikpur	19,390	19,993	+603		
		21	Palari	29,948	28,720	-1,228		
		22	Kanman	34,649	36,777	+2,128		
		23	Bojapur	37,219	36,803	-416		
		24	Bougarh	9,704	10,998	+1,294		
		25	Mau	37,967	36,536	-1,431		
Total				698,608	705,832	+7,224		
22	Hamirpur	1	Samerpur	26,827	34,019	+7,192		
		2	Lalpur	17,632	13,561	-4,071		
		3	Hamirpur	20,662	21,656	+994		
		4	Kurwa	12,173	13,357	+1,184		
		5	Suciar	10,853	19,635	+8,782		
		6	Manuha	38,749	43,368	+4,619		
		7	Sengpur	25,581	24,161	-1,420		
		8	Kahra	19,036	19,430	+394		
		9	Mahola	39,254	31,806	-7,448		
		10	Ajra	30,949	34,907	+3,958		
		11	Paswan	34,059	33,073	-986		
		12	Kulihar	13,073	13,625	+552		
		13	Kulphar	41,555	39,287	-2,268		
		14	Jais	28,379	26,191	-2,188		
		15	Chandaut	11,352	10,688	-664		
		16	Ruth	50,642	53,838	+3,196		
		17	Kharola	14,313	13,333	-980		
		18	Kharola	15,634	15,512	-122		
		19	Manjirwan	12,850	13,150	+300		
		20	Jalpur	25,860	27,858	+1,998		
		21	Mirdam	26,966	27,858	+892		
		22	Bewar	15,789	13,467	-2,322		
		Total				507,337	513,720	+6,383
		23	Allahabad	1	Phulpur	73,750	73,033	-717
				2	Sasni Inact	72,641	74,480	+1,839
3	Harada			77,234	77,959	+725		
4	Sikandra			44,248	46,011	+1,763		
5	Barnat			30,179	32,659	+2,480		
6	Sardi Manrez			51,180	51,249	+69		
7	Mau Ansa			53,680	51,970	-1,710		
8	Somen			65,275	70,381	+5,106		
9	Nawalganj			60,480	60,095	-385		
10	Kheri			23,331	24,308	+977		
11	Meja			38,878	36,468	-2,410		
12	Korom			49,937	54,247	+4,310		
13	Korom			41,048	39,383	-1,665		
14	Manda			41,313	42,641	+1,328		
15	Sera			33,244	37,213	+3,969		
16	Gidpur			14,805	15,620	+815		
17	Muttigang			72,368	75,669	+3,301		
18	Kardham			29,485	37,154	+7,669		
19	Dando			19,570	22,463	+2,893		
20	Sheorapur			14,808	17,679	+2,871		
21	Sauri			67,016	67,406	+390		
22	Kokhira			50,363	52,798	+2,435		
23	Nanhanpur			51,564	54,479	+2,915		
24	Pachun Saura			48,415	48,097	-318		

Police Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males.			Females.			Serial number of this.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1881.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1881.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30,981	33,332	+3,351	14,710	32,901	+18,191	1
11,630	11,984	+354	11,081	11,601	+520	2
10,973	9,144	-1,829	9,703	9,691	-12	3
14,837	13,537	-1,300	11,013	11,115	+102	4
8,362	8,678	+316	8,784	8,770	-14	5
17,574	16,553	-1,021	16,678	15,911	-767	6
11,077	15,070	+3,993	11,127	11,518	+391	7
22,079	23,006	+927	22,008	21,878	-130	8
6,778	11,496	+4,718	10,957	11,127	+170	9
10,830	13,889	+3,059	11,521	11,765	+244	10
13,072	12,143	-929	11,015	11,127	+112	11
12,136	15,231	+3,095	16,786	12,000	-4,786	12
10,644	10,971	+327	10,713	10,901	+188	13
7,274	7,907	+633	7,136	7,708	+572	14
8,783	8,907	+124	8,671	8,901	+230	15
22,054	19,971	-2,083	21,131	19,511	-1,620	16
2,836	2,982	+146	2,671	2,964	+293	17
15,011	11,106	-3,905	14,143	12,981	-1,162	18
18,674	20,184	+1,510	18,775	20,099	+1,324	19
10,379	10,105	-274	9,001	9,588	+587	20
15,060	14,118	-942	11,779	11,012	-767	21
17,202	18,080	+878	17,117	18,007	+890	22
19,580	18,860	-720	17,080	17,911	+831	23
4,955	5,614	+659	4,810	5,181	+371	24
19,110	19,580	+470	18,957	19,876	+919	25
354,377 *	356,904	+2,527	311,231	319,918	+8,687	
19,257	17,403	-1,854	13,570	16,926	+3,356	1
9,059	7,016	-2,043	8,711	6,545	-2,166	2
10,009	11,470	+1,461	10,003	10,286	+283	3
6,974	6,896	-78	6,800	6,161	-639	4
8,644	10,114	+1,470	8,299	9,701	+1,402	5
19,639	21,730	+2,091	19,119	21,616	+2,497	6
11,747	12,126	+379	10,514	11,245	+731	7
9,854	9,343	-511	9,181	9,197	+16	8
14,779	15,917	+1,138	11,257	16,569	+5,312	9
15,338	17,700	+2,362	11,951	16,907	+4,956	10
17,299	16,517	-782	16,770	16,546	-224	11
6,819	6,910	+91	6,711	6,695	-16	12
21,731	19,111	-2,620	20,301	19,156	-1,145	13
11,884	11,179	-705	11,091	11,012	-779	14
5,771	5,146	-625	5,575	5,262	-313	15
30,191	26,736	-3,455	29,501	25,782	-3,719	16
7,652	6,282	-1,370	6,621	5,691	-930	17
8,072	7,772	-300	7,793	7,710	-83	18
6,413	6,125	-288	6,227	6,015	-212	19
14,360	11,100	-3,260	12,606	11,688	-918	20
8,217	6,880	-1,337	7,562	6,587	-975	21
250,778	261,003	+10,225	217,579	257,117	+39,538	
97,271	96,721	-550	86,479	86,112	-367	1
35,754	36,765	+1,011	36,087	37,118	+1,031	2
38,994	38,815	-179	38,111	39,111	+1,000	3
21,964	22,771	+807	21,218	22,100	+882	4
16,977	16,174	-803	16,782	16,715	-67	5
26,184	26,078	-106	24,966	25,771	+805	6
20,057	25,412	+5,355	20,778	26,778	+6,000	7
23,131	24,279	+1,148	21,112	25,981	+4,869	8
20,212	20,712	+500	19,567	20,111	+544	9
11,419	12,184	+765	11,511	11,711	+200	10
18,829	17,038	-1,791	17,958	17,011	-947	11
25,164	27,120	+1,956	21,781	26,818	+5,037	12
20,410	19,715	-695	20,066	19,718	-348	13
20,129	20,816	+687	20,881	21,811	+930	14
10,330	10,261	-69	10,911	10,811	-100	15
8,288	8,908	+620	8,277	8,881	+604	16
36,200	36,512	+312	36,168	37,777	+1,609	17
14,660	18,017	+3,357	14,617	18,217	+3,600	18
9,009	9,028	+19	9,571	10,898	+1,327	19
33,738	34,007	+269	33,779	34,472	+693	20
36,025	36,240	+215	35,128	36,549	+1,421	21
25,895	27,700	+1,805	25,669	26,750	+1,081	22
21,880	24,722	+2,842	21,596	23,375	+1,779	23

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
VI.

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VI.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Allahabad—(concluded)	25	Karan ..	42,207	46,679	+3,472
		26	Sara Alif ..	64,741	75,100	+10,359
		27	Pana Mufti ..	49,920	50,351	+431
		28	Papalpan ..	27,311	29,340	+2,029
		29	Kotah ..	82,571	89,302	+6,731
		30	Idgung ..	14,080	15,026	+946
		31	Dungun ..	14,120	14,111	-9
		32	Colowang ..	31,031	36,797	+5,766
		33	Chutman ..	1,987	1,824	-163
		34	Camung ..	6,595	8,186	+1,591
		35	Sadar Bazar ..	7,289	7,103	-186
			Kangra ..	13,974	14,079	+105
		Total		1,474,106	1,548,737	+74,631
25	Jhansi	1	Jhansi City ..	26,783	37,075	+10,292
		2	N. J. J. ..	5,776	10,122	+4,346
		3	Sadar Bazar ..	4,732	9,255	+4,523
		4	Burhan ..	18,008	18,597	+589
		5	Burhan ..	13,919	14,037	+118
		6	Burhan ..	12,630	13,741	+1,111
		7	Burhan ..	14,082	15,545	+1,463
		8	Chitwan ..	25,983	26,458	+475
		9	Burhan ..	10,525	9,838	-687
		10	Mu ..	46,309	46,495	+186
		11	Uman ..	18,724	17,008	-1,716
		12	Sadar ..	15,252	16,259	+1,007
		13	Burhan ..	6,145	7,569	+1,424
		14	Sadar ..	25,494	29,075	+3,581
		15	Burhan ..	23,465	21,464	-2,001
		16	Kalab ..	14,347	14,594	+247
		17	Pandhara ..	16,194	19,650	+3,456
		18	Gur Sarda ..	17,229	16,530	-699
		19	Mu ..	17,188	23,073	+5,885
		20	Burhan ..	17,867	18,619	+752
		21	Burhan ..	15,901	17,180	+1,279
		22	Lalpur ..	30,211	35,089	+4,878
		23	Lalpur ..	9,496	10,869	+1,373
		24	Burhan ..	11,024	11,562	+538
		25	Burhan ..	8,636	9,647	+1,011
		26	Kalab ..	9,025	10,282	+1,257
		27	Jalpur ..	17,127	10,160	-6,967
		28	Burhan ..	10,962	10,160	-802
		29	Talpur ..	10,905	23,357	+12,452
		30	Nalin Khara ..	12,230	14,424	+2,194
		31	Bur ..	27,817	28,340	+523
		32	Bur ..	10,327	10,329	+2
		33	Narhat ..	13,616	14,514	+898
		34	Bur ..	15,504	16,044	+540
		35	Bur ..	16,267	17,496	+1,229
		36	Bur ..	12,135	12,410	+275
		37	Mu ..	15,441	13,067	-2,374
		38	Bur ..	8,035	7,106	-929
		39	Madhapur ..	7,387	5,945	-1,442
		Total		582,315	683,619	+101,304
25	Jalaur	1	Ora ..	35,711	34,365	-1,346
		2	At ..	17,024	15,789	-1,235
		3	Mohwa ..	11,004	9,547	-1,457
		4	At ..	21,904	20,024	-1,880
		5	Kumh ..	48,753	45,177	-3,576
		6	Syedpur ..	21,134	21,390	+256
		7	Jalpur ..	44,476	39,696	-4,780
		8	Khat ..	26,421	25,679	-742
		9	Hadrakh ..	29,662	26,189	-3,473
		10	Churkh ..	25,654	24,626	-1,028
		11	Muth ..	20,392	24,166	+3,774
		12	Kalp ..	34,315	30,073	-4,242
		13	Mu ..	13,559	15,061	+1,502
		14	Bur ..	24,391	24,798	+407
		15	Bur ..	13,261	13,545	+284
		16	Gop ..	6,028	6,028	0
		17	Jag ..	15,408	13,598	-1,810
		Total		419,142	396,561	-22,581

Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

ma, 1881.	Males.		Females.			Serial number of Circles.
	Census, 1881.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1881.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21,003	23,023	+1,020	21,144	23,657	+1,513	25
31,213	37,071	+5,858	31,129	36,029	+4,900	26
24,405	24,540	+135	25,727	25,511	-216	27
18,118	14,141	-3,977	11,167	15,749	+4,582	28
43,043	46,062	+3,019	39,149	42,640	+3,491	29
7,401	8,011	+610	6,608	7,015	+407	30
7,551	7,355	-196	6,578	6,256	-322	31
16,066	20,135	+4,069	13,075	16,672	+3,597	32
1,690	931	-759	871	893	+22	33
4,044	5,487	+1,443	2,551	3,079	+528	34
6,081	6,140	+59	4,174	4,009	-165	35
6,977	6,746	-231	6,997	7,214	+217	36
741,730	781,509	+39,779	732,479	767,228	+34,749	
18,127	19,220	+1,093	17,655	17,833	+178	1
8,251	11,405	+3,154	9,128	7,717	-1,411	2
8,668	7,680	-988	1,569	2,095	+526	3
9,304	9,068	-236	8,611	8,991	+380	4
6,790	7,360	+570	6,129	6,677	+548	5
6,418	7,473	+1,055	6,212	6,608	+396	6
7,541	8,174	+633	6,511	7,271	+760	7
12,985	12,045	-940	12,949	13,481	+532	8
1,258	5,401	+4,143	8,512	4,527	-3,985	9
23,172	23,475	+303	23,117	24,119	+1,002	10
7,078	8,048	+970	6,616	8,321	+1,705	11
8,177	8,490	+313	7,105	7,969	+864	12
9,107	4,111	-5,000	2,948	3,245	+297	13
13,077	11,450	-1,627	12,397	11,645	-752	14
11,524	10,504	-1,020	10,911	10,231	-680	15
7,350	7,664	+314	6,888	6,940	+52	16
8,518	10,081	+1,563	7,676	8,649	+973	17
8,720	8,309	-411	8,509	8,171	-338	18
8,788	11,738	+2,950	6,380	11,315	+4,935	19
9,077	9,154	+77	8,790	9,161	+371	20
8,300	8,812	+512	7,493	8,116	+623	21
15,946	18,560	+2,614	11,115	17,109	+5,994	22
5,008	5,008	+0	4,898	5,266	+368	23
5,712	6,009	+297	6,222	6,591	+369	24
4,151	7,060	+2,909	4,195	4,981	+786	25
4,702	5,177	+475	4,123	4,903	+780	26
9,057	10,122	+1,065	8,100	9,027	+927	27
6,749	5,215	-1,534	3,001	4,306	+1,305	28
10,411	12,112	+1,701	9,521	11,215	+1,694	29
6,354	7,419	+1,065	5,416	6,455	+1,039	30
13,010	11,005	-2,005	11,907	11,175	-732	31
6,395	5,467	-928	4,812	1,363	-3,449	32
7,030	7,123	+93	6,316	7,000	+684	33
8,089	9,183	+1,094	7,715	9,100	+1,385	34
8,379	8,807	+428	7,889	8,889	+1,000	35
6,118	6,115	-3	5,017	5,095	+78	36
7,982	6,911	-1,071	7,401	7,211	-190	37
3,641	3,076	-565	3,491	1,100	-2,391	38
3,769	3,012	-757	3,621	2,904	-717	39
202,683	335,061	+132,378	279,634	327,655	+48,021	
16,130	17,720	+1,590	17,578	16,676	-902	1
8,957	8,984	+27	8,067	7,705	-362	2
5,092	4,922	-170	5,312	4,725	-587	3
11,481	10,172	-1,309	10,172	9,561	-611	4
24,727	24,006	-721	24,026	22,081	-1,945	5
10,551	10,338	-213	10,610	10,558	-52	6
22,648	20,128	-2,520	21,831	19,108	-2,723	7
14,086	14,086	+0	14,086	14,086	+0	8
16,648	14,647	-2,001	14,114	11,672	-2,442	9
18,189	12,749	-5,440	12,495	11,881	-614	10
16,673	12,701	-3,972	11,719	11,165	-554	11
17,136	17,215	+79	17,189	16,659	-530	12
7,014	7,811	+797	6,545	7,290	+745	13
12,746	12,813	+67	11,845	11,985	+140	14
7,011	7,825	+814	6,430	6,520	+90	15
3,183	3,363	+180	3,363	3,173	-190	16
8,327	7,137	-1,190	7,111	6,461	-650	17
216,145	304,090	+87,945	201,997	192,271	-9,726	

Showing the variations in the population of the

**ROYAL
TABLE
VI.**

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total Population.		
				Census, 1881	Census, 1901	Increase + or Decrease -
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Benares	1	Benareson ...	61,643	64,550	+2,907
		2	Sikraul	57,239	59,590	+2,351
		3	Phulpur	51,139	54,569	+3,430
		4	Chandpur	57,586	63,190	+5,604
		5	Behma	25,074	40,882	+15,788
		6	Adampur	21,100	20,634	-466
		7	Chetganj	25,456	29,708	+4,252
		8	Camp	8,079	8,757	+678
		9	Bhulpur	43,803	39,867	-3,936
		10	Jatpur	22,983	22,815	-168
		11	Dumauli	41,135	41,539	+404
		12	Kotwali	27,562	27,668	+106
		13	Kailashan	30,703	30,980	+277
		14	Cholpur	65,049	63,693	-1,356
		15	Muzumail	111,358	102,613	-8,745
		16	Shakulda	41,039	43,711	+2,672
		17	Chandauli	41,961	45,801	+3,840
		18	Suryadga	53,553	54,710	+1,157
		19	Bilau	43,017	46,204	+3,187
		20	Almavie	30,337	33,569	+3,232
		21	Ramnagar	30,001	27,487	-2,514
Total				892,664	921,043	+28,379
27	Mirzapur	1	Mardhan	21,228	21,572	+344
		2	Pauri	35,688	36,839	+1,151
		3	Kotauli	119,335	116,222	-3,113
		4	Hathmatal	39,538	40,278	+740
		5	Guptawa	24,135	28,950	+4,815
		6	Halua	24,815	23,454	-1,361
		7	Dumauli	15,891	13,070	-2,821
		8	Jaikunj	46,730	48,907	+2,177
		9	Gopung	67,361	69,135	+1,774
		10	Kailashan	30,023	32,735	+2,712
		11	Phanda	99,789	103,168	+3,379
		12	Muzumail Khurd	58,806	60,597	+1,791
		13	Ahmasia	22,439	23,227	+788
		14	Purnagang	40,057	53,140	+13,083
		15	Chaurawal	18,208	19,972	+1,764
		16	Shalgaon	25,542	27,100	+1,558
		17	Robertganj	30,507	33,506	+2,999
		18	Chopra	24,830	25,097	+267
		19	Kone	6,113	9,078	+2,965
		20	Ahmasia	31,535	33,704	+2,169
		21	Dudhwa	39,301	39,843	+542
28	Jaunpur	22	Bhulda	54,822	68,113	+13,291
		23	Amra	100,811	100,048	-763
		24	Sauran	34,970	34,885	-85
		25	Chhap	37,950	40,817	+2,867
		26	Chakia	80,753	70,914	-9,839
		Total				1,136,700	1,101,508	-35,192
29	Ghazipur	1	Kotauli	114,007	100,401	-13,606
		2	Shakulda	73,527	84,381	+10,854
		3	Sikraul	71,271	78,184	+6,913
		4	Kailashan	64,511	109,623	+45,112
		5	Chaurawal	40,117	47,107	+6,990
		6	Purnagang	55,301	60,206	+4,905
		7	Bhulda	51,474	53,242	+1,768
		8	Sauran	84,149	84,708	+559
		9	Bhulpur	75,035	81,661	+6,626
		10	Chhap	82,746	85,134	+2,388
		11	Kailashan	68,580	61,650	-6,930
		12	Sikraul	70,270	68,259	-2,011
		13	Shalgaon	61,663	63,117	+1,454
		14	Chaurawal	60,044	63,222	+3,178
		15	Shakulda	68,776	73,792	+5,016
		16	Muzumail	60,855	63,404	+2,549
		17	Muzumail	101,530	102,220	+690
Total				1,209,663	1,264,949	+55,286
30	Ghazipur	1	Ghazipur	100,057	108,698	+8,641
		2	Muzumail	65,312	68,631	+3,319
		3	Nandgaon	47,169	47,233	+64
		4	Kamda	30,161	31,233	+1,072
		5	Burua	59,710	64,449	+4,739

See Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males			Females			Serial number of this.
Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
81,218	32,687	+1,165	49,125	32,167	+1,712	1
80,479	31,313	+1,284	25,210	25,317	+107	2
28,499	27,602	+1,711	25,299	25,264	+1,971	3
28,493	30,830	+2,335	26,011	23,149	+1,019	4
12,565	23,603	+10,038	12,499	25,759	+17,259	5
10,083	10,720	+637	10,467	10,291	-176	6
14,452	15,373	+921	14,091	14,193	+102	7
5,141	5,151	+10	5,043	5,096	+53	8
22,105	20,780	-1,325	21,608	19,087	-2,521	9
11,858	11,910	+52	11,011	10,914	-97	10
20,229	20,876	+647	20,626	20,681	+55	11
14,180	14,735	+555	14,371	14,921	+550	12
12,684	13,039	+355	12,110	12,511	+401	13
31,914	32,078	+164	31,755	31,601	-154	14
50,372	51,670	+1,298	51,886	50,811	-1,075	15
20,774	20,804	+30	20,165	21,002	+837	16
30,996	32,219	+1,223	29,963	32,882	+2,919	17
20,532	21,155	+623	20,321	21,331	+1,010	18
21,136	22,171	+1,035	21,201	22,001	+800	19
15,144	15,144	0	16,280	16,280	0	20
15,127	15,162	+35	15,131	15,125	-6	21
450,788	507,453	+56,665	411,909	471,760	+59,851	
10,624	10,875	+251	10,113	10,117	+4	1
17,622	18,601	+979	17,161	18,108	+947	2
15,611	16,250	+639	15,161	16,001	+840	3
10,010	10,010	0	10,010	10,010	0	4
11,704	11,911	+207	11,111	11,911	+800	5
12,405	11,879	-526	12,111	11,879	-232	6
7,100	6,804	-296	7,111	6,811	-300	7
25,011	25,018	+7	25,011	25,018	+7	8
36,774	37,227	+453	36,774	37,227	+453	9
18,879	19,223	+344	18,879	19,223	+344	10
17,628	18,073	+445	17,628	18,073	+445	11
20,754	21,154	+400	20,754	21,154	+400	12
10,175	10,548	+373	10,175	10,548	+373	13
21,973	22,108	+135	21,973	22,108	+135	14
9,855	9,855	0	9,855	9,855	0	15
12,112	12,112	0	12,112	12,112	0	16
15,211	15,211	0	15,211	15,211	0	17
12,853	12,853	0	12,853	12,853	0	18
4,008	4,008	0	4,008	4,008	0	19
10,184	10,184	0	10,184	10,184	0	20
20,714	20,714	0	20,714	20,714	0	21
27,256	27,256	0	27,256	27,256	0	22
22,811	22,811	0	22,811	22,811	0	23
16,119	16,119	0	16,119	16,119	0	24
17,747	17,747	0	17,747	17,747	0	25
41,317	41,317	0	41,317	41,317	0	26
567,201	576,731	+9,530	509,492	518,167	+8,675	
55,144	55,778	+634	55,144	55,778	+634	1
37,670	38,111	+441	37,670	38,111	+441	2
35,779	36,111	+332	35,779	36,111	+332	3
47,517	48,111	+594	47,517	48,111	+594	4
24,171	24,171	0	24,171	24,171	0	5
28,408	28,408	0	28,408	28,408	0	6
20,178	20,178	0	20,178	20,178	0	7
12,170	12,170	0	12,170	12,170	0	8
9,839	9,839	0	9,839	9,839	0	9
12,288	12,288	0	12,288	12,288	0	10
20,118	20,118	0	20,118	20,118	0	11
17,907	17,907	0	17,907	17,907	0	12
20,910	20,910	0	20,910	20,910	0	13
25,811	25,811	0	25,811	25,811	0	14
14,458	14,458	0	14,458	14,458	0	15
30,780	30,780	0	30,780	30,780	0	16
51,348	51,348	0	51,348	51,348	0	17
611,407	611,750	+343	548,961	609,090	+60,129	
40,770	41,070	+300	40,770	41,070	+300	1
42,583	43,779	+1,196	42,583	43,779	+1,196	2
38,477	39,454	+977	38,477	39,454	+977	3
14,700	15,000	+300	14,700	15,000	+300	4
30,779	31,728	+949	30,779	31,728	+949	5

PROV. CHIEF TABLE VI.

Showing the variations in the population of the

IN- LE L	Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana	Total population.		
					Census, 1881	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
20	Odhampur—(concluded)		6	Kanmalad	85,835	91,239	+5,604
			7	Mariak	41,186	45,368	+4,210
			8	Shahabad	82,397	85,715	+3,318
			9	Sadpur	92,922	100,503	+7,581
			10	Safal	44,455	42,706	-1,749
			11	Zamania	62,848	69,609	+6,761
			12	Uahner	54,304	55,178	+8,574
			13	Dihlarnagar	45,637	53,638	+8,001
			14	Diampur	48,466	51,791	+3,325
			15	Karon	39,440	44,373	+4,933
			16	Narhi	19,938	25,271	+5,333
			17	Konantadi	64,584	73,143	+8,559
			Total	.....	1,000,761	1,077,909	+77,148
20	Bafra		1	Bandali	134,473	127,574	-6,899
			2	Beda	81,994	49,053	-3,941
			3	Udhon	37,261	55,800	+18,539
			4	Sikandaryar	116,645	83,606	-33,039
			5	Nagra	89,492	91,910	+2,411
			6	Bafra	135,378	135,303	-75
			7	Hadi	66,413	66,397	-16
			8	Bura	89,024	89,545	+521
			9	Gawar	89,070	94,238	+5,168
			10	Haldharpur	64,526	59,500	-5,026
			11	Kara	66,818	75,884	+9,066
			Total	.....	938,101	942,465	+4,364
21	Gorakhpur		1	Deoria	88,837	106,516	+17,679
			2	Chaura	47,266	65,839	+18,573
			3	Rudharpur	137,877	132,923	-4,954
			4	Hita	99,400	134,752	+35,352
			5	Manmang	101,574	123,329	+21,755
			6	Manmang	61,761	81,739	+19,978
			7	Pipra	61,896	79,324	+17,428
			8	Banmang	106,876	141,215	+34,339
			9	Barh	106,404	101,722	-4,682
			10	Rudharpur	88,138	85,331	-2,807
			11	Sola	71,903	74,260	+2,357
			12	Polgati	69,578	74,678	+5,100
			13	Manmang	59,819	88,140	+28,321
			14	Rugali	59,951	87,304	+27,353
			15	Biraha	47,949	85,471	+37,522
			16	Pindra	124,216	29,681	-94,535
			17	Saura	70,331	113,685	+43,354
			18	Pawa	35,553	51,194	+15,641
			19	Thulhara	20,989	25,074	+4,085
			20	Kotahar	87,818	99,814	+11,996
			21	Nahar	37,801	45,449	+7,648
			22	Padma	104,031	102,085	-1,946
			23	Ranikola	59,884	60,323	+439
			24	Kosa	75,908	95,379	+19,471
			25	Kapur	79,242	95,519	+16,277
			26	Tara	72,773	77,278	+4,505
			27	Baham	60,997	81,313	+20,316
			28	Barh	77,300	74,684	-2,616
			29	Sakpur	115,185	117,043	+1,858
			30	Kotahar	108,006	220,882	+112,876
			31	Baham	57,403	59,864	+2,461
			32	Barh	49,088	57,577	+8,489
			33	Kotahar	85,805	88,573	+2,768
			34	Ghanta	110,505	128,447	+17,942
			Total	.....	2,617,120	2,994,057	+376,937
22	Bada		1	Badi	133,943	136,807	+2,864
			2	Rona	41,868	59,743	+17,875
			3	Dudhara	49,643	73,364	+23,721
			4	Budh	66,355	62,706	-3,649
			5	Barakoti	37,994	38,378	+384
			6	Budh	45,769	51,045	+5,276
			7	Kulwan	54,069	67,177	+13,108
			8	Cala	69,212	61,389	-7,823
			9	Badi	64,363	101,886	+37,523
			10	Banikoti	52,829	59,737	+6,908
			11	Chitna	68,742	105,154	+36,412
			12	Lotan	58,419	49,438	-8,981
			13	Tyokpur	55,813	52,071	-3,742
			14	Dhobara	30,420	31,068	+648
			15	Migraha	45,468	47,196	+1,728

Police Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males			Females			Serial number of thine.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44,128	46,048	+1,920	41,507	45,191	+3,684	6
21,054	23,018	+1,964	19,702	22,128	+2,426	7
42,379	44,486	+2,107	39,018	42,249	+3,231	8
40,581	40,200	-381	45,681	46,297	+616	9
32,588	31,480	-1,108	31,667	29,117	-2,550	10
30,355	33,176	+2,821	32,791	36,113	+3,322	11
23,999	27,733	+3,734	28,301	33,125	+4,824	12
23,444	25,817	+2,373	27,391	27,601	+210	13
24,101	25,905	+1,804	21,361	25,511	+4,150	14
16,570	21,361	+4,791	16,520	21,012	+4,492	15
9,712	12,122	+2,410	10,496	13,149	+2,653	16
31,342	34,314	+2,972	31,392	35,019	+3,627	17
490,941	531,701	+40,760	500,830	546,208	+45,378	
64,846	66,804	+1,958	69,827	66,770	-3,057	1
24,229	22,479	-1,750	27,161	26,771	-390	2
19,075	27,196	+8,121	19,186	29,601	+10,415	3
55,071	15,474	-39,597	49,771	38,112	-11,659	4
45,301	45,714	+413	41,098	46,197	+5,099	5
6,670	6,746	+76	7,268	7,117	-151	6
20,687	20,685	-2	17,236	16,679	-557	7
41,014	41,011	-3	36,110	37,011	+901	8
40,283	36,178	-4,105	37,571	39,011	+1,440	9
27,912	30,073	+2,161	26,001	29,127	+3,126	10
35,190	39,446	+4,256	31,629	39,218	+7,589	11
457,791	472,611	+14,820	480,319	499,514	+19,195	
44,423	51,103	+6,680	41,111	51,111	+10,000	1
29,846	31,161	+1,315	27,119	32,676	+5,557	2
18,014	15,161	-2,853	16,711	16,719	+8	3
49,044	62,044	+13,000	49,044	61,111	+12,067	4
51,474	62,122	+10,648	50,101	60,207	+10,106	5
30,803	41,077	+10,274	30,803	41,077	+10,274	6
31,184	38,570	+7,386	30,111	41,011	+10,900	7
51,128	69,041	+17,913	51,111	71,101	+20,000	8
52,114	70,040	+17,926	51,111	70,040	+18,929	9
44,459	44,772	+313	44,779	44,779	+0	10
33,118	36,111	+2,993	33,118	36,111	+2,993	11
44,451	47,288	+2,837	44,451	47,288	+2,837	12
28,084	44,417	+16,333	28,084	44,417	+16,333	13
30,417	31,016	+599	30,417	31,016	+599	14
24,114	26,211	+2,097	24,114	26,211	+2,097	15
6,127	15,111	+8,984	6,127	15,111	+8,984	16
38,667	38,111	-556	38,667	38,111	-556	17
18,211	18,111	-100	18,211	18,111	-100	18
10,827	13,111	+2,284	10,827	13,111	+2,284	19
44,445	50,444	+5,999	44,445	50,444	+5,999	20
19,009	21,111	+2,102	19,009	21,111	+2,102	21
52,111	51,111	-1,000	52,111	51,111	-1,000	22
29,821	30,555	+734	29,821	30,555	+734	23
30,714	37,844	+7,130	30,714	37,844	+7,130	24
30,117	47,016	+16,899	30,117	47,016	+16,899	25
21,721	26,011	+4,290	21,721	26,011	+4,290	26
25,004	25,011	+7	25,004	25,011	+7	27
28,111	27,111	-1,000	28,111	27,111	-1,000	28
35,761	36,077	+316	35,761	36,077	+316	29
40,705	41,506	+801	40,705	41,506	+801	30
28,508	31,411	+2,903	28,508	31,411	+2,903	31
24,276	25,515	+1,239	24,276	25,515	+1,239	32
42,891	43,011	+120	42,891	43,011	+120	33
54,213	62,111	+7,898	54,213	62,111	+7,898	34
1,805,121	1,977,381	+172,260	1,797,997	1,967,711	+169,714	
60,271	70,075	+9,804	61,579	66,711	+5,132	1
21,387	30,116	+8,729	20,719	28,817	+8,098	2
24,086	36,496	+12,410	27,577	36,011	+8,434	3
26,065	32,111	+6,046	27,004	32,111	+5,107	4
19,554	15,210	-4,344	19,554	15,210	-4,344	5
23,500	26,062	+2,562	23,500	26,062	+2,562	6
30,011	34,297	+4,286	30,011	34,297	+4,286	7
+30,344	31,711	+1,367	28,808	29,011	+203	8
47,505	51,581	+4,076	46,798	50,791	+3,993	9
26,451	28,463	+2,012	26,178	28,274	+2,096	10
10,120	13,108	+2,988	10,120	13,108	+2,988	11
19,087	22,023	+2,936	19,114	21,805	+2,691	12
27,080	28,811	+1,731	27,027	28,229	+1,202	13
15,475	15,899	+424	14,911	15,169	+258	14
23,128	25,044	+1,916	22,811	23,244	+433	15

PROVINCE
GLAZ
TABLE
VI.

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VI.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of thana	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891	Increase+ or Decrease--
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Bairi--(concluded)	16	Chhapra	57,780	66,251	+8,471
		17	Dumraungaj	90,678	116,502	+25,824
		18	Tarsenpur	57,399	61,275	+3,876
		19	Pakaula	62,089	69,093	+7,004
		20	Chhapra	75,719	78,485	+2,766
		21	Harna	81,945	85,085	+3,140
		22	Kapangan	70,367	71,747	+1,380
		23	Kishinad	62,247	70,676	+8,429
		24	Mehdawal	80,527	84,476	+3,949
		25	Thangata	58,098	61,303	+3,205
		26	Malali	57,574	64,132	+6,558
Total				1,630,612	1,785,844	+155,232
23	Anangrah	1	Anangrah (Kotah)	74,297	78,911	+4,614
		2	Ahrada	82,822	85,873	+3,051
		3	Jalangan	47,341	52,002	+4,661
		4	Nara Mir	55,501	59,903	+4,402
		5	Kandharpur	58,387	60,106	+1,719
		6	Gandharpur	70,504	75,025	+4,521
		7	Mhagar	62,267	61,104	-1,163
		8	Narad	70,064	72,832	+2,768
		9	Chaukot	75,940	87,680	+11,740
		10	Muneshanjan	97,283	108,805	+11,522
		11	Ghus	85,580	98,286	+12,706
		12	Mulamadad	109,865	117,748	+7,883
		13	Doh	47,427	49,125	+1,698
		14	Rampur	46,613	49,792	+3,179
		15	Sag	93,476	101,554	+8,078
		16	Madhulan	90,094	90,776	+682
		17	Madhulan	72,726	79,224	+6,498
		18	Ahrada	78,163	90,038	+11,875
		19	Barda	41,578	47,143	+5,565
		20	Pura	42,622	45,301	+2,679
		21	Darganj	74,115	85,727	+11,612
		22	Jawa	65,570	58,244	-7,326
		23	Dargan	65,009	76,048	+11,039
Total				1,604,664	1,728,625	+123,961
31	Laukoo	1	Banera	55,166	58,912	+3,746
		2	Gadgaun	58,681	55,631	-3,050
		3	Laksh	93,511	104,701	+11,190
		4	Mahadgaun	78,669	106,607	+27,938
		5	Mahad	69,549	114,064	+44,515
		6	Chauk	56,618	60,180	+3,562
		7	Sudagan	30,588	31,292	+704
		8	Dadagan	38,415	37,618	-796
		9	Vargan	36,641	36,273	-368
		10	Hargan	24,406	27,184	+2,778
		11	Dikaula	21,530	24,517	+2,987
		12	Ram	53,870	62,067	+8,197
		13	Darganj	51,600	64,126	+12,526
Total				696,824	774,163	+77,339
30	Laukoo	1	Laukoo	105,848	113,268	+7,420
		2	Bafpur	103,768	110,167	+6,399
		3	Agro	80,256	84,226	+3,970
		4	Arhagan	66,414	65,367	-1,047
		5	Bura	85,589	70,264	-15,325
		6	Pura	70,526	73,330	+2,804
		7	Aura	71,719	70,099	-1,620
		8	Bargan	81,825	89,785	+7,960
		9	Pachpur Chauk	34,833	35,584	+751
		10	Arh	46,159	50,189	+4,030
		11	Bura	39,400	40,672	+1,272
		12	Mauran	84,458	70,105	-14,353
		13	Hargan	65,301	70,608	+5,307
Total				899,069	958,636	+59,567

Police Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males			Females			Serial number of tables.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20,333	37,898	+ 4,765	28,438	42,451	+ 3,905	16
48,701	59,000	+ 13,108	44,977	67,191	+ 12,576	17
20,001	31,142	+ 2,051	28,008	39,111	+ 1,845	18
31,190	35,246	+ 4,016	30,980	35,478	+ 2,888	19
38,677	80,707	+ 1,180	47,111	48,101	+ 1,290	20
29,833	26,317	+ 1,884	25,112	26,708	+ 1,606	21
35,553	36,338	+ 1,080	35,011	37,111	+ 100	22
31,070	35,547	+ 1,677	31,177	34,111	+ 4271	23
40,543	42,023	+ 2,180	39,881	41,111	+ 1,160	24
29,433	31,070	+ 1,017	29,663	30,111	+ 1,608	25
29,053	32,304	+ 3,600	29,111	31,770	+ 2,659	26
884,451	907,337	+ 83,080	806,161	878,607	+ 72,446	
38,083	40,298	+ 5,200	36,184	39,619	+ 2,115	1
44,528	44,521	+ 591	40,194	41,152	+ 2,018	2
24,411	26,403	+ 2,173	22,940	23,119	+ 2,009	3
27,700	31,190	+ 1,736	27,711	31,007	+ 2,666	4
29,700	30,320	+ 521	28,528	29,756	+ 1,258	5
35,500	37,251	+ 1,661	34,914	37,771	+ 2,860	6
29,023	30,018	+ 1,090	27,411	30,101	+ 1,817	7
38,900	36,350	+ 641	37,130	36,882	+ 1,527	8
40,390	44,768	+ 4,701	38,111	44,592	+ 1,151	9
40,684	51,701	+ 5,017	47,599	51,501	+ 6,905	10
45,054	47,652	+ 2,598	41,526	48,111	+ 6,585	11
60,865	69,022	+ 4,057	61,001	68,841	+ 12,791	12
27,115	24,121	+ 276	21,182	21,901	+ 1,122	13
23,065	21,914	+ 1,400	23,028	21,198	+ 1,770	14
47,454	50,595	+ 3,141	46,012	50,018	+ 4,006	15
47,110	44,558	- 2,552	46,011	46,421	+ 4091	16
36,760	39,688	+ 2,928	37,060	39,356	+ 2,296	17
40,671	46,001	+ 5,330	38,162	44,017	+ 5,775	18
27,517	31,757	+ 4,240	27,051	31,046	+ 3,995	19
21,813	23,077	+ 1,264	20,849	22,421	+ 1,575	20
37,512	42,799	+ 5,287	36,601	42,928	+ 6,327	21
30,313	36,156	+ 5,843	29,111	36,788	+ 7,677	22
35,078	38,228	+ 3,150	31,191	37,869	+ 6,678	23
816,129	867,611	+ 51,482	785,235	861,011	+ 75,776	
28,943	30,579	+ 1,636	26,751	28,773	+ 2,022	1
29,794	28,510	- 1,284	27,111	27,111	- 1,667	2
46,181	47,119	+ 938	44,002	46,002	+ 1,999	3
30,101	31,771	+ 1,670	28,001	30,001	+ 1,999	4
62,120	64,125	+ 2,005	61,111	63,111	+ 2,000	5
29,008	31,111	+ 2,103	28,000	30,111	+ 2,111	6
16,312	15,111	- 1,201	15,111	16,111	+ 1,000	7
19,101	18,904	- 197	19,111	18,111	- 1,000	8
18,456	19,519	+ 1,063	17,255	18,508	+ 1,253	9
12,754	11,111	- 1,643	11,511	12,728	+ 1,217	10
14,154	14,011	- 143	13,656	14,111	+ 455	11
28,216	27,579	- 637	27,111	26,111	- 1,000	12
20,646	20,914	+ 268	20,111	21,414	+ 1,303	13
308,305	317,201	+ 8,896	271,519	306,962	+ 35,443	
55,200	59,479	+ 4,279	50,580	57,795	+ 7,215	1
51,270	57,000	+ 5,730	49,199	52,507	+ 3,308	2
42,619	41,512	- 1,107	40,157	40,111	- 446	3
32,944	32,126	- 818	31,111	31,111	- 1,000	4
34,088	33,778	- 310	31,501	31,111	- 390	5
34,812	36,192	+ 1,380	33,616	35,111	+ 1,495	6
36,005	37,111	+ 1,106	35,211	36,111	+ 900	7
42,898	47,700	+ 4,802	40,111	46,111	+ 6,000	8
18,555	19,001	+ 446	18,071	18,111	+ 40	9
21,800	23,719	+ 1,919	20,770	21,111	+ 341	10
15,308	16,111	+ 803	15,111	16,111	+ 1,000	11
31,807	35,017	+ 3,210	29,501	33,111	+ 3,610	12
24,017	26,061	+ 2,044	21,204	23,667	+ 2,463	13
461,167	489,512	+ 28,345	437,202	464,104	+ 26,902	

PROVE
CLARK
TABLE
VI.

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VI

Serial number of district.	Name of district	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total Population		
				Census, 1881	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	Bee Bareli	1	Bachhrawan	81,903	95,642	+13,739
		2	Jagtapur	84,856	104,423	+19,567
		3	Dagtapur	102,356	123,939	+21,583
		4	Bee Bareli	119,435	113,239	-6,196
		5	(Gurbakulganj)	87,464	79,888	-7,576
		6	Mau	86,962	101,452	+14,490
		7	Mohangpur	107,996	119,076	+11,080
		8	Solan	122,640	127,596	+4,956
		9	Dahanu	84,007	83,259	-748
		10	Saona	84,426	89,217	+4,791
		Total		951,905	1,036,521	+84,616
37	Sitapur	1	Solihah	114,576	131,915	+17,339
		2	Kamulpur	81,828	88,006	+6,178
		3	Sitapur	104,151	108,869	+4,718
		4	Murshid	90,529	92,399	+1,870
		5	Maholi	77,311	87,304	+9,993
		6	Hargun	42,087	51,003	+8,916
		7	Laharpur	123,783	130,980	+7,197
		8	Bowen	107,265	122,027	+14,762
		9	Tamhaur	63,573	83,097	+19,524
		10	Thasgaon	65,159	62,862	-2,297
		11	Mahmudabad	117,904	127,963	+10,059
		Total		958,251	1,075,413	+117,162
38	Hardoi	1	Hardoi	108,021	117,384	+9,363
		2	Bigholi	85,192	94,888	+9,696
		3	Pilgram	83,461	96,826	+13,365
		4	Tandawan	64,530	74,676	+10,146
		5	Pilgram	88,798	101,774	+12,976
		6	Bangun	45,059	51,163	+6,104
		7	Shahabad	101,076	113,427	+12,351
		8	Harpalpur	81,044	91,352	+10,308
		9	Pah	58,438	64,416	+5,978
		10	Milawan	95,727	101,814	+6,087
		11	Seetha	111,370	127,312	+15,942
		12	Atrah	70,024	78,477	+8,453
		Total		987,830	1,113,211	+125,381
39	Khera	1	Bhura	46,374	51,906	+5,532
		2	Galy	77,200	84,022	+6,822
		3	Pindehar	54,957	58,802	+3,845
		4	Nungwa	57,345	65,008	+7,663
		5	Lakhimpur	138,000	143,032	+5,032
		6	Agarwal	101,231	101,087	-144
		7	Mitah	65,197	72,306	+7,109
		8	Muhandi	76,149	80,682	+4,533
		9	Pandwa	52,776	59,060	+6,284
		10	Pala	30,714	34,543	+3,829
		11	Dhanuam	75,076	73,858	-1,218
		12	Lohagar	59,004	69,160	+10,156
		Total		831,922	903,615	+71,693
40	Pyrabad	1	Bowah	111,829	118,094	+6,265
		2	Mithapur	102,163	112,497	+10,334
		3	Maharajganj	96,746	109,563	+12,817
		4	Bikapur	120,002	132,616	+12,614
		5	Jahapur	128,170	144,768	+16,598
		6	Tanda	140,402	156,809	+16,407
		7	Akbarpur	123,920	142,850	+18,930
		8	Ramnagar	108,275	125,797	+17,522
		9	Sadar, or Pura Kahoder	77,120	86,463	+9,343
		10	Agarwal	22,855	24,165	+1,310
		Total		1,061,419	1,216,959	+155,540

lice Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males			Females			Serial number of lices
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
40,310	47,949	+7,639	41,593	47,691	+6,098	1
47,004	51,562	+4,558	47,532	52,861	+5,329	2
50,081	51,445	+1,364	52,172	52,891	+719	3
50,080	50,757	-277	50,495	50,752	-243	4
54,100	58,946	+4,846	51,155	56,742	+5,587	5
42,490	50,286	+7,796	41,472	50,766	+9,294	6
51,945	58,475	+6,530	50,951	60,601	+9,650	7
60,880	62,756	+1,876	61,786	64,930	+3,144	8
41,192	40,092	-1,100	42,885	42,267	-618	9
40,002	44,202	+4,200	41,111	46,015	+4,904	10
466,706	512,780	+46,074	481,909	522,711	+40,802	
00,476	10,257	+9,781	51,080	62,158	+11,078	1
27,124	30,421	+3,297	27,112	32,795	+5,683	2
25,198	28,120	+2,922	25,551	30,310	+4,759	3
48,096	51,201	+3,105	44,110	47,070	+2,960	4
41,054	45,411	+4,357	40,572	45,081	+4,509	5
22,440	26,041	+3,601	21,071	25,071	+4,000	6
61,782	71,111	+9,329	60,001	68,866	+8,865	7
61,507	63,078	+1,571	50,678	52,919	+2,241	8
33,016	34,088	+1,072	30,517	30,608	+91	9
41,671	44,031	+2,360	41,688	44,611	+2,923	10
62,022	67,104	+5,082	55,582	60,419	+4,837	11
505,796	567,182	+61,386	492,265	509,211	+16,946	
57,722	61,278	+3,556	48,299	51,126	+2,827	1
10,229	11,081	+852	10,861	11,907	+1,046	2
11,887	12,888	+1,001	10,071	11,068	+997	3
11,001	12,117	+1,116	10,119	11,111	+992	4
47,015	51,141	+4,126	41,066	47,111	+6,045	5
22,826	27,796	+4,970	20,211	24,667	+4,456	6
53,535	58,049	+4,514	51,111	56,788	+5,677	7
41,118	45,785	+4,667	40,626	45,167	+4,541	8
11,629	12,122	+493	11,609	12,201	+592	9
51,192	55,552	+4,360	46,562	51,067	+4,505	10
28,155	30,802	+2,647	25,115	28,110	+2,995	11
8,873	11,019	+2,146	8,119	10,781	+2,662	12
541,201	598,197	+56,996	495,936	546,211	+50,275	
21,843	28,115	+6,272	21,511	27,611	+6,100	1
11,177	16,792	+5,615	11,211	16,180	+4,969	2
2,652	3,108	+456	2,575	3,051	+476	3
30,017	34,231	+4,214	27,898	32,111	+4,213	4
72,078	77,175	+5,097	64,612	69,617	+5,005	5
51,178	55,521	+4,343	46,811	51,111	+4,300	6
11,755	12,075	+320	11,211	11,611	+400	7
90,117	10,107	+7,990	81,111	88,111	+7,000	8
28,547	31,797	+3,250	27,111	30,111	+3,000	9
17,119	19,085	+1,966	15,595	17,117	+1,522	10
19,010	20,208	+1,198	17,116	18,200	+1,084	11
31,078	33,117	+2,039	27,916	29,611	+1,695	12
445,019	482,045	+37,026	386,901	421,590	+34,689	
55,621	58,027	+2,406	50,158	52,917	+2,759	1
56,211	59,019	+2,808	51,117	54,117	+3,000	2
46,199	49,491	+3,292	41,117	44,609	+3,492	3
50,511	53,411	+2,900	46,769	49,211	+2,442	4
65,514	71,815	+6,301	62,106	68,621	+6,515	5
70,246	76,241	+6,000	68,817	74,711	+5,894	6
63,191	68,474	+5,283	60,726	66,170	+5,444	7
51,660	56,731	+5,071	48,115	53,016	+4,901	8
57,810	62,511	+4,701	53,110	57,811	+4,701	9
12,119	13,011	+892	10,516	11,411	+895	10
3,725	4,008	+283	3,171	3,457	+286	11
28,120	30,312	+2,192	24,158	26,160	+2,002	12
546,174	612,002	+65,828	495,245	556,307	+61,062	

PROV
CIA
TAB
VI.

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
VI.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana	Total population.				
				Census, 1881	Census, 1901	Increase + or Decrease—		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
41	Gouda	1	Andhauri	62,526	75,660	+13,034		
		2	Isa Thak	78,531	91,060	+12,529		
		3	Hanspur	75,245	82,475	+7,230		
		4	Sanspur	48,041	57,069	+9,028		
		5	Gouda	116,606	133,920	+17,315		
		6	Colonelganj	102,223	111,047	+8,824		
		7	Wazirganj	49,917	59,075	+9,158		
		8	Nawalpur	55,279	61,525	+6,246		
		9	Tarailganj	115,751	114,137	-1,614		
		10	Parsapur	61,147	69,538	+8,391		
		11	Uranah	114,322	139,433	+25,111		
		12	Saltanagar	59,182	80,098	+20,916		
		13	Borpur	45,133	56,905	+11,772		
		14	Bairampur	79,672	92,098	+12,426		
		15	Talpur	88,170	109,123	+20,953		
		16	Lohi	67,841	78,896	+11,055		
		17	Pachperna	64,342	60,345	-3,997		
Total				1,270,926	1,459,229	+188,303		
42	Bahraich	1	Kavarganj	106,323	116,222	+9,899		
		2	Fakhrpur	70,764	85,471	+14,707		
		3	Pragpur	61,383	109,460	+48,077		
		4	Bihari	111,233	127,494	+16,261		
		5	Sagun	57,991	66,774	+8,783		
		6	Kharghat	53,401	53,810	+409		
		7	Kanpur	101,058	123,939	+22,781		
		8	Malipur	70,998	80,489	+9,491		
		9	Motpur	61,810	55,053	-6,757		
		10	Sujan	13,457	17,551	+4,074		
		11	Kanna	49,618	58,595	+8,777		
		12	Blanga	99,722	109,694	+9,972		
Total				878,048	1,000,432	+122,384		
43	Sultanganj	1	Sultanganj	100,669	114,844	+14,175		
		2	Pipri	87,177	73,693	-13,484		
		3	Musinkhama	86,891	98,879	+11,988		
		4	Lumbini	78,416	87,252	+8,836		
		5	Hajipur	57,647	67,411	+9,764		
		6	Awangpur	71,926	81,077	+9,151		
		7	Kurchin	66,820	75,707	+8,887		
		8	Jagdpur	80,959	91,769	+10,810		
		9	Bairi Sakul	31,024	34,561	+3,537		
		10	Georgang	59,842	65,084	+5,242		
		11	Kupur	87,528	108,674	+21,146		
		12	Kadpur	55,348	64,998	+9,650		
		13	Dandpur	73,867	82,014	+8,147		
Total				937,912	1,075,851	+137,939		
44	Patalganj	1	Mucandiganj	121,248	125,576	+4,328		
		2	Hanspur	90,453	98,427	+7,974		
		3	Katha Manspur	38,637	42,700	+4,063		
		4	Jelwan	133,845	148,214	+14,369		
		5	Sangpur	101,848	112,550	+10,702		
		6	Kumla	128,088	130,660	+2,572		
		7	Sangrangarh	101,492	109,841	+8,349		
		8	Ishti	128,177	135,345	+7,168		
		9	Norwa*	212	210	-2		
		10	Murkhahat*	6,343	7,209	+866		
		11	Sikandra*	681	690	+9		
45	Baya Banki	1	Nawalpur	150,909	170,324	+19,415		
		2	Zalpur	81,580	101,686	+20,106		
		3	Kumla	80,885	99,893	+19,008		
		4	Ramganj	113,598	117,173	+3,575		
		5	Takurpur	118,478	117,899	-579		
		6	Fatehpur	122,783	139,443	+16,660		
		7	Russanahghat	106,051	117,997	+11,946		
		8	Bhilar	133,770	141,016	+7,246		
		9	Haderganj	106,666	126,535	+19,869		
		Total				1,026,788	1,180,606	+153,818

* Criminal jurisdiction for the population above is belonging to thana Sonon, Sikandra and Man is vested in the Magistrate.

Police Circles since the previous Census—(concluded).

Males			Females			Serial number of thana
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32,100	40,806	+7,707	39,427	50,794	+11,367	1
30,803	46,170	+15,367	35,714	46,376	+10,662	2
38,629	41,763	+3,134	36,843	40,712	+3,869	3
24,577	29,155	+4,578	24,461	27,511	+3,050	4
60,049	68,348	+8,299	66,536	75,272	+8,736	5
52,140	57,048	+4,908	50,076	54,911	+4,835	6
36,307	30,453	-5,854	37,770	28,552	-9,218	7
20,230	22,479	+2,249	27,439	29,126	+1,687	8
88,528	87,220	-1,308	97,423	96,917	-506	9
31,140	32,498	+1,358	30,601	32,917	+2,316	10
84,654	70,787	-13,867	85,668	67,646	-18,022	11
29,070	40,845	+11,775	29,312	49,571	+20,259	12
23,103	29,437	+6,334	23,911	27,368	+3,457	13
38,779	41,750	+2,971	37,584	40,418	+2,834	14
45,571	50,275	+4,704	42,599	48,248	+5,649	15
31,573	41,151	+9,578	34,009	47,717	+13,708	16
27,805	30,817	+3,012	26,717	29,388	+2,671	17
650,771	716,803	+66,032	620,755	712,826	+92,071	
55,180	60,321	+5,141	59,611	55,891	-3,720	1
37,140	43,881	+6,741	33,771	39,787	+6,016	2
47,124	50,422	+3,298	44,889	48,588	+3,699	3
55,090	67,027	+11,937	52,112	60,367	+8,255	4
30,657	31,911	+1,254	25,111	25,571	+460	5
28,117	27,127	-990	25,088	23,571	-1,517	6
52,137	43,664	-8,473	48,801	40,476	-8,325	7
30,417	41,817	+11,400	34,151	48,611	+14,460	8
27,173	29,562	+2,389	24,057	25,191	+1,134	9
7,322	10,197	+2,875	6,135	7,111	+976	10
23,674	30,456	+6,782	21,943	28,039	+6,096	11
51,901	50,902	-999	47,241	51,992	+4,751	12
450,187	524,567	+74,380	418,861	476,565	+57,704	
49,201	55,040	+5,839	51,178	54,311	+3,133	1
33,078	35,788	+2,710	31,076	37,907	+6,831	2
42,904	47,927	+5,023	41,988	50,952	+8,964	3
39,711	47,561	+7,850	36,622	45,581	+8,959	4
28,180	32,982	+4,802	25,167	31,129	+5,962	5
30,449	30,095	-354	27,427	26,082	-1,345	6
34,317	37,128	+2,811	31,503	38,779	+7,276	7
38,891	41,265	+2,374	36,066	42,261	+6,195	8
14,938	16,845	+1,907	16,966	17,716	+750	9
29,499	31,855	+2,356	28,411	31,229	+2,818	10
47,221	52,199	+4,978	46,397	51,906	+5,509	11
41,258	49,803	+8,545	41,000	50,181	+9,181	12
28,214	31,261	+3,047	25,451	29,161	+3,710	13
475,125	539,186	+64,061	482,787	531,065	+48,278	
60,129	61,297	+1,168	60,819	61,279	+460	1
45,079	46,977	+1,898	45,071	46,150	+1,079	2
18,963	20,614	+1,651	18,771	21,086	+2,315	3
65,715	71,175	+5,460	65,801	70,779	+4,978	4
49,678	51,198	+1,520	49,108	50,952	+1,844	5
60,708	61,289	+581	61,210	62,071	+861	6
50,271	51,219	+948	51,218	51,600	+382	7
65,988	67,721	+1,733	67,749	67,641	-108	8
112	112	0	100	100	0	9
1,240	1,247	+7	1,191	1,192	+1	10
314	314	0	314	317	+3	11
511	609	+98	511	651	+140	12
420,730	445,171	+24,441	416,117	463,721	+47,604	
78,149	84,155	+6,006	73,160	82,169	+9,009	1
46,493	51,680	+5,187	45,181	50,980	+5,799	2
42,803	48,421	+5,618	41,162	47,572	+6,410	3
67,096	71,814	+4,718	65,162	70,889	+5,727	4
61,316	66,439	+5,123	61,500	66,889	+5,389	5
61,272	72,378	+11,106	57,462	67,800	+10,338	6
52,078	59,004	+6,926	50,511	56,771	+6,260	7
65,080	68,806	+3,726	63,779	67,661	+3,882	8
82,970	82,558	-412	82,798	82,177	-621	9
528,581	577,116	+48,535	503,207	568,791	+65,584	

of Allahabad. For the population shown against thana Machhlishahr it is noted in the Marginalia of Jangpuz.

SUPPLEMENT.

Showing the variations in the population of the Patils of the Kurnann Division since the previous Census arranged according to mortuary circles.

ROVIN-
GIAL
TABLE
VI.
Supple-
ment.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Name of mortuary circle	Serial number of patil	Name of patil.	Total population			Males			Females		
					Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase + or De-crease	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	In-crease + or De-crease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Almora Rural circles													
1			1	Gurpatis	3,995	4,514	+519	2,021	2,230	+209	1,871	2,184	+313
2			2	Talla Na	5,539	5,277	-262	3,171	2,770	-402	2,709	3,103	+393
3			3	Dangpur Malla	5,081	5,562	+581	2,554	2,901	+347	2,197	2,761	+564
4			4	Dangpur Buhla	2,904	3,342	+438	1,432	1,678	+246	1,472	1,664	+192
5			5	Dangpur Talla	4,760	5,108	+348	2,518	2,790	+271	2,252	2,819	+567
6			6	Dug	3,567	3,841	+274	1,857	2,172	+315	1,710	2,066	+356
7			7	Katgur Malla	5,122	7,218	+2,096	2,864	1,199	+1,333	2,258	3,019	+761
8			8	Katgur Buhla	4,414	4,693	+279	2,578	2,424	-155	1,806	2,270	+464
9			9	Katgur Talla	3,103	3,999	+896	1,661	2,052	+391	1,442	1,937	+495
10			10	Sakun	4,493	4,260	-233	2,453	2,147	-306	2,110	2,109	-1
11			11	Duran	5,118	5,658	+540	2,644	2,932	+287	2,454	2,653	+199
12			12	Kluncon	1,783	2,164	+381	930	1,140	+210	844	1,016	+171
13			13	Lachampur Malla	4,488	5,173	+685	2,070	2,708	+638	2,236	2,465	+229
14			14	Lachampur Talla	4,562	4,562	+1,104	1,754	2,196	+441	1,790	2,397	+607
15			15	Ratigarh	2,411	3,851	+1,140	1,254	1,824	+570	1,157	1,727	+570
16			16	Rangur	5,016	7,349	+1,633	2,967	3,810	+843	3,049	4,399	+1,350
17			17	Sadam Malla	3,066	4,649	+1,583	1,592	2,230	+638	1,464	2,609	+1,145
18			18	Sadam Talla	4,493	4,260	-233	2,453	2,147	-306	2,110	2,109	-1
19			19	Bel	5,582	6,737	+1,155	2,967	1,515	+648	2,715	3,222	+507
20			20	Dh-rang	1,835	2,294	+459	901	1,148	+248	904	1,145	+241
21			21	Dumun	6,520	7,988	+1,148	3,458	1,988	+550	3,062	3,690	+628
22			22	Pangur	5,111	6,776	+1,465	2,671	1,561	+800	2,440	3,240	+800
23			23	Pangur	3,500	3,670	+179	1,874	1,810	-64	1,626	1,853	+227
24			24	Athangun	4,035	6,117	+1,482	2,124	1,178	+754	2,211	2,939	+728
25			25	Bomun Malla	1,103	1,388	+285	578	618	+40	525	770	+245
26			26	Bomun Talla	4,387	6,034	+1,647	2,278	3,119	+841	2,109	2,919	+810
27			27	Bomun Malla	4,252	4,792	+540	2,221	2,481	+260	2,031	2,311	+280
28			28	Dumun	1,389	1,098	-291	708	882	+174	681	816	+135
29			29	Dumun	4,035	4,310	+275	2,140	2,211	+71	1,895	2,105	+210
30			30	Katgur	2,301	2,430	+129	1,184	1,314	+130	1,116	1,116	0
31			31	Khatpur	12,305	13,459	+1,154	6,799	6,722	-77	5,506	6,737	+1,231
32			32	Thun	3,511	3,797	+286	1,708	1,867	+159	1,803	1,930	+127
33			33	Thun	1,105	1,064	-41	531	511	-20	571	559	-12
34			34	Pumun Malla	4,542	6,385	+1,843	2,110	3,221	+1,111	2,432	3,164	+732
35			35	Pumun Malla	5,048	6,015	+967	2,704	1,125	+532	2,355	2,890	+535
36			36	Tikun Malla	3,624	4,585	+961	1,715	2,457	+742	1,909	2,438	+529
37			37	Tikun Talla	3,003	4,711	+1,708	1,587	2,251	+664	2,016	2,446	+430
38			38	Atangun Malla	4,343	7,386	+3,043	2,012	4,567	+2,555	2,331	3,855	+1,524
39			39	Atangun Talla	1,763	2,909	+1,146	1,009	1,783	+774	1,761	1,126	-635
40			40	Changun	2,600	2,832	+232	1,265	1,364	+99	1,335	1,468	+133
41			41	Changun	539	1,066	+527	251	828	+577	288	836	+548
42			42	Kanharthum	1,014	2,310	+1,296	511	1,164	+653	503	1,156	+653
43			43	Mali Dori	7,210	4,804	-2,406	3,527	2,812	-715	1,953	2,082	+129
44			44	Chankur Malla	7,061	7,931	+870	3,518	3,897	+379	3,543	4,034	+491
45			45	Chankur Buhla	7,631	8,667	+1,036	4,075	4,413	+338	3,556	4,251	+695
46			46	Chankur Talla	7,497	7,480	-17	3,759	3,616	-143	3,738	3,864	+126
47			47	Dumun Malla	6,497	8,868	+2,371	3,231	4,890	+1,659	3,267	4,478	+1,211
48			48	Dumun Buhla	5,619	5,876	+257	2,711	2,823	+112	2,908	3,054	+146
49			49	Dumun Talla	6,500	7,020	+520	3,228	3,701	+473	3,272	3,343	+71
50			50	Gowat Malla	6,252	6,505	+253	3,130	3,336	+206	3,122	3,179	+57
51			51	Gowat Talla	6,573	7,342	+769	3,212	4,019	+807	3,361	3,318	-43
52			52	Gowat Malla	5,228	5,505	+277	2,601	2,981	+380	2,627	2,974	+347
53			53	Kaluncon Malla	6,724	6,546	-178	3,107	3,107	0	3,619	3,439	-180
54			54	Kaluncon Talla	1,474	1,816	+342	715	805	+90	759	921	+162
55			55	Nai Malla	4,746	5,760	+1,014	2,515	3,071	+556	2,231	2,689	+458
56			56	Nai Buhla	3,738	4,514	+776	1,999	2,115	+116	2,017	2,140	+123
57			57	Nai Talla	3,093	4,591	+1,498	1,560	2,466	+906	1,533	2,137	+604
58			58	Pulur Talla	4,364	4,707	+343	2,112	2,398	+286	2,252	2,419	+167
59			59	Sait Malla	6,195	7,247	+1,052	3,042	3,575	+533	3,153	3,674	+521
60			60	Sait Buhla	4,828	5,348	+520	2,449	2,621	+172	2,379	2,721	+342
61			61	Sait Talla	7,127	7,694	+567	3,641	4,117	+476	3,486	3,573	+87
62			62	Sait Malla	6,590	6,545	-45	3,265	2,970	-295	3,325	3,575	+250
Total, Almora Rural Circle					378,760	516,900	+140,120	187,220	229,678	+41,458	191,540	287,222	+95,682
Champur Rural circles													
63			63	Chandu	3,600	4,448	+848	1,780	2,207	+427	1,820	2,241	+421
64			64	Chandi Malla	307	448	+141	152	280	+128	155	218	+63
65			65	Chandi Talla	731	500	-231	428	272	-156	303	228	-75
66			66	Gundur	4,926	5,811	+885	2,531	2,770	+239	2,395	2,941	+546
67			67	Gundur	1,502	1,502	0	791	791	0	711	711	0
68			68	Khatpatti Malla	1,504	1,880	+376	713	913	+200	792	967	+175
69			69	Khatpatti Talla	977	994	+17	509	504	-5	467	490	+23
70			70	Khatpatti Malla	4,573	4,248	-325	2,130	2,230	+100	2,443	2,019	-424
71			71	Khatpatti Talla	1,181	1,181	0	590	590	0	591	591	0
72			72	Khatpatti Malla	6,030	6,030	+557	2,503	2,926	+423	3,527	2,770	-757
73			73	Khatpatti Talla	787	645	-142	411	317	-94	373	228	-145
74			74	Sait Malla	228	610	+382	100	370	+270	66	383	+317
75			75	Sait Talla	853	853	0	426	426	0	427	427	0
76			76	Talla Malla	2,951	1,640	-1,311	1,402	798	-604	1,459	842	-617
77			77	Talla Talla	5,562	4,697	-865	2,820	2,438	-382	2,742	2,259	-483
Total, Champur Rural Circle					31,333	38,551	+7,218	16,081	17,025	+944	15,252	18,526	+3,274

SUPPLEMENT.

Showing the variations in the population of the Paltis of the Kumaun Division since the previous Census arranged according to mortuary circles—(continued).

PROVINCIAL TABLE VI.

Name of district.	Name of mortuary circle.	Serial number of paltis.	Name of paltis.	Total population			Males			Females			Increase or Decrease—	Supple-ment.
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Almora—(continued)														
See Rural Circle.														
		76	Ryans	..	115		+115	..	57	+57	..	58	+58	..
		77	Claundaz	..	1,398		+1,398	..	602	+602	..	891	+891	..
		78	Darun Malla	..	217		+217	..	111	+111	..	106	+106	..
		79	Atthun Malla	..	589		+589	..	457	+457	..	428	+428	..
		80	Atthun Malla	..	1,041		+1,041	..	501	+501	..	571	+571	..
		81	Atthun Malla	..	4,002		+4,002	..	1,900	+1,900	..	2,102	+2,102	..
		82	Dundhat ..	..	2,479		+2,479	..	1,282	+1,282	..	1,197	+1,197	..
		83	Mali	..	2,641		+2,641	..	1,328	+1,328	..	1,313	+1,313	..
		84	Atthun Malla	..	3,238		+3,238	..	1,602	+1,602	..	1,636	+1,636	..
		85	Atthun Malla	..	4,409		+4,409	..	2,200	+2,200	..	2,209	+2,209	..
		86	Atthun Malla	..	2,751		+2,751	..	1,401	+1,401	..	1,370	+1,370	..
		87	Atthun Malla	..	935		+935	..	480	+480	..	454	+454	..
		88	Atthun Malla	..	4,472		+4,472	..	2,255	+2,255	..	2,217	+2,217	..
		89	Atthun Malla	..	2,748		+2,748	..	1,407	+1,407	..	1,341	+1,341	..
		90	Atthun Malla	..	3,327		+3,327	..	1,752	+1,752	..	1,575	+1,575	..
		91	Atthun Malla	..	432		+432	..	245	+245	..	236	+236	..
		92	Atthun Malla	..	2,992		+2,992	..	1,500	+1,500	..	1,492	+1,492	..
		93	Atthun Malla	..	3,494		+3,494	..	1,803	+1,803	..	1,711	+1,711	..
		94	Atthun Malla	..	3,937		+3,937	..	2,001	+2,001	..	1,936	+1,936	..
		95	Atthun Malla	..	3,791		+3,791	..	2,001	+2,001	..	1,790	+1,790	..
		96	Atthun Malla	..	899		+899	..	456	+456	..	440	+440	..
		97	Atthun Malla	..	4,159		+4,159	..	2,128	+2,128	..	2,027	+2,027	..
			Total, See Rural Circle		45,582	50,050	+13,468	23,301	20,810	+6,419	22,171	29,240	+7,069	
			Total, Almora district...		355,975	411,501	+55,526	182,722	208,113	+25,391	172,951	201,388	+30,435	
Dandi														
		1	Pankhunda Malla	..	3,908	2,556	-1,350	1,987	1,350	-737	1,919	1,922	-625	
		2	Pankhunda Malla	..	3,007	2,324	-683	1,575	1,154	-421	1,812	1,796	-16	
		3	Dandi Malla	..	3,293	2,399	-894	1,629	1,179	-450	1,975	1,749	+226	
		4	Dandi Malla	..	7,510	4,476	-3,034	3,786	5,021	+1,235	3,741	5,122	+1,381	
			Total, Dandi (Pankhunda circle)		17,556	18,655	+1,099	8,797	10,651	+2,154	8,759	9,601	+842	
Bhadra														
		5	Pandharwar	..	7,443	8,911	+1,468	3,650	4,475	+825	4,751	4,576	-175	
		6	Pandharwar	..	8,578	10,110	+1,532	4,307	5,577	+1,270	4,750	6,019	+1,269	
		7	Kapuri	..	2,535	2,770	+235	1,297	1,409	+112	1,119	1,091	-28	
		8	Kapuri	..	2,386	3,387	+1,001	1,161	1,939	+778	1,121	1,737	+616	
		9	Kapuri	..	3,791	4,464	+673	1,901	2,250	+349	1,828	2,291	+463	
		10	Kapuri	..	761	1,084	+323	362	500	+138	773	976	+203	
			Total, Bhadran circle		25,692	30,732	+5,040	12,254	15,179	+2,925	14,819	17,551	+2,731	
Nagpur														
		11	Hansa	..	1,483	1,479	-4	671	594	-77	810	895	+85	
		12	Mukhunda	..	1,276	1,437	+161	720	725	+5	1,295	1,105	-190	
		13	Pandharwar with Urgan villages	..	2,949	3,051	+102	1,254	1,276	+22	1,695	1,685	-10	
		14	Kalplati Malla	..	3,723	4,248	+525	1,878	2,116	+238	1,845	2,132	+287	
		15	Kalplati Malla	..	8,784	10,547	+1,763	4,280	5,076	+796	5,171	5,195	+24	
		16	Nagpur Malla	..	8,516	9,062	+546	4,280	4,555	+275	4,141	4,506	+365	
		17	Nagpur Malla	..	10,591	12,932	+2,341	5,395	6,288	+893	5,266	6,011	+745	
		18	Nagpur Malla	..	5,439	8,068	+2,629	2,612	3,908	+1,296	2,907	4,170	+1,263	
			Total, Nagpur circle		42,300	51,831	+9,531	20,565	25,095	+4,530	21,507	26,715	+5,208	
Chandpur														
		19	Chandpur Sali	..	5,144	6,151	+1,007	2,490	2,971	+481	2,651	3,177	+526	
		20	Sugur	..	1,938	2,508	+570	1,079	1,210	+131	1,408	1,498	+90	
		21	Chandpur Sali	..	5,911	7,048	+1,137	2,873	3,252	+379	3,098	3,577	+479	
		22	Lotha	..	6,734	8,100	+1,366	3,284	3,705	+421	3,175	3,791	+616	
		23	Chandpur Sali	..	4,714	5,048	+334	2,393	2,555	+162	2,578	2,791	+213	
		24	Chandpur Sali	..	7,375	8,062	+687	3,474	3,738	+264	3,795	4,111	+316	
		25	Chandpur Sali	..	2,368	2,757	+389	1,108	1,341	+233	1,249	1,427	+178	
		26	Chandpur Sali	..	1,275	1,392	+117	646	669	+23	819	793	-26	
			Total, Chandpur circle		35,489	42,068	+6,579	17,330	20,217	+2,887	18,163	21,981	+3,818	

SUPPLEMENT.

Showing the variations in the population of the Patlis of the Kurnass Division since the previous Census arranged according to mortuary circles—(continued).

ROVIN- CIAL CABLE VI. Supple- ment.	Serial number of district	Name of district	Name of mortuary circle	Serial number of patli	Name of patli	Total Population			Males			Females		
						Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase + or De-crease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891	In-crease + or the de-crease—
						6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
47			Dewalgarh circle	27	Chalan Syam	4,188	5,181	+973	2,040	2,519	+509	2,148	2,612	+464
				28	Ba hluu Syam	3,225	4,021	+796	1,657	1,967	+338	1,589	2,054	+465
				29	Dhampur	5,206	6,100	+894	2,571	3,095	+514	2,635	3,076	+441
				30	Budal Syam	1,370	1,707	+337	682	812	+130	688	905	+217
				31	Gharidur Syam	3,529	4,781	+1,252	1,823	2,806	+983	2,005	2,475	+470
				32	Kudhar Syam	5,801	6,678	+1,077	2,662	3,205	+543	2,639	3,189	+550
				33	Kathal Syam	3,769	4,679	+909	1,773	2,053	+280	1,996	2,528	+532
					Total, Dewalgarh circle	27,188	32,881	+5,693	13,188	16,007	+2,819	14,000	16,874	+2,874
			Barah Syam circle	34	Kandul Syam	3,141	3,040	-700	1,615	2,115	+530	1,526	1,798	+269
				35	Onghur Syam	3,458	4,151	+693	1,664	2,028	+365	1,795	2,242	+447
				36	Padul Syam	4,368	4,677	+309	2,107	2,224	+117	2,261	2,403	+142
				37	Mangur Syam	5,825	7,109	+1,284	2,915	3,125	+210	2,900	3,744	+844
				38	Awad Syam	6,418	7,139	+721	3,090	3,285	+195	3,328	3,864	+536
				39	Kandul Syam	1,709	2,187	+478	818	1,050	+232	861	1,107	+246
				40	Bungur Syam	1,886	2,356	+460	927	1,164	+237	969	1,192	+223
				41	Barul Syam	5,015	5,322	+307	2,480	2,761	+277	2,529	2,759	+230
				42	Patwal Syam	1,688	1,834	+146	852	980	+128	850	918	+68
				43	Kapilur Syam	5,237	5,596	+359	1,666	1,865	+199	1,611	2,010	+399
				44	Khat Syam	2,469	2,970	+501	1,200	1,402	+202	1,291	1,568	+277
				45	Idwal Syam	3,528	4,404	+876	1,734	2,125	+391	1,781	2,279	+498
				46	Suton Syam	4,286	5,186	+900	2,074	2,715	+641	2,171	2,911	+740
				47	Basad Syam	1,052	1,284	+232	465	611	+146	557	669	+112
					Total, Barah Syam circle	48,220	56,405	+8,245	23,638	27,300	+3,671	24,582	29,158	+4,576
48			Snagar circle	48	Snagar	2,100	2,386	+286	1,046	1,228	+182	1,051	1,158	+104
					Total, Snagar circle	2,100	2,386	+286	1,046	1,228	+182	1,051	1,158	+104
			Chaudlot circle	49	Maudul Syam	6,987	8,834	+1,847	3,048	3,188	+140	3,319	3,646	+327
				50	Maul Syam	4,965	5,360	+395	2,351	2,517	+166	2,111	2,321	+210
				51	Jangur Syam	1,778	1,908	+130	823	921	+98	951	1,072	+121
				52	Jangur Syam	2,082	2,428	+346	1,026	1,211	+185	1,056	1,215	+159
				53	Jangur Syam	3,245	3,881	+636	1,557	1,878	+321	1,688	1,983	+295
				54	Pangur Syam	1,400	1,711	+311	713	811	+98	717	867	+150
				55	Gaur Syam	3,800	4,398	+598	1,854	2,022	+168	1,918	2,346	+428
					Total, Chaudlot circle	23,403	26,573	+3,170	11,277	12,621	+1,344	12,126	13,693	+1,567
			Malla Syam circle	56	Talan	4,521	5,330	+809	2,155	2,510	+355	2,366	2,700	+334
				57	Sundar	1,641	1,879	+238	814	920	+106	827	959	+132
				58	Gura	3,811	4,268	+457	1,873	2,076	+203	1,918	2,179	+261
				59	Dumudul Syam	2,387	2,807	+420	1,151	1,379	+228	1,216	1,498	+282
				60	Sola	6,812	8,062	+1,250	3,300	3,888	+588	3,572	4,161	+589
				61	Melhar	747	787	+40	372	475	+103	373	478	+105
				62	Jangur Syam	2,330	2,673	+343	1,119	1,295	+176	1,146	1,291	+145
				63	Kolad	1,438	1,945	+507	704	971	+267	714	971	+257
			Malla Syam circle	64	Kolad	9,898	11,502	+1,604	4,707	5,586	+879	5,059	5,916	+857
				65	Irakot	7,532	8,334	+802	3,705	4,054	+349	3,826	4,380	+554
					Total, Malla Syam circle	41,125	47,594	+6,469	20,081	22,054	+1,973	21,011	24,100	+3,089
49			Tali Syam circle	66	Sola Tali	1,619	1,940	+321	718	988	+270	801	952	+151
				67	Sola Tali	5,078	5,774	+696	2,109	2,843	+734	2,619	2,931	+312
				68	Pannu	7,089	7,241	+152	3,496	3,115	-381	3,673	3,798	+125
				69	Palur Tali	4,042	3,374	-668	1,981	1,688	-293	2,059	1,736	-323
				70	Palur Tali	3,050	4,248	+1,198	1,525	2,072	+547	1,600	2,196	+596
				71	Palur Tali	6,874	8,923	+2,049	2,900	3,200	+300	3,065	3,614	+549
				72	Palur Tali	2,724	2,890	+166	1,318	1,375	+57	1,406	1,516	+110
				73	Kanna Tali	1,991	2,248	+257	919	1,130	+211	992	1,116	+124
				74	Kanna Tali	336	428	+92	156	209	+53	160	220	+60
				75	Dugur	4,308	4,381	+73	2,119	2,101	-18	2,189	2,220	+31
				76	Dugur	1,389	4,385	+2,996	807	2,607	+1,800	1,478	1,888	+410
				77	Palur Tali	1,389	4,385	+2,996	807	2,607	+1,800	1,478	1,888	+410
					Total, Tali Syam circle	37,460	43,599	+6,139	18,530	21,580	+3,050	18,921	22,019	+3,098

SUPPLEMENT.

Showing the variations in the population of the Paltis of the Kurnool Division since the previous Census and arranged according to mortuary circles—(concluded).

No.	Name of district	Name of mortuary circle	Serial number of paltis	Name of paltis	Total population			Males			Females			Prov. of T. VI. Supply.
					Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase or Decrease	Census, 1881	Census, 1901	Increase or Decrease	Census, 1881	Census, 1901	Increase or Decrease	
					6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
47	Ganga B. (concluded)	Ganga Solan circle	77	Dhanga Malla	5,953	6,395	+442	2,904	2,937	+33	1,019	1,158	+139	
			78	Dhanga Talia	4,806	5,003	+197	2,477	2,416	-61	2,129	2,487	+358	
			79	Agum	5,189	5,942	+753	2,572	2,838	+266	1,011	1,101	+90	
			80	Laspur	6,235	7,408	+1,173	3,054	3,175	+121	1,546	1,838	+292	
			81	Karanda Walla	1,900	2,115	+215	103	983	+880	1,001	1,174	+173	
			82	Karanda Palla	1,666	2,105	+439	516	941	+425	530	1,122	+592	
			83	Champur Malla	3,113	3,583	+470	1,548	1,758	+210	1,061	1,811	+750	
			84	Champur Talia	6,444	7,029	+585	3,111	3,428	+317	1,121	1,298	+177	
			85	Champur Talia	6,986	8,030	+1,044	3,552	3,768	+216	1,461	1,902	+441	
			86	Bladar villages and for cas, Ganga Division	2,314	6,434	+4,120	1,871	1,711	-160	443	690	+247	
				Total, Ganga Solan circle	44,632	52,944	+8,312	22,577	27,438	+4,861	11,295	25,526	+14,231	
48	Kodavara circle	Kodavara circle	87	Kodavara	464	706	+242	336	102	-234	116	211	+95	
				Total, Kodavara circle	464	706	+242	336	102	-234	116	211	+95	
		Lardowara circle	88	Lardowara	---	1,354	1,354	---	1,177	1,177	---	177	177	
				Total, Lardowara circle	---	1,354	1,354	---	1,177	1,177	---	177	177	
				Total, District Gashwal	346,029	407,818	+61,789	170,737	239,179	+68,442	171,571	267,499	+95,928	
		Nani Tal Rural circle	1	Laspur	30,288	30,126	-162	16,526	16,192	-334	11,762	11,934	+172	
			2	Kalyan	44,685	43,013	-1,672	24,577	22,841	-1,736	10,848	9,214	-1,634	
			3	Harpur	33,932	32,564	-1,368	18,552	17,909	-643	11,101	11,661	+560	
			4	Haripur	18,982	18,855	-127	10,471	10,881	+410	8,511	8,172	-339	
			5	Karnapur	30,110	29,856	-254	16,851	16,288	-563	11,259	11,208	-51	
			6	Adampur	48,980	66,436	+17,456	27,011	31,576	+4,565	11,949	21,899	+10,950	
				Total	208,093	210,508	+2,415	111,415	115,860	+4,445	52,676	57,198	+4,522	
		Nani Tal Rural circle	7	Chakrata	13,028	31,895	+18,867	8,676	11,929	+3,253	4,452	6,975	+2,523	
			8	Kota Talia	1,230	1,797	+567	1,084	981	-103	571	116	+585	
			9	Kota Talia	2,805	2,187	-618	1,501	1,127	-374	1,011	1,004	-7	
			10	Malla Khasra	1,480	1,048	-432	782	510	-272	507	518	+11	
			11	Talia Khasra	1,278	1,467	+189	611	717	+106	667	738	+71	
			12	Manchak	763	1,250	+487	451	717	+266	399	601	+202	
			13	Chakrata	1,690	2,400	+710	891	1,101	+210	886	1,111	+225	
			14	Chakrata	1,751	3,306	+1,555	888	1,619	+731	863	1,217	+354	
			15	Kongali Talia	13	10	-3	1	7	+6	1	7	+6	
			16	Kongali Talia	177	230	+53	112	218	+106	65	116	+51	
			17	Agar	116	245	+129	67	129	+62	49	116	+67	
			18	Kotah Talia	671	1,148	+477	327	581	+254	199	561	+362	
			19	Kotah Talia	815	738	-77	411	359	-52	193	178	-15	
			20	Kotah Talia	187	152	-35	91	81	-10	96	65	-31	
			21	Band Talia	370	449	+79	171	217	+46	199	229	+30	
			22	Wahur Talia	169	15	-154	81	7	-74	59	6	-53	
			23	Wahur Talia	200	600	+400	117	361	+244	87	210	+123	
			24	Wahur Talia	85	310	+225	46	176	+130	39	110	+71	
			25	Chakrata	153	202	+50	83	99	+16	70	104	+34	
			26	Chakrata	1,039	1,002	-37	807	811	+4	773	758	-15	
			27	Chakrata	974	1,171	+197	510	721	+211	464	666	+202	
			28	Malla Rao	1,145	768	-377	515	361	-154	61	116	+55	
			29	Chakrata	3,084	3,102	+18	1,612	1,611	-1	1,472	1,491	+19	
			30	Bladar Talia	31,202	4,500	-26,702	1,777	2,700	+923	1,625	2,600	+975	
			31	Bladar Talia	20,188	20,188	0	11,101	11,101	0	11,101	11,101	0	
			32	Bladar Talia	38,806	7,817	-30,989	22,101	22,101	0	17,111	17,111	0	
			33	Bladar Talia	7,817	7,817	0	4,268	4,268	0	4,268	4,268	0	
				Total, Nani Tal Rural Circle	137,986	151,880	+13,894	78,332	86,814	+8,482	39,611	64,876	+25,265	
				Total, District Nani Tal	344,950	382,248	+37,298	191,047	232,204	+41,157	101,212	159,841	+58,629	

PROVINCIAL TABLE VII.

SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE POLICE
CIRCLES DISTRIBUTED BY RELIGION.

Showing the population of the Police

Serial number of District	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dehra Dûs	1	Dehra	60,141	35,953	24,188	47,830	28,464	19,376
		2	Râjpur	9,826	5,502	4,324	8,578	4,560	4,018
		3	Bahat	10,806	7,537	3,269	7,918	4,440	3,478
		4	Musoorie	23,877	13,627	9,250	17,565	10,835	7,730
		5	Balsapur	49,168	27,270	21,898	46,779	26,099	20,780
		6	Kail	1,509	1,166	344	791	547	244
		7	Chakrâta	13,288	9,940	4,048	11,964	8,517	3,447
			Total	168,135	100,224	67,911	143,719	84,027	59,792
2	Saharanpur	1	Saharanpur	140,184	74,939	65,245	74,941	40,486	34,455
		2	Rampur	23,277	12,161	11,116	40,035	21,028	19,007
		3	Bahat	55,849	29,123	26,726	34,578	18,108	16,470
		4	Musaffarnagar	35,509	18,672	16,837	23,676	12,370	11,306
		5	Mirzapur	19,652	10,320	9,332	10,193	5,483	4,710
		6	Pachpur	41,484	21,564	19,920	28,630	14,793	13,837
		7	Mohand	13,384	7,485	5,898	11,061	6,061	5,000
		8	Ellsgrampur	38,481	20,311	18,170	35,000	18,328	16,672
		9	Nagail	47,489	25,049	22,440	47,833	25,979	21,854
		10	Manglaur	67,537	36,365	31,172	38,389	19,540	18,849
		11	Thanesar	22,318	12,040	10,269	15,848	8,547	7,301
		12	Roorkee	97,999	57,427	40,572	40,135	21,290	18,845
		13	Jawalpur	70,119	39,806	30,313	62,902	30,468	32,434
		14	Solanpur	16,712	9,131	7,581	13,389	7,378	6,011
		15	Badliapour	34,801	19,558	15,243	30,695	17,386	13,309
		16	Nautana	23,451	12,443	11,008	18,502	10,043	8,459
		17	Deoland	80,798	44,506	36,292	64,798	30,440	34,358
		18	Nuker	52,217	28,125	24,092	38,166	20,919	17,247
		19	Geogoli	44,324	23,587	20,737	27,302	14,887	12,415
		20	Sursua	27,278	14,789	12,489	16,530	10,084	6,446
		21	Chikina	37,552	19,875	17,677	17,361	9,314	8,047
		22	Rasna	12,236	6,578	5,657	8,640	4,687	3,953
			Total	1,001,280	540,261	460,929	687,494	363,746	323,748
3	Musaffarnagar	1	Musaffarnagar	64,310	36,930	27,371	40,653	22,510	17,884
		2	Itari	50,872	27,578	23,294	38,423	20,010	17,413
		3	Charlinal	40,140	22,097	18,043	28,401	15,707	12,694
		4	Pur	35,953	21,226	14,727	27,073	15,196	11,877
		5	Gorilampur	19,016	9,645	9,371	10,553	5,889	4,664
		6	Bhul	57,080	30,900	26,180	46,844	25,029	21,815
		7	Thana Bhanwan	43,580	23,352	20,228	38,404	16,456	11,948
		8	Jhunjhina	33,533	17,538	16,000	30,763	13,535	11,640
		9	Kurana	41,389	22,138	19,251	30,763	11,300	9,463
		10	Belaah	13,321	7,420	5,901	8,505	4,596	3,909
		11	Jamail	42,859	22,764	19,895	27,952	14,308	13,644
		12	Khatail	69,918	37,006	32,912	49,707	26,798	22,909
		13	Itipia	49,486	26,067	23,419	34,943	19,100	15,843
		14	Mirzapur	40,259	21,316	18,943	29,261	15,636	13,625
		15	Burkina	46,018	24,776	21,242	31,394	16,978	14,416
		16	Shahpur	51,440	27,807	23,633	37,549	20,481	17,068
		17	Kandila	66,645	36,807	30,841	48,677	26,235	22,442
			Total	772,874	418,228	354,646	543,583	295,334	248,249
4	Meerut	1	City Station	90,817	49,628	41,023	49,774	27,230	22,544
		2	Kanpur Khana	19,990	7,358	6,532	10,644	5,603	5,041
		3	Bazar Khana	27,799	14,648	13,151	18,818	10,466	8,352
		4	Man Khana	25,339	13,425	11,914	18,968	10,353	8,615
		5	Jam	71,394	38,164	33,230	57,533	30,898	26,635
		6	Deorah	49,653	23,409	20,444	34,318	18,370	15,948
		7	Budhapur	34,605	18,570	16,035	28,840	15,208	13,632
		8	Kharikoda	41,028	21,425	19,603	35,715	15,131	13,584
		9	Begamabad	41,889	22,441	19,447	35,599	19,097	16,502
		10	Sadar Bazar	26,844	10,040	10,000	17,237	10,043	7,194
		11	Lal Kurt	18,909	11,520	7,389	6,509	3,478	3,031
		12	Dhaniana	44,364	23,616	20,749	35,479	17,928	17,551
		13	Pilkina	33,164	16,680	16,483	22,211	11,768	10,443
		14	Ghadrabad	43,376	23,031	20,245	31,935	17,166	14,769
		15	Pardisgarh	43,429	22,558	19,887	34,172	18,801	15,371
		16	Shahdara	18,987	10,781	8,206	14,076	8,037	6,039
		17	Budhapur	34,897	18,162	16,725	21,135	11,312	9,823
		18	Kharikoda	23,796	12,982	10,754	21,135	11,312	9,823
		19	Loni	73,301	38,097	35,204	48,477	25,299	23,178
		20	Mewana	30,798	16,708	14,090	21,135	11,312	9,823
		21	Khanpur	6,914	3,881	3,033	6,509	3,478	3,031
		22	Parichhatgarh	50,328	26,708	23,620	35,479	17,928	17,551
		23	Behnana	19,108	10,368	8,887	16,681	8,936	7,745
		24	Etah	36,489	19,101	17,388	21,135	11,312	9,823
		25	Baghaut	50,808	27,827	22,981	48,477	25,299	23,178
		26	Halemi	35,764	19,382	16,382	35,764	19,382	16,382
		27	Lalpur	31,489	17,448	14,041	21,135	11,312	9,823

Circles distributed by Religion.

Mahomedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Total number of children.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
10,222	6,282	3,939	134	86	48	907	412	495	1,048	718	330	1
886	560	326	8	8	...	78	50	28	31	23	8	2
1,700	1,318	382	18	10	8	1,113	702	411	59	28	1	3
8,128	3,043	5,085	19	17	2	303	206	97	172	91	78	4
860	231	629	28	19	9	19	6	7	18	15	3	5
438	329	109	24	19	5	217	124	93	49	40	9	6
1,122	880	242	8	2	1	22	11	11	167	118	49	7
19,896	12,660	7,236	284	161	73	2,743	1,504	1,239	1,844	1,072	472	
68,328	32,284	36,044	1,625	880	745	772	413	359	900	116	54	1
11,228	5,977	5,251	875	530	345	...	...	...	39	26	13	2
21,061	10,989	10,072	168	104	64	11	1	7	31	16	15	3
11,722	6,126	5,596	70	42	27	...	...	...	41	21	17	4
9,419	4,883	4,536	19	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12,815	6,087	6,728	98	51	47	8	4	4	43	29	14	6
2,833	1,802	1,031	6	8	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	7
12,438	7,050	5,388	2	2	...	7	3	4	37	22	15	8
10,838	5,840	4,998	123	73	50	6	2	4	144	70	65	4
10,711	10,334	9,377	215	116	99	12	6	6	58	29	29	10
6,830	3,283	3,547	...	...	...	13	7	6	39	14	16	11
26,076	14,126	11,950	183	111	72	1,073	721	352	832	436	106	12
17,890	9,352	8,538	60	34	27	54	37	17	13	11	2	13
3,301	1,749	1,552	...	...	...	11	8	...	1	...	...	14
3,375	2,140	1,235	128	77	49	...	...	...	5	2	3	15
4,359	2,270	2,089	219	124	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
25,598	13,846	11,752	389	204	185	3	3	...	4	3	1	17
13,228	6,707	6,521	736	381	355	...	...	...	86	51	35	18
16,547	8,807	7,740	161	80	81	...	...	...	24	14	11	19
8,368	4,411	3,957	380	207	173	3	1	2	7	4	...	20
19,744	10,438	9,306	445	227	218	...	...	...	1	...	...	21
8,474	1,832	1,642	121	69	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
834,432	171,130	153,312	6,084	3,225	2,759	1,974	1,300	714	1,298	900	396	
22,294	12,340	10,045	728	428	298	80	49	31	457	284	173	1
12,138	6,478	5,658	283	169	114	...	...	...	31	15	16	2
11,429	6,211	5,218	158	97	59	...	...	...	154	82	72	4
11,186	5,928	5,258	129	70	59	...	...	...	14	14	...	5
11,480	6,025	5,455	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
10,098	5,808	4,290	181	102	79	5	...	1	432	257	175	8
14,985	7,682	7,303	148	74	74	8	8	...	35	22	13	8
7,260	3,581	3,679	180	106	74	...	...	...	28	22	6	9
19,715	10,330	9,385	889	480	409	...	...	...	22	10	...	10
4,981	2,703	2,278	35	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
14,548	7,679	6,869	428	232	196	...	...	...	31	21	10	12
19,804	9,715	8,089	1,802	1,022	780	11	7	4	132	81	49	14
14,383	7,017	6,365	262	151	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
10,902	5,622	5,280	94	50	44	10	6	...	2	2	...	16
13,694	7,224	6,470	1,013	564	449	...	...	...	18	11	7	16
13,140	6,800	6,340	992	573	419	...	...	...	59	31	28	17
18,304	9,125	7,969	2,281	1,251	1,030	13	7	6	383	190	194	18
8,262	1,720	1,536	94	51	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
118,990	116,504	102,486	9,896	5,255	4,641	127	81	46	1,798	1,053	714	
29,214	21,303	17,921	710	399	311	314	158	156	605	322	287	1
8,340	1,600	1,547	18	13	5	50	28	22	38	22	16	2
7,978	4,140	3,838	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	3
6,043	3,132	2,910	2	2	...	...	...	...	29	24	...	4
19,311	9,946	8,365	58	36	22	...	...	...	493	276	217	6
9,185	4,844	4,341	178	100	78	31	9	13	151	81	70	6
8,607	3,169	2,638	277	154	123	...	...	...	61	39	42	7
12,895	6,284	6,611	13	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
6,444	3,350	3,094	2	2	...	6	2	4	77	41	36	9
6,991	4,052	2,939	512	292	220	1,231	682	549	888	771	117	10
6,129	3,370	2,759	85	34	51	3,904	2,008	1,896	62	32	30	11
10,637	5,377	5,260	9	3	...	...	...	...	113	68	45	12
9,524	5,176	4,348	32	18	14	3	1	2	10	6	...	13
10,888	5,683	5,205	126	62	64	124	68	56	169	91	76	14
8,323	4,391	3,932	7	4	3	4	1	3	19	11	8	15
2,968	2,118	1,850	126	70	57	84	45	39	5	4	...	16
2,585	1,565	1,220	730	382	348	...	...	...	2	2	...	17
2,978	1,210	1,267	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
18,838	8,701	8,137	11	8	3	38	19	19	378	193	179	19
1,000	488	511	1	1	...	...	...	...	178	103	75	20
11,777	6,188	5,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	380	280	21
2,248	1,170	1,078	76	44	31	9	4	6	146	79	69	22
11,628	6,080	5,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	59	43	23
9,524	4,761	4,763	1,288	785	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
2,940	1,641	1,299	28	36	30	...	...	...	119	66	51	25
2,225	1,202	1,023	29	18	11	...	...	...	18	8	10	26

Showing the population of the Police

VIN- AU BLE H	Serial number of dis- trict.	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana	Total population			Hindus		
					Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4	Moorut-(con- tinued)		27	Chaprauli	45,041	24,311	20,730	34,983	18,009	16,974
			28	Basant	80,215	48,772	41,441	72,569	39,354	33,215
			29	Sardhana	70,891	37,735	32,556	46,892	25,172	21,719
			30	Bawal	39,285	19,370	16,915	30,270	16,236	14,034
			31	Daba	40,679	21,421	18,531	31,461	17,006	14,455
			32	Hapur	81,421	42,948	38,383	61,640	32,685	28,955
			33	Hapur	26,330	13,917	12,413	19,564	10,439	9,125
			34	Garkunkhaur	30,173	16,104	14,070	22,148	11,833	10,315
			35	Belundargah	19,716	10,608	9,208	15,438	8,192	7,246
			Total					1,391,458	747,244	644,214	1,047,650	568,694	488,956
5	Balasubashir		1	Jhajhar	52,779	28,088	24,691	44,585	23,800	20,785
			2	Nikandarahad	58,189	30,532	27,657	49,395	24,533	21,772
			3	Jarcia	19,519	9,536	8,853	19,335	9,940	8,386
			4	Khuja	75,575	39,650	35,916	64,379	29,771	26,006
			5	Gulabala	57,519	30,087	27,432	43,450	22,351	20,139
			6	Belasubashir	84,453	44,830	40,092	87,939	39,646	37,291
			7	Kaana	17,176	9,485	7,691	15,330	8,801	7,129
			8	Dankaur	31,090	16,702	14,488	28,208	13,586	11,882
			9	Waraipur	14,582	7,960	6,622	12,851	6,918	5,788
			10	Dadu	39,772	21,433	18,419	36,926	18,333	16,632
			11	Saru Sadar	11,120	6,091	5,061	10,144	5,622	4,628
			12	Arna	28,110	14,722	12,388	23,256	12,231	11,025
			13	Shikharpur	20,554	10,554	9,740	41,208	21,774	19,481
			14	Palson	54,692	29,396	25,906	45,509	24,050	21,459
			15	Diba	64,283	34,848	30,415	59,084	28,104	24,980
			16	Jewar	36,807	19,466	17,311	32,063	17,011	15,072
			17	Amidghar	33,944	18,039	15,905	28,225	15,220	13,806
			18	Jahangirabad	54,689	29,625	26,066	43,334	22,729	20,595
			19	Ahar	35,898	19,013	16,189	36,558	19,574	17,583
			20	Khanpur	18,825	10,013	8,812	26,532	15,025	13,807
			21	Aurangabad	35,733	18,609	17,111	28,632	15,025	13,807
			22	Syana	61,205	32,218	28,967	50,449	26,660	23,780
			23	Ranghat	18,607	9,769	8,538	17,141	9,139	7,946
Total					949,914	501,021	448,893	764,937	406,624	358,313
6	Aligarh		1	Jawan	34,823	18,557	16,256	31,541	16,756	14,785
			2	Soma	27,989	14,874	13,116	26,706	14,185	12,521
			3	Atrahad	89,323	47,218	42,105	88,758	47,807	40,951
			4	Kul	138,549	72,740	65,809	106,580	57,001	49,579
			5	Hardungaj	33,480	17,881	15,577	39,607	15,770	13,837
			6	Atrahad	87,782	35,705	32,077	87,880	30,403	27,397
			7	Barkh	24,045	12,715	11,330	19,580	10,403	9,177
			8	Dalon	53,920	27,450	24,470	46,382	25,438	20,944
			9	Ganguri	30,430	16,346	14,084	29,063	14,039	12,024
			10	Gunda	40,037	21,437	18,629	38,075	20,400	17,675
			11	Igla	63,693	30,552	27,196	61,036	33,410	27,626
			12	Musun	68,048	35,573	30,469	66,325	35,335	31,000
			13	Bakamda Rao	38,048	20,552	17,496	34,444	20,833	18,611
			14	Agawal	25,857	13,010	11,647	23,987	13,125	10,862
			15	Agawal	15,575	8,187	7,388	14,584	7,932	6,652
			16	Swanpur	37,881	20,461	17,420	36,163	18,980	17,183
			17	Hathras	104,774	56,153	48,622	92,651	49,634	43,017
			18	Siam	42,005	22,354	19,651	38,873	20,715	18,158
			19	Tappal	40,710	21,640	19,070	37,029	19,069	17,605
			20	Narampur	22,968	12,081	10,587	21,324	11,228	9,999
			21	Chandaula	32,598	17,540	15,469	30,019	15,970	14,049
			22	Khar	34,855	18,496	16,400	31,944	16,988	14,956
Total					1,043,172	558,743	484,429	918,730	493,188	425,542
7	Muttra		1	Ol	19,860	9,046	7,814	14,486	7,806	6,680
			2	Aring	21,216	11,472	9,746	19,203	10,368	8,835
			3	Brundaban	35,287	18,262	16,806	33,907	17,518	16,389
			4	Jat	21,684	11,780	9,904	20,513	11,130	9,383
			5	Roadpur	7,609	4,136	3,474	7,133	3,923	3,210
			6	Sankh	19,541	8,873	7,644	18,783	9,473	8,310
			7	Solar Hazir	10,384	6,483	5,891	6,433	3,736	2,707
			8	Park	22,387	12,178	10,350	18,595	10,068	8,527
			9	Gobardhan	20,088	10,620	9,499	17,585	9,104	8,481
			10	Muttra	37,764	18,773	16,739	30,366	16,036	14,330
			11	Chitua	25,712	13,078	11,647	24,580	12,778	11,802
			12	Kul	43,488	22,841	20,647	38,668	20,977	17,691
			13	Muttra	10,483	5,606	4,938	9,121	4,400	3,721
			14	Barana	10,483	5,606	4,938	9,121	4,400	3,721
			15	Sakar	24,077	12,801	11,276	22,580	11,778	10,705
			16	Shapur	18,732	9,492	8,240	18,341	9,111	8,230
			17	Baye	27,688	14,440	12,248	26,064	14,158	12,906
			18	Borie	25,408	13,078	11,738	24,060	12,885	11,906
			19	Muttra	35,368	18,078	16,240	33,060	17,311	15,749
			20	Muttra	35,368	18,078	16,240	33,060	17,311	15,749

as distributed by Religion—(continued).

Mahomedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Social work of thems.
Males.	Females.		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
5,212	4,487	9,699	1,470	799	671	22	10	6	164	100	64	27
5,586	7,444	13,030	3,486	1,883	1,603	24	15	12	196	81	55	38
5,777	10,465	16,242	3,180	1,743	1,437	439	209	239	303	184	139	29
4,416	2,444	2,772	1,587	878	709	3	3	3	9	9	...	30
7,101	3,981	3,217	2,118	1,157	959	...	34	17	1	1	...	31
5,599	10,339	9,532	145	77	68	51	7	3	16	9	...	32
8,759	3,474	3,393	...	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	33
7,999	4,239	3,730	...	...	...	10	6	4	46	25	21	34
6,371	2,513	1,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4	35
5,971	167,291	149,290	16,380	8,993	7,387	5,435	4,101	1,331	5,022	3,005	1,957	
5,077	4,232	3,845	30	11	9	14	9	8	73	36	27	1
1,443	2,781	2,661	804	162	144	18	11	7	130	55	75	2
5,108	2,843	2,563	76	42	34	...	...	...	2	2	...	3
5,588	15,418	9,907	290	110	120	8	1	4	633	366	277	4
5,045	7,813	7,232	3	3	1	83	...	...	17	9	8	5
5,050	13,641	12,509	48	25	21	...	41	41	335	260	130	6
1,348	681	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	7
5,754	2,080	2,674	31	17	14	20	8	12	17	11	6	8
1,999	1,949	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	9
3,822	2,084	1,738	5	3	2	3	...	2	16	11	5	10
956	567	449	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
3,455	1,254	1,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	237	193	12
5,997	4,698	4,279	12	7	5	2	2	...	118	74	45	13
8,763	4,604	4,119	137	75	62	...	...	...	493	248	245	14
5,440	8,440	5,991	135	69	56	3	1	2	601	315	289	15
5,544	2963	2,159	153	81	72	12	1	6	15	13	2	16
5,592	3,751	2,529	55	34	31	20	11	9	63	31	31	17
5,183	5,238	4,927	7	4	3	11	5	6	1,174	677	537	18
2,022	1,401	1,121	1	1	...	1	1	...	161	88	63	19
7,323	3,725	3,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	4	20
7,054	3,568	3,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	16	21	21
5,858	5,495	5,162	28	14	12	1	1	...	71	48	23	22
1,288	700	512	33	14	19	12	7	5	83	49	34	23
5,019	92,702	86,367	1,284	671	613	210	111	99	4,484	2,463	2,017	
2,378	1,595	1,282	4	2	2	6	3	3	394	210	194	1
1,378	985	691	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
5,189	5,350	4,540	344	170	171	...	...	...	25	12	13	8
5,845	15,104	13,741	700	369	331	290	148	112	134	68	68	4
5,731	1,000	1,221	1	1	27	1	...	...	95	54	...	5
5,734	5,061	4,593	164	89	75	9	6	...	115	66	49	6
4,416	2,293	2,133	32	21	11	7	4	3	10	4	6	7
7,496	3,980	3,507	5	4	2	1	1	...	36	19	17	8
4,385	2,270	2,028	...	...	...	39	27	12	...	...	...	9
1,923	1,017	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
4,070	2,140	1,921	42	23	19	...	...	...	93	3	5	11
2,713	1,412	1,301	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	12
5,514	4,308	4,206	149	77	72	93	55	36	193	94	99	13
1,699	883	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	14
898	532	466	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
2,552	1,387	1,161	185	74	61	...	...	...	32	20	12	16
1,518	6,098	5,216	797	411	386	17	7	10	3	2	1	17
5,084	1,007	1,477	48	34	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
3,076	1,071	1,005	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1,443	703	690	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
5,576	1,557	1,319	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
2,593	1,400	1,293	26	15	11	...	...	...	3	3	...	22
5,886	63,807	56,941	2,507	1,317	1,190	465	254	212	1,132	598	544	
1,808	1,208	1,100	39	23	16	...	...	...	17	9	...	1
3,010	1,106	904	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
1,866	802	664	65	41	24	22	11	8	27	17	10	3
1,159	644	612	19	11	8	...	...	...	6	2	...	4
395	215	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
739	389	350	18	10	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
3,028	1,421	972	4	1	3	728	165	100	711	700	11	7
3,971	1,439	1,233	47	20	18	...	...	...	74	52	31	8
1,554	1,419	1,168	96	45	51	3	1	2	...	...	...	9
3,514	5,007	4,457	285	161	124	83	39	41	106	71	35	10
1,143	2,788	2,374	148	86	63	...	...	...	19	16	7	11
3,140	3,106	2,908	838	386	300	5	4	1	19	16	7	12
1,154	1,134	1,060	179	81	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
1,340	708	632	30	18	12	...	...	...	12	9	8	14
1,453	770	697	49	38	30	5	4	1	...	...	...	15
1,399	1,389	1,219	110	60	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
1,838	1,213	1,028	33	11	12	...	...	...	9	7	2	17
1,335	1,345	1,090	8	3	2	...	...	...	8	8	8	18
1,304	708	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	1	19

PRO-
CIA
TABLE
VII.

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VII.

Serial number of dis- trict	Name of district.	Serial num- ber of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Rincha		
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Muttra—(con- cluded)	20	Nohyhl	38,818	20,508	18,310	30,597	10,434	17,163
		21	Baldeo	66,458	35,073	31,385	63,551	34,038	29,513
		22	Mahalan	19,411	10,253	9,158	17,212	9,104	8,108
		23	Sahjan	29,484	15,910	13,574	27,076	14,922	12,154
		24	Sulabad	60,132	36,119	24,013	60,617	33,222	27,395
			Total	713,421	392,000	320,761	646,385	340,163	306,222
8	Agra	1	Achhnera	26,085	14,158	11,927	22,222	11,905	10,317
		2	Etamad ul daula	17,020	9,121	7,899	15,638	8,308	7,330
		3	Tegany	26,531	15,022	11,509	23,851	12,332	11,519
		4	Dowki	26,700	14,504	12,196	25,318	13,746	11,572
		5	Bakulganj	36,105	19,018	17,087	34,154	18,008	16,146
		6	Runkuta	16,535	9,017	7,518	29,529	16,111	13,418
		7	Bhandabad	32,511	17,076	15,435	29,721	16,037	13,684
		8	Kerach	32,811	17,554	15,257	18,461	10,028	8,433
		9	Kakula	20,184	10,768	9,416	39,118	15,436	13,682
		10	Malpan	39,398	20,609	18,789	33,156	12,741	10,415
		11	Lola Mandi	24,430	13,148	11,292	18,928	10,834	8,094
		12	Haripurat	25,067	14,252	10,815	24,373	12,603	11,770
		13	Etamadpur	65,333	35,225	30,108	34,017	18,725	15,292
		14	Aharan	36,770	19,701	17,069	28,021	15,470	12,551
		15	Khandauli	30,852	17,033	13,819	22,428	12,603	9,825
		16	Narkhi	45,009	24,712	20,297	31,700	16,732	14,968
		17	Bah	37,368	19,833	17,535	41,181	22,428	18,753
		18	Bahar	14,397	7,618	6,779	7,520	4,007	3,513
		19	Farhat	38,149	20,827	17,322	38,789	19,834	18,955
		20	Putna	35,934	18,823	17,111	33,815	17,700	16,115
		21	Iradaulganj	25,683	13,871	11,812	24,212	13,201	11,011
		22	Patehbad	35,500	19,106	16,394	33,156	17,889	15,267
		23	Rohila	18,833	10,215	8,618	18,053	9,507	8,546
		24	Firozabad	70,654	37,859	32,795	62,015	33,349	28,666
		25	Fatehpur Sikri	29,056	15,471	13,585	25,062	13,382	11,680
		26	Kaganul	35,357	19,940	15,417	25,965	13,770	12,195
		27	Jagur	37,797	20,513	17,284	35,653	19,313	16,340
		28	Suyam	23,418	12,999	10,419	21,927	11,819	10,108
		29	Kheragach	21,301	11,726	9,575	19,843	10,343	9,500
		30	Chhatra	27,113	14,510	12,603	30,973	11,294	9,979
		31	Antwari	33,303	17,354	15,950	30,830	16,615	14,215
		32	Saiter Barir	15,285	8,211	6,974	9,901	5,433	4,468
		33	Lal Kuria	8,033	4,736	3,297	8,104	4,026	4,078
			Total	1,003,796	510,650	493,147	879,319	475,616	403,703
9	Farukhabad	1	Sari Muran	87,772	48,528	39,244	71,003	37,904	33,099
		2	Tawa	77,688	42,378	35,310	73,274	40,080	33,194
		3	Guradaganj	70,728	38,160	32,568	61,071	33,225	27,846
		4	Thata	34,461	18,748	15,713	31,127	16,901	14,226
		5	Sauvich	86,922	50,975	35,947	83,180	43,980	39,200
		6	Chanderan	87,848	51,157	36,691	84,418	45,615	38,803
		7	Kungun	60,157	31,976	28,181	49,672	27,074	22,598
		8	Mahmudabad	85,413	46,907	38,506	81,091	43,514	37,577
		9	Patehbad	79,223	43,714	35,509	80,442	43,545	36,897
		10	Fatehganj	29,689	16,010	13,679	24,377	13,087	11,290
		11	Chandaganj	5,023	2,807	2,216	4,028	2,229	1,799
		12	Kamaganj	45,688	24,441	21,247	39,404	20,867	18,537
		13	Shamabad	37,402	19,700	17,702	38,723	17,135	14,588
		14	Kamul	26,546	15,458	11,088	24,380	14,408	10,972
		15	Nawaganj	19,051	10,483	8,568	17,972	9,846	8,126
0	Mainpuri	1	Allahganj	18,388	10,167	8,221	19,961	9,300	7,661
		2	Aligarh	40,867	22,710	18,157	39,111	21,704	17,407
		3	Parmanagar	15,873	7,644	6,229	13,468	7,428	6,040
			Total	858,687	464,340	394,347	756,194	412,307	343,887
		1	Mainpuri	82,066	44,781	37,285	75,212	41,031	34,181
		2	Auraha	28,157	15,635	12,522	27,176	15,085	12,091
		3	Kumari	41,567	22,628	18,939	39,468	21,474	17,994
		4	Harnaul	40,099	21,941	18,158	37,700	20,654	17,046
		5	Jasrana	59,587	32,694	26,892	55,860	30,619	25,241
		6	Ohrewa	43,341	23,942	19,399	41,559	22,724	18,826
		7	Thangun	66,430	37,286	29,144	65,781	35,774	30,007
		8	Yasur	38,249	21,964	17,283	37,965	21,357	16,608
		9	Kulm Nabaganj	59,080	32,357	26,723	56,660	31,046	25,614
		10	Kuram	29,453	16,173	13,280	31,480	16,742	14,738
		11	Karhal	45,218	24,628	20,590	43,785	22,834	20,951
		12	Shamun	76,378	41,829	34,549	71,383	39,128	32,255
		13	Shikolabad	87,327	47,006	40,321	80,956	43,728	37,228
		14	Eka	60,080	33,101	26,979	60,729	31,083	29,646
		15	Pharia	30,971	16,596	14,076	28,107	15,214	12,893
			Total	762,168	416,790	345,378	714,394	391,362	323,032

Circles distributed by Religion—(continued).

Mahomedans			Jains			Christians			Others			Serial number of thaks.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3,146	1,974	1,072	32	18	14				73	40	33	30
2,763	1,480	1,284	144	76	68				10	5	5	31
2,187	1,122	1,065				5	3	2	7	4	3	22
3,002	1,107	895	362	202	160				24	9	15	28
5,400	2,846	2,554	108	48	60				7	8	2	24
62,637	33,545	29,112	2,403	1,242	1,111	846	700	116	1,130	965	163	
3,543	2,053	1,490	273	130	143	12	6	6	6	4	2	1
1,903	716	588	68	38	30	25	16	10	1	1		2
5,116	2,492	2,624	345	183	162	18	11	7	1	1		3
1,169	646	524	307	111	196				1			4
11,331	5,426	5,479	411	236	175	318	162	154	63	67	26	6
1,455	777	678	385	199	186				8	3		7
2,435	1,259	1,165	540	294	246	6	4	2	11	7	4	8
2,969	1,429	1,240	313	113	200				8	3		9
1,540	925	615	61	44	17	2	1	1				10
9,547	4,830	4,717	606	277	228	104	72	72	121	88	33	11
1,233	675	558	51	12	39							12
4,304	2,384	1,899	160	100	77	1,428	664	767	287	270	17	13
4,850	2,508	2,247	1,837	872	765	240	124	124	119	63	66	14
2,033	1,072	961	730	356	374				9	8	1	16
2,545	1,376	1,169	286	178	108							16
2,455	1,319	1,136	1,219	664	554							17
1,418	798	638	241	122	119				11	6	5	18
202	106	96	13	7	6				1	1		19
931	500	431	443	279	164							20
1,176	618	566	941	505	436							21
929	479	459	537	300	237	1	1		3	3	7	22
2,253	1,153	1,100	60	30	30	1	1		31	24	7	23
324	185	139	245	135	110				5	5		24
6,971	3,248	3,248	1,452	819	633	16	11	5	170	112	64	25
3,944	2,000	1,944	38	19	19	4	2	2	13	8	5	26
2,396	1,317	1,081	4	1	3				2	2		27
2,129	1,092	1,037	15	6	9				2	1	1	28
1,187	586	572	327	194	133				23	14	9	29
1,427	764	661	8	5	3				71	42	29	30
3,194	2,710	2,710	853	450	403	23	14	9	31	152	59	31
11,365	5,837	5,528	1,111	586	525	254	141	114	430	314	117	32
4,184	2,312	1,792	60	30	30	823	774	249	430	314	117	33
1,194	673	619	19	15	4	1,469	964	117	187	169	21	
104,483	55,184	49,249	13,402	7,306	6,116	4,759	2,779	1,799	1,824	1,465	459	
16,386	8,964	7,991	384	174	181				57	27	30	1
4,324	2,309	1,965	31	14	18				67	26	31	2
9,543	4,876	4,667				11	7	4	101	52	49	3
3,373	1,787	1,586	49	22	27				12	8	4	4
3,617	1,821	1,791	3	3					112	69	44	6
3,386	1,742	1,644	79	39	40	2		2	41	1		7
10,311	4,809	5,503	118	65	53	6	3	1	60	25	25	8
3,559	1,901	1,658	77	41	36	4	2	2	82	47	35	9
18,032	8,794	9,238	304	170	135	294	180	114	161	96	55	10
4,306	2,421	2,144	23	19	4	125	66	59	338	163	31	11
618	346	272	4	2	2	371	206	71	2	2		12
7,144	3,664	3,480				7	4	3	13	6		13
5,909	2,921	2,988	31	20	11				40	20	20	14
4,185	1,930	2,202	12	4	8	1	1					15
1,054	564	490							125	74	52	16
1,430	796	634				7	4	4				17
1,837	1,031	895	9	5	4							18
410	216	194										19
99,476	50,226	49,250	1,048	577	511	828	514	711	1,141	756	795	
6,016	3,233	2,763	529	216	211	122	63	59	217	118	99	1
952	477	375	128	72	56				1	1		2
1,222	605	610	266	150	116				11	9	2	3
2,322	1,180	1,042	176	106	70				1	1		4
3,330	1,729	1,601	546	315	231				39	21	16	5
1,619	803	776	354	194	160				20	14	6	7
3,353	1,650	1,703	275	147	128	1	1		8	4	4	8
1,242	700	542	2	2		2	1	1	8	4	4	9
2,371	1,256	1,076	5	1	4				24	15	9	10
762	428	334										11
2,507	1,306	1,201	931	498	433							12
4,372	2,401	1,971	560	313	227	1	1		92	56	36	13
6,131	3,043	3,139	377	236	141	1	1		12	8	4	14
3,018	1,572	1,446	865	464	399	5	4	1	22	8	14	15
1,612	805	692	762	391	361							
41,539	21,221	19,008	5,760	3,188	2,572	132	71	61	448	250	193	

FROM
GLASS
TABLE
VIEW

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VII.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Etawah	1	Etawah	66,995	35,781	31,214	53,154	28,705	24,449
		2	Jawantnagar	49,584	27,523	22,324	46,776	25,548	20,953
		3	Buripura	35,564	18,690	11,874	34,539	15,112	11,427
		4	Jarabokpur	36,070	18,810	16,281	34,559	15,136	13,794
		5	Martina	23,535	12,923	10,603	22,970	12,089	10,541
		6	Pachar	46,389	25,449	20,840	44,581	24,541	20,140
		7	Sakam	70,680	38,254	32,396	68,209	36,978	31,234
		8	Uvchar	29,398	16,076	13,261	35,738	18,741	12,988
		9	Bodmas	30,335	16,075	13,590	30,320	15,128	12,992
		10	Bela	37,328	18,361	14,933	31,663	17,474	14,189
		11	Kudherkot	37,328	20,461	16,967	35,345	19,386	16,960
		12	Aruwa	24,923	13,767	11,156	22,541	12,731	10,110
		13	Sthal	17,417	9,545	7,772	16,908	9,361	7,466
		14	Chachband	25,589	12,873	10,696	32,803	18,404	15,339
		15	Phapband	25,191	13,507	11,224	34,278	19,444	16,535
		16	Uari	42,946	22,824	19,450	38,450	20,846	17,594
		17	Ajiti Mal	37,520	20,686	16,834	36,079	19,709	16,379
		18	Arunya	66,180	35,906	30,324	62,429	33,920	28,509
		19		41,589	22,268	19,121	39,035	21,080	17,975
Total				727,629	390,775	336,854	693,868	373,244	320,619
12	Etah	1	Etah	72,911	40,010	32,901	66,071	36,495	29,576
		2	Sakt	35,497	19,311	16,186	33,274	18,061	15,212
		3	Malun	30,393	16,707	13,628	29,087	16,008	12,904
		4	Amargur	26,761	16,282	13,479	27,208	14,876	12,332
		5	Marolew	63,085	33,014	24,071	45,500	24,775	20,725
		6	Nidhanu kalan	36,394	20,949	17,465	35,101	19,185	15,916
		7	Awa	28,502	15,513	12,989	25,380	13,704	11,676
		8	Jalour	71,687	38,450	33,217	61,217	33,146	28,071
		9	Lunagurh	20,581	11,096	9,353	18,462	10,124	8,159
		10	Patali	35,544	19,523	16,021	28,031	15,407	12,624
		11	Jatila	37,380	20,955	16,425	35,773	19,739	16,036
		12	Alganj	56,621	31,021	25,600	49,440	27,294	22,146
		13	Sirpur	20,679	11,721	9,258	19,580	10,531	8,646
		14	Sakaur	31,879	17,974	14,895	26,829	14,884	11,945
		15	Kudiganj	31,145	16,973	14,272	28,268	15,266	12,992
		16	bonn	46,871	25,423	21,449	42,733	23,167	19,566
		17	Angang	61,930	35,371	28,159	60,159	32,167	27,949
		18							
		19	Total		702,063	385,203	316,860	622,833	341,318	281,517
13	Bareilly	1	Kotwali	80,727	44,110	36,617	52,520	29,341	23,179
		2	Bareilly	51,798	26,844	21,952	35,529	18,972	15,457
		3	Kila	59,911	30,798	29,113	35,772	18,770	16,996
		4	Naik	13,354	6,983	4,321	7,396	4,294	2,912
		5	Thakur	61,513	28,029	24,494	45,848	24,875	20,973
		6	Bhopura	30,723	16,408	14,228	22,165	12,029	10,136
		7	Deveria	38,356	20,274	18,082	31,227	16,460	14,767
		8	Ritham	18,418	10,101	8,317	14,337	7,902	6,435
		9	Shah	46,730	24,975	22,355	37,494	19,689	17,905
		10	Jaidpur	55,019	31,495	26,424	48,275	26,285	21,990
		11	Gani	45,095	22,145	19,950	44,774	18,407	16,367
		12	Pachganj West	37,480	19,920	17,530	30,993	16,431	14,559
		13	Nilgaganj	49,307	25,633	23,672	33,879	17,090	16,079
		14	Muganj	38,693	20,242	18,421	31,051	16,305	14,746
		15	Surai	45,753	25,075	21,778	38,748	19,281	17,467
		16	Pachganj East	27,550	15,217	12,333	24,484	13,517	10,967
		17	Hafiganj	42,404	22,882	19,522	34,720	18,795	15,925
		18	Sawalganj	65,101	34,712	30,389	53,204	29,408	24,796
		19	Atala	59,922	31,920	28,002	51,261	27,368	23,893
14	Bijnor	1	Ilamora	50,015	26,009	24,046	43,425	23,413	20,012
		2	Imbri	74,221	39,028	31,392	54,397	29,154	25,243
		3	Kachia	54,733	28,558	26,075	36,904	20,506	16,398
		4							
		5	Total	1,040,691	555,480	485,211	789,908	423,454	366,454
15	Bijnor	1	Bijnor	53,108	28,278	24,770	33,900	18,511	15,389
		2	Ambar	34,547	18,022	16,155	26,068	14,010	12,058
		3	Ganj	6,047	3,116	2,931	9,972	5,054	4,917
		4	Mandawar	40,185	21,434	18,781	30,306	16,468	13,928
		5	Bachia	27,788	15,084	12,704	21,614	11,876	9,738
		6	Nurpur	39,800	20,717	18,463	29,820	15,120	12,460
		7	Chandpur	71,167	37,235	33,862	45,180	25,705	22,475
		8	Sampur	52,656	27,073	24,882	36,642	19,563	17,079
		9	Sarkat	33,745	17,420	16,263	19,006	10,068	8,937
		10	Nalanda	44,877	23,197	21,190	36,376	14,070	12,306
		11	Nelam	31,012	16,908	14,147	31,396	16,362	14,034
		12	Atalgach	49,589	26,107	22,732	31,851	16,939	14,922

Seires distributed by Religion—(continued).

PROVINCE
CHARTER
TABLE
VII.

Mohammedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Serial num- ber of Tables.
oth. sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12,715	6,981	6,734	981	845	476	113	09	44	42	31	11	1
2,776	1,582	1,211	280	127	127	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
699	321	348	450	257	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1,290	688	626	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
883	301	262	2	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	5
1,577	807	850	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6
2,309	1,222	1,087	117	50	58	14	7	7	1	1	...	7
407	229	178	202	101	98	...	...	...	1	1	...	8
1,015	547	468	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9
1,634	878	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
1,082	1,074	968	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	11
2,082	1,036	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	12
598	326	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
768	409	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
900	511	390	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	15
3,840	1,941	1,899	7	3	4	3	3	...	66	31	35	16
1,410	770	640	62	30	32	...	...	...	32	17	15	17
5,544	1,797	1,712	13	8	4	1	1	...	25	9	16	18
2,341	1,159	1,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
43,325	22,164	20,161	2,117	1,778	939	134	63	61	100	100	81	
5,065	2,890	2,206	1,090	591	499	24	15	9	27	19	8	1
2,060	1,062	1,097	244	114	111	...	...	...	10	5	6	2
988	665	423	342	141	111	9	3	...	7	5	2	3
2,354	1,211	1,040	29	20	9	...	...	...	270	152	118	4
6,308	3,144	3,162	81	41	40	108	52	56	3	2	1	5
2,224	1,550	1,471	369	174	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2,821	1,315	1,006	762	426	366	...	...	...	9	8	1	7
9,619	4,815	4,701	902	408	111	9	7	2	20	14	6	8
1,830	864	806	728	409	319	...	...	...	11	9	9	9
7,452	3,875	3,577	1	1	...	53	26	17	7	4	1	10
1,667	876	671	2	2	...	2	2	...	38	20	16	11
9,672	3,624	3,148	106	102	91	2	2	...	11	9	2	12
1,861	742	609	7	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13
4,508	2,086	2,749	2	1	1	25	14	11	17	9	4	14
2,846	1,401	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	16	15	15
4,078	2,410	1,860	...	...	...	54	31	20	8	6	2	16
10,553	5,249	5,301	280	131	129	233	129	111	345	184	161	17
72,953	38,178	31,773	4,945	2,661	2,281	520	276	211	812	459	451	
27,079	14,218	12,861	...	...	...	848	317	501	280	201	76	1
23,888	11,118	11,170	1	1	...	77	42	35	1	1	...	2
23,665	11,912	12,011	...	...	...	104	65	38	81	45	...	3
3,176	1,771	1,404	...	...	...	2,643	1,372	1,271	139	101	45	4
5,845	3,111	2,731	...	...	...	20	11	7	...	...	...	5
8,406	4,181	4,225	...	...	...	94	55	39	50	20	...	6
7,045	3,727	3,318	3	1	...	78	41	37	3	1	2	7
4,010	2,160	1,750	...	...	...	2	2	...	60	47	12	8
9,112	4,725	4,387	...	...	...	79	49	30	45	21	23	9
9,650	5,127	4,522	...	...	...	100	74	46	58	29	26	10
7,189	3,965	3,223	...	...	...	132	71	58	...	...	...	11
6,246	3,793	2,451	...	...	...	241	113	108	...	...	...	12
15,555	8,001	7,551	...	...	...	73	45	28	...	...	...	13
7,880	4,013	3,867	...	...	...	59	31	18	...	...	...	14
9,797	5,045	4,752	...	...	...	218	128	90	...	...	...	15
3,089	1,686	1,401	...	...	...	17	11	1	...	...	...	16
7,830	4,065	3,765	...	...	...	40	20	19	5	2	1	17
11,839	6,275	5,563	...	...	...	54	28	26	4	1	...	18
12,830	6,747	6,081	...	...	...	203	118	64	...	...	...	19
6,364	3,431	2,931	...	...	...	223	111	112	3	2	1	20
19,782	10,152	9,199	...	...	...	42	22	20	...	...	...	21
17,808	8,136	9,670	...	...	...	23	11	9	...	...	...	22
245,039	127,751	117,285	4	2	2	5,371	3,700	1,181	774	500	294	
18,684	9,031	8,093	61	32	29	223	99	124	230	115	97	1
8,470	4,479	4,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2
2,140	1,047	1,093	28	9	19	7	5	2	...	...	...	3
9,355	4,756	4,599	3	2	1	175	91	81	450	201	212	4
6,038	3,114	2,924	...	...	...	131	61	68	7	3	6	5
10,521	5,071	5,099	...	...	...	63	23	39	6	1	6	6
22,774	11,442	11,332	8	3	2	6	3	1	222	122	160	7
16,974	8,272	7,702	139	82	57	32	12	19	79	57	7	8
14,513	7,265	7,248	95	47	48	45	26	19	80	55	45	9
17,715	8,906	8,807	225	112	113	22	12	10	141	87	64	10
19,493	9,880	9,617	71	32	39	32	21	9	20	12	8	11
16,915	8,617	8,298	59	31	28	3	1	2	1,011	629	482	12

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-
TIAL
TABLE
VII.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Bijpur—(continued)	13	Behar ...	10,200	10,331	9,929	14,113	7,612	6,501
		14	Barapara ...	34,514	18,496	16,018	24,414	13,048	11,372
		15	Nagina ...	7,384	41,238	37,942	49,932	24,948	24,984
		16	Kurpur ...	64,134	33,020	31,099	38,967	30,807	27,770
		17	Najibabad ...	65,788	34,174	31,614	39,586	21,064	18,522
		18	Ningal ...	21,064	11,323	10,341	16,673	8,734	7,940
		19	Shampur ...	4,523	2,854	1,669	8,440	3,180	2,351
		20	Karna ...	974	778	196	683	636	126
			Total ...	794,070	418,212	375,858	521,891	273,908	247,983
15	Bodam	1	Bodam ...	107,639	55,949	51,790	70,990	37,820	33,171
		2	Buawar ...	43,566	22,955	20,611	34,318	18,353	15,965
		3	Ditaganj ...	68,989	37,714	31,275	61,343	33,618	27,724
		4	Kakrila ...	29,698	15,973	14,105	21,262	11,807	9,455
		5	Ujhana ...	57,558	31,431	26,127	51,276	28,010	23,266
		6	Gusmar ...	65,291	36,913	31,378	59,704	32,343	27,361
		7	Salawin ...	91,148	52,757	38,391	44,068	24,082	20,006
		8	Kadirchank ...	33,532	12,920	20,612	18,789	10,348	8,441
		9	Zarifnagar ...	39,714	21,024	18,690	35,452	19,303	16,149
		10	Idin ...	80,781	43,688	37,093	71,023	38,313	32,711
		11	Idimnagar ...	8,708	5,602	3,106	46,873	25,824	21,049
		12	Bisauli ...	75,402	40,562	34,840	65,015	34,960	30,054
		13	Bajpara ...	49,812	27,005	22,747	45,430	24,697	20,733
		14	Majapur Baha ...	25,174	13,387	11,787	32,477	11,954	10,523
		15	Wairganj ...	12,620	21,183	18,457	32,577	17,306	15,271
16	Moradabad	16	Sakulaganj ...	25,105	13,740	11,365	22,948	12,657	10,291
		17	Hazratpur ...	34,649	18,999	15,750	32,087	17,620	14,467
		18	Uchali ...	40,524	22,362	18,172	37,655	20,705	16,950
			Total ...	925,598	478,134	447,464	773,179	418,645	354,534
17	Shahjahanpur.	1	Chandann ...	89,410	47,455	41,955	69,176	36,702	32,474
		2	Buadara ...	65,422	35,077	30,345	54,688	29,347	25,341
		3	Kumarka ...	42,944	22,710	20,174	24,780	13,236	11,544
		4	Moradabad ...	103,985	63,622	40,363	59,860	31,531	28,329
		5	Mandla ...	50,442	26,791	23,649	30,972	16,591	14,381
		6	Manathar ...	49,185	25,999	23,186	32,365	17,147	15,218
		7	Sambhal ...	110,947	67,412	53,495	60,797	32,833	27,964
		8	Mughulpura ...	43,418	22,999	21,419	18,750	10,811	7,939
		9	Munpur ...	51,423	27,288	24,134	31,545	16,919	14,626
		10	Asmoli ...	64,871	34,344	30,527	42,447	22,629	19,818
		11	Bahy ...	52,430	29,070	23,360	45,662	24,470	21,192
		12	Amroha ...	122,000	61,488	50,512	68,588	37,146	31,442
		13	Chhajlat ...	58,479	30,914	27,565	39,353	21,240	18,117
		14	Hazratpur ...	53,091	28,119	24,972	35,682	19,564	16,118
		15	Buchikon ...	46,555	23,911	21,644	34,805	18,950	15,855
		16	Tapi ...	10,583	10,478	6,105	14,859	7,932	6,927
		17	Behar ...	34,450	18,891	15,559	29,964	16,401	13,563
		18	Thakurdwara ...	62,527	33,017	29,510	45,301	23,764	21,537
		19	Dihau ...	55,647	31,451	27,396	35,467	17,982	17,485
17	Shahjahanpur.		Total ...	1,178,398	623,672	554,826	773,001	413,723	359,278
		1	Shahjahanpur ...	91,338	48,227	43,111	87,228	30,081	27,187
		2	Sabri Mau South ...	41,390	22,444	18,946	37,076	20,414	16,662
		3	Dihau ...	44,403	21,047	20,356	39,337	21,207	18,130
		4	Sadar Bazar ...	41,875	22,445	19,430	26,323	14,408	11,915
		5	Kant ...	59,951	29,136	24,815	48,289	26,178	22,111
		6	Tilhar ...	71,836	38,548	33,288	67,489	31,164	26,325
		7	Jailabad ...	57,557	30,088	26,469	49,424	27,073	22,351
		8	Madanpur ...	40,490	22,331	18,119	35,694	21,301	17,393
		9	Powayan ...	73,364	39,462	33,902	68,656	35,707	32,949
		10	Banda ...	68,044	36,655	31,389	63,046	30,837	27,209
		11	Nigola ...	45,790	23,159	19,630	37,947	20,635	17,312
		12	Khatu ...	32,912	17,965	15,217	29,854	15,740	14,114
		13	Sabri Mau North ...	28,206	15,116	13,090	24,701	13,196	11,505
		14	Khataganj ...	39,789	21,463	18,327	36,149	19,038	17,111
		15	Jatpur ...	45,223	25,084	20,139	42,685	23,949	19,737
17	Shahjahanpur.	16	Miranpur Khatu ...	38,944	21,370	17,574	33,079	18,158	14,921
		17	Kundara ...	33,308	18,612	14,796	31,108	17,304	13,804
		18	Rafabad ...	38,348	21,196	17,152	36,444	20,127	16,317
		19	Munpur ...	35,594	19,308	16,286	32,745	18,040	14,705
17	Shahjahanpur.		Total ...	918,551	494,306	424,245	767,196	427,268	340,928

Circles distributed by Religion--(continued).

Mohammedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of club.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
13	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
5,146	2,718	2,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	13
10,830	4,882	4,948	1	1	...	53	34	18	17	14	3	14
81,887	18,968	16,704	74	40	34	71	81	89	680	290	300	15
35,568	12,448	12,022	35	16	20	30	14	16	133	56	67	16
35,833	12,916	12,937	189	107	82	31	19	12	129	68	61	17
4,980	2,598	2,387	6	2	4	1	1	...	4	3	1	18
878	940	835	2	2	...	4	1	8	2	8	...	19
142	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
287,162	135,084	131,678	998	626	472	908	408	416	3,111	1,612	1,499	
35,335	17,442	16,083	...	...	...	691	358	333	433	220	213	1
8,287	4,380	3,907	...	...	...	371	220	151	...	...	...	2
7,135	3,941	2,214	...	...	...	251	137	114	241	118	123	3
6,355	4,142	4,193	...	...	...	95	49	47	5	5	...	4
6,045	3,383	2,762	...	...	...	188	89	66	82	43	39	6
8,476	4,505	3,971	...	...	...	53	31	26	56	24	21	6
16,905	8,204	8,201	...	...	...	141	64	77	14	7	7	7
5,008	2,555	2,418	...	...	...	39	16	23	1	1	...	8
4,288	2,310	1,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
9,345	5,081	4,191	104	116	81	244	135	109	78	40	35	10
7,808	4,054	3,754	31	17	14	73	42	30	127	65	69	11
10,106	5,447	4,659	...	...	...	196	101	95	86	45	49	12
4,332	2,364	1,968	...	...	...	10	12	1	34	22	12	14
2,708	1,428	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
6,369	3,372	3,151	...	...	...	206	100	97	8	8	5	16
2,136	1,164	964	...	...	...	30	18	13	1	1	...	17
2,408	1,287	1,121	...	...	...	6	1	5	148	81	67	17
2,968	1,632	1,336	...	...	...	13	10	3	8	6	2	18
148,386	77,277	71,012	329	120	109	3,661	1,863	1,798	1,320	690	630	
90,373	10,945	9,768	52	29	23	183	100	83	166	99	67	1
10,630	5,768	4,862	2	2	...	82	47	35	20	14	7	2
17,976	9,331	8,541	114	51	61	41	29	12	34	18	16	3
41,707	21,101	20,606	259	140	119	923	514	410	450	217	201	4
19,420	10,171	9,249	37	24	11	13	8	5	...	...	...	5
16,983	8,796	7,997	85	27	28	41	22	19	...	...	...	6
49,039	24,748	21,291	166	83	73	301	164	107	354	141	150	7
24,881	12,475	12,106	9	7	2	4	3	1	74	47	47	8
19,872	10,460	9,596	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	1	...	9
31,903	11,796	10,197	...	...	...	210	113	97	111	6	10	10
6,808	3,515	3,086	73	12	11	59	40	26	13	7	6	11
53,677	26,844	26,811	121	58	63	74.5	401	310	777	37	40	12
16,914	9,584	8,441	4	2	2	203	110	91	5	3	2	13
16,896	8,854	8,112	...	...	...	129	77	52	4	1	...	14
11,300	5,746	5,351	121	61	55	257	116	111	43	27	16	15
4,709	2,537	2,172	...	...	...	16	9	6	...	...	...	16
4,481	2,471	1,980	...	...	...	4	1	3	31	14	13	17
17,138	9,011	8,121	...	...	...	6	2	3	89	60	49	18
26,180	13,260	11,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
400,706	200,740	191,065	1,002	512	470	3,307	1,807	1,498	1,383	768	615	
33,840	10,090	17,750	9	4	5	48	26	22	113	46	47	1
9,409	1,910	1,491	...	...	...	20	11	6	181	87	91	2
1,162	2,837	2,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
14,462	7,263	7,200	6	4	2	671	461	270	213	110	101	4
5,654	2,555	2,099	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	5
13,945	7,317	6,628	...	...	...	46	29	17	58	32	34	6
7,841	3,878	3,961	...	...	...	42	29	13	50	28	22	7
1,787	1,000	737	...	...	...	49	30	19	...	...	...	8
6,968	3,085	3,090	...	...	...	63	32	31	80	48	42	9
5,013	2,851	2,159	...	...	...	23	14	9	...	...	...	10
4,822	2,631	2,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
3,557	1,924	1,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
5,493	1,912	1,581	...	...	...	4	2	...	8	6	2	13
4,546	2,417	2,123	...	...	...	74	42	32	...	...	...	14
2,484	1,391	1,100	...	...	...	31	18	13	23	14	9	15
8,943	3,161	2,687	...	...	...	28	12	14	...	...	...	16
2,139	1,102	968	21	13	9	24	14	10	35	20	12	17
1,904	1,029	963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
2,946	1,563	1,293	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	19
129,268	66,568	62,703	86	20	16	1,328	986	402	795	409	376	

PROV
CLUB
TAKEN
VIR

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VII.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population					
				Both sexes			Males		
				Both sexes	Males	Females.	Both sexes	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Pablit	1	Bhalpur ...	102,112	54,653	47,459	89,364	47,769	41,595
		2	Barkhera ...	49,903	26,723	23,180	45,512	24,880	20,632
		3	Bhanda ...	38,849	21,245	17,603	38,084	19,535	16,549
		4	Pablit ...	87,121	45,044	41,887	66,435	36,383	30,052
		5	Nawa ...	23,819	12,286	11,533	17,755	9,419	8,336
		6	Jhamsad ...	54,448	28,742	25,704	41,083	21,768	19,315
		7	Anara ...	34,212	18,102	16,110	30,719	11,143	9,576
		8	Parapur ...	61,855	33,240	28,619	54,854	27,375	27,479
		9	Madho Tunda ...	33,350	17,800	15,550	30,594	16,362	14,232
		Total				485,366	258,402	226,964	402,120	215,117	187,003
19	Cawnpore	1	Akharpur ...	62,981	33,847	29,134	87,749	31,194	26,555
		2	Gajpur ...	49,128	26,098	23,030	49,981	24,339	25,642
		3	Shukla ...	53,722	28,791	24,931	81,866	27,418	24,448
		4	Sachindri ...	53,808	29,715	24,093	81,872	27,713	24,159
		5	Kanpur ...	43,008	23,081	19,927	41,133	22,111	19,022
		6	Dempur ...	47,938	25,620	22,318	45,186	24,188	20,993
		7	Pillaur ...	68,161	35,240	30,921	89,335	31,704	27,631
		8	Kakwan ...	37,545	20,517	17,028	48,281	19,645	18,636
		9	Shaurpur ...	60,443	29,748	24,695	52,099	27,044	25,055
		10	Dhagpur ...	28,375	14,790	13,585	26,413	13,867	12,546
		11	Musapur ...	49,392	25,410	22,962	46,015	25,116	20,899
		12	Sikandra ...	47,982	25,141	22,841	46,041	24,630	21,411
		13	Manipur ...	31,647	16,963	14,684	38,359	20,270	18,089
		14	Ghatampur ...	25,115	14,114	11,001	23,948	12,482	11,466
		15	Sagda ...	38,041	18,837	17,204	43,074	22,023	19,192
		16	Sari ...	45,754	23,684	20,716	42,051	22,138	19,913
		17	Haridab ...	29,704	15,000	13,701	27,688	14,484	13,203
		18	Normal ...	21,277	11,286	10,000	27,116	14,840	12,276
		19	Mahapur ...	49,862	25,710	23,631	56,918	32,210	24,708
		20	Budhi ...	69,055	36,989	30,066	66,918	34,210	32,708
		21	Kotwih ...	27,903	16,880	11,023	19,797	11,780	9,017
		22	Fatehpur ...	9,310	4,947	4,363	8,540	4,508	3,941
		23	Narbhag ...	29,814	15,923	14,891	34,312	18,100	16,212
		24	Kalyapur ...	36,440	18,925	17,515	38,074	18,654	17,420
		25	Bodhan ...	36,754	20,024	16,730	37,275	18,654	17,621
		26	Chandpur ...	21,731	11,711	10,020	14,835	8,124	6,711
		27	Fulbaria ...	37,332	20,125	16,964	35,285	19,561	15,724
		Total				1,209,695	618,092	591,603	1,103,980	591,171	512,809
20	Fatehpur	1	Kalyanpur ...	24,201	12,795	11,405	22,814	11,845	10,969
		2	Husongpur ...	52,820	26,777	26,043	49,944	25,209	24,735
		3	Fatehpur ...	68,280	35,182	33,098	54,537	28,827	25,710
		4	Malda ...	31,615	16,369	15,116	29,789	15,504	14,285
		5	Aurhar ...	20,739	10,814	9,925	20,207	10,554	9,653
		6	Thurison ...	53,986	27,729	26,257	48,232	21,910	26,322
		7	Aung ...	23,101	12,142	10,959	23,290	11,700	11,590
		8	Kalaulia ...	10,981	5,231	4,750	19,103	9,720	9,383
		9	Bandha ...	36,498	19,121	17,362	32,430	17,076	15,357
		10	Bandha ...	30,411	15,738	14,574	26,666	13,871	12,795
		11	Lalaha ...	23,651	12,256	11,395	23,018	11,771	11,247
		12	Jafurganj ...	28,440	14,438	13,002	27,125	13,672	13,453
		13	Amrah ...	18,453	9,521	8,932	16,822	8,472	8,350
		14	Fatehpur ...	33,582	17,194	16,388	17,877	9,128	8,749
		15	Dhara ...	18,453	9,521	8,932	16,822	8,472	8,350
		16	Kolapur ...	27,807	14,008	12,799	28,822	14,572	13,250
		17	Khalda ...	41,062	21,301	20,178	32,768	16,421	15,347
		18	Ghurgur ...	40,081	20,875	19,206	38,083	19,817	18,267
		19	Hathgura ...	56,861	28,279	28,582	44,101	22,328	21,773
		20	Giamti ...	24,859	12,512	12,347	19,528	9,874	9,654
Total				699,187	350,821	348,366	621,923	321,514	300,409
21	Banda	1	Banda ...	69,223	35,432	33,791	87,059	28,935	28,101
		2	Khanua ...	20,587	11,784	11,603	22,414	11,475	11,939
		3	Mataur ...	18,208	9,114	9,094	17,486	8,778	8,708
		4	Tondan ...	27,482	13,017	14,465	26,810	13,458	13,352
		5	Mural ...	17,443	8,671	8,772	16,897	7,871	7,021
		6	Phula ...	32,397	16,353	15,044	29,551	15,107	14,444
		7	Jagura ...	30,214	15,676	14,538	27,806	14,441	13,365
		8	Bahara ...	47,464	24,680	22,784	44,738	23,718	21,020
		9	Makha ...	18,057	9,101	8,956	17,718	8,867	8,852
		10	Orua ...	22,823	11,498	11,325	30,779	10,477	10,302
		11	Phanda ...	29,254	14,490	14,763	28,171	13,868	14,303
		12	Phanda ...	24,470	12,119	12,351	21,521	10,804	10,717
		13	Kalpur ...	30,811	15,851	15,000	26,587	14,654	14,933
		14	Kharad ...	18,784	7,798	7,769	15,295	7,740	7,545
		15	Ghura ...	17,708	8,907	8,801	16,877	8,807	8,070

Circles distributed by Religion—(continued).

Mahomedans			Jains			Christians			Others			Serial number of tables.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12,578	6,788	5,788				172	90	76				1
4,986	2,319	2,666				15	9	6	11	6	0	2
2,794	1,559	1,234				1	1					3
30,397	10,214	10,183				88	40	39	201	100	92	4
5,761	2,806	2,955				8	1	2				5
13,180	6,850	6,330				75	45	30	137	84	53	6
13,481	6,307	6,531							2	2		7
7,345	3,843	3,502	11	1	7	10	9	1	5	5		8
2,727	1,413	1,314				1	1		28	24	4	9
82,486	42,340	40,146	11	1	7	265	211	154	384	230	161	
5,095	2,561	2,534				11	6	5	126	76	50	1
2,144	1,158	986							1			2
1,543	967	876				1	1		13	6	7	3
1,878	998	877							55	24	31	4
1,768	917	851							107	53	54	5
2,770	1,467	1,303							20	10	10	6
6,768	3,430	3,338				9	6	4	39	20	19	7
1,890	899	891							3	3		8
2,146	1,148	1,011				13	6	8				9
6,137	3,091	3,046	4	2	2	1	1		86	34	22	10
1,842	843	900							20	10	10	11
2,475	1,313	1,162							1	1		12
1,551	1,011	939										13
3,288	1,725	1,562										14
1,198	645	553	1	1								15
1,342	650	692							2	2		16
2,708	1,415	1,293							34	16	18	17
972	500	472										18
2,308	1,115	1,072				6	5	1				19
2,845	1,518	1,327				1	1					20
11,576	6,157	5,419	354	210	144	118	61	57	89	51	48	21
6,102	3,551	2,550	22	12	10	1,982	1,511	1,475	30	22	21	22
738	422	316				1			22	10	6	23
1,348	765	583							3	3		24
3,028	816	812										25
8,791	4,912	3,879	22	15	7	610	451	295	30	27	17	26
6,851	3,475	3,376	12	7	5	170	85	81	83	26	27	27
11,910	6,391	5,519				101	51	51	21	11	7	28
101,541	53,377	47,164	416	215	179	3,016	2,295	911	713	305	269	
1,397	691	696										1
2,578	1,508	1,365										2
13,660	6,807	6,853	1	1		67	38	29	15	9	6	3
1,826	965	861										4
532	280	252										5
5,794	2,849	2,945										6
811	414	397										7
878	445	433										8
4,051	2,013	2,038							4	1		9
5,745	1,867	1,878										10
2,935	1,482	1,453										11
1,314	667	647	1	1								12
3,733	1,813	1,920	75	39	36							13
778	403	375										14
1,044	545	500	1	1								15
8,894	4,263	4,631										16
1,978	1,038	940										17
12,480	6,871	6,589										18
6,333	2,538	2,771										19
3,084	1,600	1,484	5	4	2	4	1					20
77,061	38,207	38,854	83	45	38	71	12	29	19	13	6	
8,854	4,238	4,616							39	26	23	1
1,147	591	551	216	102	114	55	31	21	26	16	10	2
704	359	345							18	10	9	3
896	443	453	5	1	4				1	1		4
1,374	860	814							2	2		5
2,524	1,304	1,440										6
2,408	1,235	1,173										7
2,730	1,297	1,433							1	1		8
541	174	167										9
2,043	1,018	1,025							1	1		10
1,063	584	579										11
2,946	1,346	1,600	6	3	3	1	1		9	5	4	12
1,730	858	872										13
469	236	233										14
1,321	670	651										15

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-
TIAL
TABLE
VII.

Serial number of dis- trict	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana	Total population			Hindus.		
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Bānda—(con- cluded).	16	Padana	39,485	19,071	19,314	37,766	19,102	18,664
		17	Itan	5,944	2,982	2,962	5,837	2,928	2,909
		18	Berpara	26,390	12,306	12,584	25,683	12,596	12,686
		19	Kara	40,583	20,481	20,102	38,338	19,439	18,903
		20	Manikpur	18,993	10,465	8,528	18,631	10,310	8,321
		21	Pahra	25,720	14,418	11,302	27,933	13,906	14,027
		22	Kamau	36,777	18,080	18,697	35,558	18,023	17,535
		23	Bijapur	36,803	18,860	17,941	35,750	18,313	17,437
		24	Bangach	10,896	5,011	5,885	10,610	5,400	5,210
		25	Man	36,538	19,580	16,956	37,322	18,973	18,349
Total				705,832	350,804	348,938	684,979	336,325	348,654
22	Hauzpur	1	Sumerpur	34,019	17,493	16,526	32,692	16,811	15,881
		2	Lalpara	13,661	7,016	6,645	12,798	6,323	6,475
		3	Hauzpur	21,888	11,470	10,418	19,993	10,321	9,672
		4	Karam	13,357	6,996	6,361	12,915	6,073	6,842
		5	Sunder	19,835	10,134	9,701	19,087	9,758	9,329
		6	Manaha	43,386	21,720	21,666	35,880	18,194	17,686
		7	Sengpur	24,181	12,426	11,755	23,286	12,025	11,261
		8	Kabra	19,490	9,923	9,567	18,780	9,281	9,499
		9	Machola	31,506	15,987	15,519	28,659	14,682	14,077
		10	Ajmar	34,607	17,700	16,907	33,772	17,274	16,498
23	Muzaffarpur	11	Dawara	35,073	16,537	18,536	31,039	15,674	15,365
		12	Kachpur	13,625	6,930	6,695	13,089	6,645	6,444
		13	Kalpa	39,887	19,911	19,976	36,828	18,234	18,594
		14	Jara	18,191	9,171	9,020	25,235	12,700	12,535
		15	Chandant	10,888	5,426	5,462	10,368	5,247	5,121
		16	Bath	13,838	7,075	6,763	12,887	6,478	6,409
		17	Kharola	12,333	6,282	6,051	11,809	6,045	5,764
		18	Mayhawan	15,612	7,722	7,890	14,558	7,187	7,371
		19	Jalpur	12,150	6,125	6,025	11,176	5,654	5,522
		20	Musara	27,858	14,161	13,697	26,345	13,401	12,944
21	Bewar	13,467	6,880	6,587	12,969	6,617	6,352		
Total				513,720	250,660	263,060	480,215	241,102	239,113
24	Allahabad	1	Phulpar	73,033	36,721	36,312	63,244	31,295	31,949
		2	Su a Innot	74,480	36,762	37,718	65,698	32,664	33,034
		3	Hanada	77,059	38,815	38,244	69,284	34,770	34,514
		4	Nandara	46,011	22,771	23,240	41,144	20,475	20,669
		5	Burant	32,659	16,171	16,488	30,312	15,428	14,884
		6	Su a Memra	81,240	40,078	41,162	77,474	38,215	39,259
		7	Man Atma	81,970	40,412	41,558	78,788	39,744	40,044
		8	Soren	70,251	34,298	35,953	63,277	31,001	32,276
		9	Nawahganj	69,095	34,112	34,983	61,651	30,268	31,383
		10	Khara	24,308	11,191	13,117	23,767	12,170	11,597
25	Mahanad	11	Mara	84,217	41,191	43,026	78,608	38,415	40,193
		12	Kosoon	42,041	20,810	21,231	40,440	19,756	20,684
		13	Nanda	39,303	19,715	19,588	36,280	18,178	18,102
		14	Su a	37,313	18,531	18,782	33,087	16,547	16,540
		15	Ghangra	15,080	8,018	6,962	12,441	7,156	5,285
		16	Martiganj	78,889	39,512	39,377	72,032	36,501	35,531
		17	Kachhiana	12,464	6,197	6,267	11,773	5,804	5,969
		18	Dando	27,079	13,078	13,999	24,441	12,302	12,139
		19	Nehanganj	52,708	26,219	26,489	47,989	24,373	23,616
		20	Manikpur	54,479	27,729	26,750	47,669	24,378	23,291
26	Pachhargh	21	Manikpur	48,007	23,722	24,285	45,800	23,467	22,333
		22	Kara	46,879	23,022	23,857	43,677	22,016	21,661
		23	Sara a M	75,100	37,071	38,029	68,054	32,076	35,978
		24	Pura, Moha	60,351	29,110	31,241	55,315	27,154	28,161
		25	Pinglona	30,340	15,110	15,230	28,593	14,151	14,442
		26	Kotwali	89,302	45,023	44,279	85,315	42,014	43,301
		27	Kyapana	18,026	9,011	9,015	17,137	8,568	8,569
		28	Darguna	14,111	7,055	7,056	13,004	6,502	6,502
		29	Chandiganj	36,787	18,175	18,612	34,004	16,502	17,502
		30	Chandiganj	9,166	4,583	4,583	8,591	4,295	4,296
27	Jhansi	31	Chandiganj	7,193	3,596	3,597	6,183	3,000	3,183
		32	Chandiganj	14,078	7,039	7,039	12,589	6,293	6,296
		33	Chandiganj	14,078	7,039	7,039	12,589	6,293	6,296
		34	Chandiganj	14,078	7,039	7,039	12,589	6,293	6,296
		35	Chandiganj	14,078	7,039	7,039	12,589	6,293	6,296
		36	Chandiganj	14,078	7,039	7,039	12,589	6,293	6,296
		37	Chandiganj	14,078	7,039	7,039	12,589	6,293	6,296
		38	Chandiganj	14,078	7,039	7,039	12,589	6,293	6,296
		39	Chandiganj	14,078	7,039	7,039	12,589	6,293	6,296
		40	Chandiganj	14,078	7,039	7,039	12,589	6,293	6,296
28	Jhansi	1	Jhansi City	37,075	19,230	17,845	30,273	15,029	15,244
		2	New Jhansi	19,122	11,465	7,657	15,844	8,137	7,707
		3	Sadar Bazar	9,935	5,000	4,935	8,794	4,397	4,397
		4	Bargun	18,597	9,000	9,597	18,280	9,417	8,863
		5	Harwa Sagar	14,087	7,300	6,787	13,589	7,130	6,459
		6	Baldora	13,741	7,073	6,668	12,589	6,293	6,296
		7	Baldora	13,741	7,073	6,668	12,589	6,293	6,296
		8	Baldora	13,741	7,073	6,668	12,589	6,293	6,296
		9	Baldora	13,741	7,073	6,668	12,589	6,293	6,296
		10	Baldora	13,741	7,073	6,668	12,589	6,293	6,296

o Colonial jurisdiction vested in it

Choles distributed by Religion--(continued).

Mahomedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of thina.
Both sexes	Males.	Females	Both sexes	Males.	Females.	Both sexes	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1,712	863	849	5	4	1	1	1		1	1	...	16
107	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
2,286	821	286	2	2	...	3	2	1	9	0	3	18
948	1,037	1,198	...	...	...	12	6	6	5	2	3	19
778	187	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	20
1,318	416	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	2	21
1,068	658	660	...	...	...	3	2	...	3	2	1	22
941	447	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
1,302	120	148	44	20	24	...	...	...	1	1	...	24
	698	694	6	4	2	...	...	...	6	5	1	25
40,662	20,104	20,558	284	131	153	74	47	31	183	88	45	
1,320	678	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	1
761	911	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
1,068	1,031	917	...	...	...	15	11	1	10	7	3	3
442	223	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
768	802	786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7,535	3,555	3,980	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
748	587	361	23	11	12	...	...	...	4	3	1	7
649	351	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8
27,80	1,313	1,467	1	1	...	33	21	12	39	20	13	9
763	388	375	72	38	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2,024	820	1,065	5	2	3	...	...	...	5	2	3	11
535	284	251	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
3,558	1,746	1,812	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	13
968	479	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
380	170	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
5,047	2,761	2,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	16
463	216	227	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	17
649	335	316	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
974	461	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1,513	769	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
498	263	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
60,861	16,309	16,922	107	55	62	60	31	16	67	13	21	
9,789	4,796	4,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8,782	4,198	4,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
8,075	4,066	4,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4,859	2,271	2,587	...	...	...	8	2	6	...	...	...	4
2,947	1,116	1,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,775	1,861	1,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
9,566	4,638	4,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
7,004	3,277	3,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
7,434	3,164	3,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
551	282	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2,007	1,012	995	155	66	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
1,940	1,014	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
3,073	1,537	1,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
2,196	1,056	1,139	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	1	...	14
4,113	1,998	2,115	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	...	...	15
2,702	1,140	1,562	4	3	...	173	70	101	270	270	...	16
3,852	1,917	1,935	1	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	17
990	522	478	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
840	295	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1,123	570	553	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
12,378	5,916	6,462	37	18	19	1	1	...	...	...	...	21
7,982	3,802	4,180	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	22
6,810	3,371	3,439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
2,486	1,251	1,235	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
6,984	3,402	3,581	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
8,904	4,424	4,480	138	67	71	4	4	...	...	...	...	26
10,817	4,835	5,982	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	27
6,747	3,040	3,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
32,899	16,947	15,952	216	107	109	872	411	461	...	...	...	29
2,782	1,111	1,121	...	...	...	322	217	75	5	1	1	30
1,990	968	1,022	...	...	...	1,548	823	725	151	100	...	31
9,064	4,578	4,486	...	...	...	1,507	715	792	22	16	6	32
492	249	241	1	1	...	1,473	1,290	181	...	...	...	33
1,453	955	1,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
1,140	601	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
2,086	982	1,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
199,853	98,431	101,422	568	272	296	5,833	3,671	2,162	448	291	64	
6,400	3,280	3,120	239	126	101	25	12	17	138	56	45	1
2,870	1,738	1,132	31	22	9	782	428	354	96	70	25	2
2,063	1,404	668	53	33	20	1,057	932	125	897	867	30	3
389	184	165	8	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
331	191	140	78	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
76	49	27	76	42	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VII.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.				
				Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.		
				5	6	7	8	9	10		
24	Jhamsa—(con- tinued)	7	Bahma	15,545	8,174	7,371	14,835	7,807	7,028		
		8	Churayon	25,436	12,945	12,491	24,987	12,678	12,309		
		9	Bahma	9,828	5,301	4,527	9,548	5,189	4,359		
		10	Vin	46,495	23,276	23,219	43,338	21,768	21,570		
		11	Maa	17,006	8,683	8,323	16,417	8,399	8,018		
		12	Nakme	16,369	8,480	7,889	15,451	8,051	7,400		
		13	Bouda	8,859	4,111	4,748	7,611	3,989	3,622		
		14	Sonai	28,075	14,450	13,625	27,025	13,511	13,514		
		15	Sonai	21,484	10,943	10,541	20,382	10,333	10,049		
		16	Kakadua	14,584	7,661	6,923	14,104	7,422	6,682		
		17	Pandwaha	10,850	5,681	5,169	10,777	5,658	5,119		
		18	Gurawari	16,530	8,490	8,040	15,836	7,950	7,886		
		19	Mach	23,073	11,738	11,335	22,280	11,306	10,974		
		20	Erah	18,018	9,454	8,564	17,534	8,928	8,606		
		21	Beglem	17,180	8,942	8,238	16,576	8,535	8,041		
		22	Lalitpur	35,008	18,540	16,468	31,835	15,653	15,182		
		23	Jaloun	10,869	5,601	5,268	10,402	5,349	5,053		
		24	Berdia	11,592	6,009	5,583	11,104	5,738	5,366		
		25	Kharwa	9,947	5,066	4,881	9,388	4,778	4,610		
		26	Kharwa	10,262	5,277	4,985	9,836	5,151	4,685		
		27	Jakhora	19,158	10,132	9,026	17,910	9,501	8,409		
		28	Hama	10,150	5,215	4,935	9,778	5,020	4,758		
		29	Tilbehari	23,387	12,142	11,245	22,632	11,768	10,864		
		30	Nadhi Khara	14,424	7,469	6,955	14,094	7,300	6,794		
		31	Bar	28,340	14,005	14,335	27,187	13,908	13,279		
		32	Daulia	10,329	5,467	4,862	9,830	5,210	4,620		
		33	Narha	14,514	7,124	7,390	13,569	6,948	6,621		
		34	Bupur	18,644	9,184	9,460	17,499	8,928	8,571		
		35	Nehruni	17,496	8,807	8,689	16,345	8,254	8,091		
		36	Soyra	12,410	6,115	6,295	11,038	5,658	5,380		
		37	Kumara	13,867	6,913	6,954	12,817	6,406	6,411		
		38	Orar	7,105	3,576	3,529	6,844	3,551	3,293		
		39	Mamunpur	5,945	3,042	2,903	5,585	2,853	2,732		
		Total				683,610	355,561	328,049	639,309	331,056	308,253
		25	Jaloun	1	Oru	34,365	17,727	16,638	30,878	15,879	14,999
				2	Ant	15,709	8,064	7,645	14,994	7,664	7,330
				3	Mohana	9,547	4,822	4,725	9,195	4,617	4,578
				4	Ala	20,024	10,601	9,423	19,080	9,983	9,097
				5	Kanchi	49,177	24,976	24,201	47,509	24,230	23,279
6	Syedpur			21,300	10,518	10,782	20,374	10,001	10,373		
7	Jaloun			39,601	20,128	19,473	34,692	17,780	16,912		
8	Kuchan			25,079	12,806	12,273	24,032	12,413	11,619		
9	Hadikh			28,109	14,127	13,982	27,879	14,272	13,607		
10	Charkhi			24,026	12,147	11,879	23,081	12,113	10,968		
11	Mudlogah			21,156	10,701	10,455	20,343	10,413	9,930		
12	Kelpi			33,073	17,115	15,958	28,684	14,770	13,914		
13	Man			15,061	7,811	7,250	14,051	7,287	6,764		
14	Rendler			24,798	12,614	12,184	23,041	12,441	11,600		
15	Rumpra			13,948	7,124	6,824	13,060	6,801	6,259		
16	Upapur			8,528	4,151	4,377	8,273	4,235	4,038		
17	Jaganpur			13,698	7,161	6,537	13,187	6,844	6,343		
Total				496,361	251,470	244,891	370,604	191,219	179,385		
26	Rumpra	1	Barragan	64,550	32,783	31,767	61,775	30,775	30,999		
		2	Bokrai	58,660	31,117	27,543	51,905	27,559	24,346		
		3	Phulpur	54,856	27,792	27,064	52,264	26,289	25,975		
		4	Chandpur	63,180	30,840	32,340	61,679	30,069	31,610		
		5	Rohana	40,862	20,604	20,258	38,035	19,100	18,935		
		6	Adampur	20,834	10,360	10,474	19,881	9,730	10,151		
		7	Chandpur	20,788	10,371	10,417	20,047	10,000	10,047		
		8	Camp	8,787	4,321	4,466	8,268	3,744	4,524		
		9	Bhampur	32,807	16,260	16,547	33,534	17,547	15,987		
		10	Jatpura	32,815	16,401	16,414	31,508	16,016	15,492		
		11	Dharamnagar	41,539	20,876	20,663	39,565	19,518	20,047		
		12	Dharamnagar	37,668	18,735	18,933	36,104	18,460	17,644		
		13	Kotwali	30,960	15,609	15,351	29,810	14,800	15,010		
		14	Ambari	89,632	45,028	44,604	87,531	43,834	43,700		
		15	Chandpur	102,513	51,670	50,843	101,805	50,725	50,080		
		16	Mirzapur	48,711	24,884	23,827	47,220	23,778	22,442		
		17	Kachibaha	48,901	24,819	24,082	47,220	23,778	22,442		
		18	Sandura	84,710	42,353	42,357	82,828	41,408	41,420		
		19	Dela	46,384	23,571	22,813	45,000	22,737	22,263		
		20	Alampur	33,669	17,189	16,480	32,289	16,400	15,889		
		21	Bamunpur	27,487	13,842	13,645	26,289	13,200	13,089		
Total				921,943	467,453	454,490	881,780	431,035	450,745		

roles distributed by Religion--(continued).

Mohammedans			Jains			Christians			Others.			Serial number of thana
In num.	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
271	141	130	429	214	210	10	7	1				7
880	335	344	68	36	32	2	1	1				8
179	111	68							1	1		9
2,694	1,267	1,427	487	222	275	1	1		7	3	4	10
855	290	260	55	16	15				2	2		11
378	187	189	462	242	220							12
180	86	71	88	46	42							13
984	404	496	66	41	25							14
1,080	567	513	22	13	9							15
470	222	248	20	10	10				1	1		16
838	473	375	34	22	12							17
783	393	390	111	66	51				8	3	5	18
745	375	370	60	31	29				1	1		19
1,031	512	519	32	13	19							20
422	226	196	163	87	75							21
2,070	1,095	971	1,717	868	849	27	15	12	30	18	2	22
305	168	137	158	81	75				4	3	1	23
204	106	128	182	106	86				2	1	1	24
250	121	129	278	149	129	31	14	13				25
100	54	55	338	171	167				1	1		26
188	104	89	1,046	520	526				5	2	1	27
108	60	47	265	135	130				1	1		28
362	201	161	329	175	154	4	7	1				29
88	35	43	282	134	148							30
248	132	116	908	474	434				1	1		31
218	118	100	277	137	140				4	2	2	32
436	237	199	504	234	270				5	5		33
446	260	277	698	311	387	1	1		3	3		34
436	221	215	714	311	403							35
34	19	15	408	238	170							36
262	128	134	885	406	479				3	1	2	37
22	12	10	237	112	125				1	1		38
84	41	43	276	118	158							39
29,013	15,711	13,302	12,007	6,099	5,908	1,040	1,118	622	1,200	1,080	1,391	
3,564	1,787	1,777	57	31	26	54	21	21	12	1		1
770	421	349	25	14	11							2
352	175	177										3
964	520	445							1	1		4
3,628	1,705	1,923	10	5	5							5
1,908	954	1,069	23	11	12	1	1					6
2,283	1,120	1,163	8	6	2							7
967	526	441										8
1,866	914	952										9
747	373	374										10
511	284	227	1	1					3	1		11
5,278	2,513	2,764	39	18	21	11	8	1	4	2	2	12
408	221	186	1	1								13
758	371	387				1	1		1	1		14
750	426	324	4	1								15
255	117	138										16
401	204	197										17
25,501	12,732	12,769	108	50	58	67	19	15	21	10	11	
2,776	1,408	1,367				133	50	61	254	254		1
6,207	3,138	3,069	1	1								2
2,592	1,301	1,291										3
1,801	761	740										4
2,537	1,261	1,276				3			12			5
6,885	3,176	3,709	3	3		54	30	24				6
6,187	3,176	2,992				12	8	165	27	13	11	7
1,724	1,021	703				738	571	165				8
6,321	3,272	3,049				0	1	5				9
11,409	5,028	6,381				295	198	197				10
7,389	3,842	3,547				10	6	1	17	11		11
4,384	2,311	2,073	94	56	38	10	6	5				12
2,147	1,125	1,022	14	10	4	3	3					13
2,028	1,038	990										14
3,558	1,714	1,844	26	16	10							15
2,108	1,079	1,027										16
3,081	1,511	1,570										17
3,752	1,800	1,952										18
4,006	1,932	2,074										19
3,281	1,601	1,680				101	69	12				20
4,248	1,953	2,295										21
68,401	48,190	44,211	138	86	52	1,384	863	512	310	279	291	

PROVINCE
CHALISSA
TABLE
VII.

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VII.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes	Males.	Females.	Both sexes	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Mirzapur	1	Marban	21,572	10,855	10,717	20,912	10,337	10,579
		2	Punar	36,839	18,321	18,518	35,065	17,410	17,655
		3	Kotwali	118,222	57,269	60,953	102,669	50,421	52,248
		4	Budhyachal	40,278	19,040	21,238	38,308	18,086	20,222
		5	Gasparwa	28,858	14,043	14,815	30,324	13,769	16,555
		6	Halla	23,454	11,829	11,525	23,038	11,146	10,892
		7	Dumondganj	13,079	6,556	6,523	12,478	6,340	6,138
		8	Liganj	48,987	24,638	24,349	47,459	23,540	23,919
		9	Gopganj	69,135	34,227	34,908	31,701	15,704	15,997
		10	Kachhwa	32,795	16,223	16,572	35,900	16,122	19,778
		11	Chunsi	103,158	49,050	54,108	95,200	47,370	47,830
		12	Mirzapur khurd	59,597	29,558	30,044	50,792	24,659	26,133
		13	Ahrara	22,927	11,526	11,401	20,783	10,429	10,354
		14	Pannaganj	85,149	40,108	45,041	61,398	28,178	33,220
		15	Obeswal	18,972	9,890	9,082	17,897	8,355	9,542
		16	Shahganj	27,180	13,282	13,898	25,898	12,073	13,825
		17	Robertganj	33,806	16,993	16,813	32,070	15,502	16,568
		18	Chopani	28,907	13,866	15,041	28,533	14,136	14,397
		19	Koni	8,078	4,441	4,637	8,000	4,101	4,899
		20	Kharwa	33,704	17,114	16,590	32,448	16,468	15,981
		21	Dihli	39,943	20,005	19,938	38,998	19,599	19,399
		22	Bahadur	66,113	27,090	29,023	60,451	25,279	25,572
		23	Aura	100,048	50,101	49,947	92,077	46,159	45,917
		24	Ujh	34,885	17,040	17,845	33,517	16,407	17,110
		25	Suranawa	40,947	20,440	20,507	38,008	19,290	18,718
		26	Chumka	70,914	35,251	34,663	66,412	33,411	33,001
Total				1,161,508	576,331	585,167	1,085,232	536,414	548,818
28	Jaunpur	1	Kotwali	100,401	49,778	50,623	75,312	37,944	37,368
		2	Bahadur	83,381	41,016	42,365	79,862	39,832	39,130
		3	Nara khalga	78,184	39,130	39,054	68,747	33,560	35,187
		4	Keraka	102,823	51,755	51,068	95,986	48,339	47,647
		5	Gulmaganj	47,507	23,775	23,732	45,953	23,181	22,772
		6	Dumanaon	59,296	29,056	29,240	56,165	28,353	27,812
		7	Hakhalpur	52,232	27,210	25,022	50,028	25,572	24,456
		8	Sunganganj	84,788	42,148	42,640	79,513	39,510	39,003
		9	Jaunpur	81,661	41,437	40,229	76,861	39,073	37,788
		10	Khataul	85,334	43,171	42,163	84,270	42,128	42,142
		11	Ripur	85,330	39,739	45,591	86,093	39,447	46,646
		12	Khataul	86,259	34,708	51,551	89,939	39,790	50,149
		13	Shaliganj	82,117	39,724	42,391	87,303	34,025	53,277
		14	Chandaul	85,222	39,021	46,201	81,494	38,047	43,447
		15	Jahpur	78,792	38,284	39,508	73,195	36,560	36,635
		16	Machhalahar	63,404	31,636	31,768	55,588	28,038	27,550
		17	Maraula	102,220	51,056	51,164	95,516	47,755	47,761
Total				1,264,949	631,950	632,999	1,143,505	578,890	565,000
29	Ghazipur	1	Ghazipur	103,898	51,930	51,968	83,005	41,903	41,102
		2	Mulazamabad	89,581	43,779	45,802	79,892	40,185	39,707
		3	Nandaganj	47,293	23,454	23,839	43,700	21,736	21,964
		4	Kanada	31,438	15,005	16,433	29,141	14,020	15,121
		5	Berno	64,448	32,728	31,721	61,475	31,205	30,270
		6	Kanaut	91,339	46,048	45,291	82,390	41,768	40,622
		7	Maraula	45,390	22,698	22,692	43,269	21,983	21,286
		8	Shaliganj	85,716	42,466	43,250	81,039	41,308	39,731
		9	Saipur	100,503	50,206	50,297	94,574	47,405	47,169
		10	Redai	43,708	21,467	22,241	40,639	20,291	20,348
		11	Zamania	69,030	33,456	35,574	61,536	30,613	30,923
		12	Gahwar	58,178	27,798	30,380	54,349	27,328	27,021
		13	Dikhanagar	53,838	26,837	27,001	47,852	23,696	24,156
		14	Dumaganj	51,761	25,900	25,861	49,457	24,610	24,847
		15	Karon	44,373	21,801	22,572	41,283	20,483	20,800
		16	Narhi	25,371	12,122	13,249	24,238	11,643	12,595
		17	Korantadi	78,143	31,133	39,010	67,622	31,631	36,001
Total				1,077,906	531,701	546,205	974,340	488,187	486,153
30	Ballia	1	Banadhi	127,574	60,804	66,770	121,078	67,698	63,380
		2	Beota	49,053	22,479	26,574	46,995	21,870	25,125
		3	Udhao	86,860	27,196	59,664	49,189	28,770	20,419
		4	Sikandarpur	93,806	45,374	48,432	85,329	40,800	44,529
		5	Nagra	91,910	45,713	46,197	86,526	43,384	43,142
		6	Ballia	135,808	63,746	72,062	124,577	63,603	60,974
		7	Ballia	99,387	49,688	49,699	93,921	48,148	45,773
		8	Baria	89,545	41,914	47,631	86,927	40,483	46,444
		9	Qarwar	94,228	46,178	48,050	86,718	43,753	43,065
		10	Haldharpur	69,600	30,073	39,527	67,333	33,006	34,327
		11	Nara	78,684	39,446	39,238	71,082	35,904	35,178
Total				943,465	452,011	491,454	876,005	431,905	444,100

Circles distributed by Religion—(continued).

Mohammedans			Jains			Christians			Others			Serial number of thikon.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
661	316	335	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	1
1,728	867	861	...	...	...	37	21	16	9	8	6	2
2,182	985	1,195	224	106	118	108	62	66	99	19	20	3
2,070	985	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
2,635	1,274	1,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1,418	713	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
601	316	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1,508	798	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4,587	2,320	2,267	...	...	...	5	2	3	1	1	...	9
897	403	494	47	25	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
7,686	3,762	3,924	8	1	4	212	85	127	85	10	43	11
4,655	2,376	2,278	...	...	...	16	7	...	...	...	...	12
1,918	1,011	907	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	58	90	13
1,879	970	909	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	14
1,104	638	466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1,993	608	685	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	16
1,732	890	842	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
435	241	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
479	250	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1,848	944	904	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	6	20
864	432	432	...	...	...	61	44	37	...	...	...	21
5,653	2,711	2,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
7,971	3,941	4,030	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	23
1,368	638	638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
3,341	1,149	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	25
5,602	2,840	2,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
75,240	37,453	37,787	281	145	137	485	216	269	290	125	167	27
25,007	11,888	13,119	...	...	...	82	46	36	...	...	...	1
4,899	2,094	2,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
11,439	5,485	5,954	...	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	3
6,636	3,115	3,521	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
1,554	794	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
9,131	4,061	5,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
3,207	1,434	1,771	6	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	7
5,452	2,607	2,845	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8
4,770	2,260	2,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
4,038	1,978	2,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
5,467	2,602	2,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
6,320	3,112	3,208	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12
14,618	6,870	7,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
1,768	874	894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
3,597	1,724	1,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
7,836	3,618	4,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
6,904	3,401	3,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
116,844	55,975	60,869	6	4	2	93	54	39	1	1	...	18
20,842	9,828	10,914	4	1	1	279	145	134	68	61	15	1
9,936	4,575	5,361	23	11	9	10	5	5	...	...	...	2
3,898	1,715	1,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2,188	908	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	71	88	4
2,970	1,461	1,509	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	5
9,836	4,576	5,260	...	...	...	11	4	7	...	...	...	6
2,068	1,075	1,041	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
4,840	2,235	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	25	11	8
5,926	2,779	3,147	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	9
9,274	4,516	4,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
6,943	3,463	3,480	...	...	...	23	10	11	4	2	...	11
6,635	2,945	3,690	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	12
9,051	4,111	4,940	...	...	...	238	101	137	...	...	...	13
9,979	4,840	5,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
3,916	1,751	2,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1,033	479	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
6,621	3,612	3,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
102,728	48,119	54,607	27	17	10	576	276	300	240	152	188	18
6,496	3,111	3,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2,059	909	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7,601	3,417	4,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
10,677	4,871	5,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
6,064	2,820	3,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
10,809	5,040	5,769	...	...	...	15	11	4	2	2	...	6
8,448	4,040	4,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
9,946	4,662	5,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
7,806	3,628	4,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
2,267	1,107	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
7,683	3,643	4,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
66,363	30,680	35,723	...	...	...	16	11	4	2	2	...	19

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-
TIAL
TABLE
VII

Serial number of dis- trict	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes	Males	Females.	Both sexes	Males.	Females.
				5	6	7	8	9	10
31	Corakpur	1	Deora	106,516	53,108	53,413	98,199	48,914	49,285
		2	Chaura	65,830	34,164	31,666	62,773	31,010	31,763
		3	Boldapur	132,993	65,864	67,129	136,656	61,767	74,889
		4	Hata	124,732	62,084	62,648	114,093	57,508	56,585
		5	Tarichwa	122,399	62,122	60,277	103,734	52,647	51,087
		6	Manvignag	61,739	31,377	30,362	72,751	36,839	35,912
		7	Dymach	70,294	36,570	33,724	70,437	35,619	34,818
		8	Bungson	1,01,216	60,551	71,664	132,692	65,054	67,638
		9	Bhalakung	101,732	49,010	52,722	94,870	45,667	49,203
		10	Bodpur	58,531	32,772	25,759	80,531	40,327	40,204
		11	Gola	74,390	39,124	35,266	89,304	38,905	50,399
		12	Bhichit	74,678	37,288	37,391	70,068	35,018	35,050
		13	Mundigang	88,140	44,547	43,593	76,628	38,705	37,923
		14	Bucchi	67,304	34,916	32,388	84,000	32,101	51,899
		15	Buruchi	55,471	28,249	27,222	49,205	25,067	24,138
		16	Panora	39,681	15,123	14,558	28,007	14,421	13,586
		17	Somra	112,555	58,144	54,411	97,889	50,014	47,875
		18	Poon	31,104	15,852	15,252	48,810	23,981	24,829
		19	Tantlabari	25,074	14,145	10,929	21,780	11,417	10,363
		20	Kothlabar	89,614	46,481	43,133	86,985	41,058	45,927
		21	Nahat	46,440	23,736	22,704	40,428	19,838	20,590
		22	Valurua	102,055	51,308	50,747	86,447	43,100	43,347
		23	Runkol	60,323	30,555	29,768	52,431	26,631	25,800
		24	Kasi	85,278	47,811	37,467	81,025	40,500	40,525
		25	Kasarpur	66,510	37,496	29,014	78,007	38,705	39,302
		26	Tary's bagan	77,978	40,111	37,867	88,008	41,000	47,008
		27	Thakurpur	61,313	30,771	30,542	44,069	21,765	22,304
		28	Bhichy	74,634	37,132	37,502	89,120	34,034	55,086
		29	Salmipur	117,042	60,677	56,365	102,403	49,201	53,202
		30	Kowah	220,682	111,506	109,176	198,476	75,533	122,943
		31	Nahayana	63,564	31,118	32,446	59,972	29,020	30,952
		32	Bharu	67,377	34,715	32,662	55,079	27,485	27,594
		33	Kachchendi (Ghant)	68,573	34,818	33,755	61,114	31,108	30,006
		34		125,447	62,112	63,335	118,052	57,564	60,488
			Total	2,994,087	1,497,281	1,496,773	2,991,164	1,315,727	1,345,407
32	Bharu	1	Bharu	136,907	70,075	66,832	118,205	60,885	57,320
		2	Souha	89,743	46,916	42,827	83,080	42,468	40,612
		3	Dollima	73,364	36,806	36,558	43,637	21,948	21,689
		4	Bodhi	62,705	32,111	30,594	54,664	27,915	26,749
		5	Bura Kura	19,270	10,179	9,091	34,476	17,285	17,191
		6	Bodhi	38,078	19,270	18,808	45,060	22,865	22,195
		7	Kalwan	61,049	30,982	30,067	60,473	29,473	29,000
		8	Uda	67,177	33,239	33,938	69,588	34,273	35,315
		9	Bhat	61,209	31,408	29,801	55,101	28,414	26,687
		10	Bhat	101,886	51,781	50,105	86,168	44,729	41,439
		11	Bhat	66,737	34,101	32,636	43,799	22,014	21,785
		12	Cholia	105,174	53,106	52,068	83,455	41,307	42,148
		13	Lotan	43,428	22,024	21,404	37,859	19,162	18,697
		14	Tokpur	52,071	26,812	25,259	40,809	20,133	19,676
		15	Bharu	31,068	15,809	15,259	25,052	12,759	12,293
		16	Udara	47,108	24,051	23,057	34,847	17,151	17,696
		17	Donora	66,251	34,098	32,153	52,107	26,201	25,906
		18	Chitpa	110,502	57,007	53,495	86,359	44,702	41,657
		19	Pura	61,375	31,112	30,263	55,638	28,408	27,230
		20	Purkhi	89,068	45,217	43,851	82,170	39,729	42,441
33	Amargarh	1	Chitpa	78,458	39,717	38,741	72,017	36,000	36,017
		2	Hara	65,085	32,407	32,678	61,505	30,126	29,379
		3	Kuptigang	71,747	36,114	35,633	60,707	30,817	29,890
		4	Khalid	70,078	35,117	34,961	61,787	31,411	30,376
		5	Mendoli	94,479	48,024	46,455	70,666	35,010	35,656
		6	Phanghata	61,303	31,070	30,233	57,412	28,084	29,328
		7	Mandi	64,132	32,842	31,290	58,410	29,446	28,964
			Total	1,785,844	887,437	898,407	1,509,989	767,576	742,413
34	Amargarh	1	Amargarh (Kotwali)	78,911	40,212	38,699	66,940	34,275	32,665
		2	Alwar	86,979	44,221	42,758	77,488	39,806	37,682
		3	Alwar	52,002	26,163	25,839	48,772	24,811	23,961
		4	Nara	59,903	30,190	29,713	40,459	20,278	20,181
		5	Kandipur	80,106	40,139	39,967	62,394	31,589	30,805
		6	Gulabpur	76,025	37,231	38,794	60,058	30,006	29,990
		7	Mandir	81,104	40,013	41,091	66,255	33,252	33,003
		8	Burkha	72,832	36,550	36,282	62,437	31,477	30,960
		9	Burkha	87,800	44,704	43,096	82,211	42,054	40,157
		10	Mandir	108,200	54,701	53,499	90,117	45,806	44,311
		11	Ghosi	96,288	47,852	48,436	84,788	42,367	42,421
		12	Mandir	117,740	58,128	59,612	88,047	44,253	43,794
		13	Bhat	49,133	24,221	24,912	46,716	23,075	23,641
		14	Bhat	49,792	24,901	24,891	44,784	22,497	22,287
		15	Sagar	101,554	50,806	50,748	86,005	43,535	42,470
		16	Mandir	80,778	40,355	40,423	80,471	40,134	40,337
		17	Mandir	79,224	39,908	39,316	75,888	38,974	36,914

notes distributed by Religion—(continued).

Muhamedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of thmes.
1. ser.	Males.	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9,816	4,188	4,138				1	1					1
5,086	1,551	1,511										2
7,398	3,377	3,751				1	1		1	1		3
10,607	5,304	5,251				1	1					4
9,804	5,914	9,110										5
9,008	4,541	4,167										6
5,785	2,050	2,855				2	1	1				7
8,533	4,227	4,258										8
6,846	3,370	4,151										9
4,999	2,441	2,555				1	1					10
4,946	2,425	2,525				8		4				11
4,881	2,270	2,311										12
11,612	6,758	8,860				5	1	1				13
3,399	1,724	1,575				3						14
6,253	3,109	3,091										15
1,074	502	732				20	15	11				16
14,067	7,212	7,115							1	1		17
8,354	2,808	2,196				4	1	1				18
3,311	1,727	1,981										19
12,849	6,486	6,164				1		1				20
8,090	2,526	2,491				11	5	6				21
18,027	7,963	7,661										22
7,892	4,021	3,571				2	2					23
14,292	7,271	7,881										24
16,567	8,101	8,306										25
12,384	6,093	6,111				15	11	1	1	1		26
6,341	3,196	3,255				3	2	1				27
8,808	2,825	2,981				0	1	1				28
14,695	6,795	7,800				1	1					29
31,046	16,157	15,599	44	26	18	1,076	624	511	40	25	15	30
3,682	1,780	1,901										31
1,086	829	809										32
8,489	2,671	2,785				6	5	1				33
10,389	5,013	5,076										34
301,630	159,812	159,791	44	26	18	1,176	624	511	43	28	15	
19,290	9,490	8,500				54	30	91	58	40	28	1
9,683	4,118	4,121										2
28,617	14,506	11,170										3
8,141	3,166	3,075										4
3,028	1,971	1,911										5
8,989	3,167	2,954										6
7,611	3,600	3,711										7
6,103	2,250	2,851				5	1	1				8
16,700	7,812	7,881										9
19,938	6,419	6,419				7	5	2				10
21,712	11,164	10,118										11
8,569	2,871	2,698										12
11,479	5,679	5,610										13
10,016	4,109	2,916										14
18,651	6,801	6,818										15
14,064	7,082	6,762										16
30,143	15,217	11,926										17
6,837	2,819	2,588										18
6,023	2,516	1,807										19
8,539	2,795	2,711										20
3,580	1,809	1,251										21
4,980	2,516	2,461										22
8,891	4,446	4,115							2	2		23
13,788	7,111	6,677										24
3,621	1,786	1,901										25
6,722	2,916	2,806										26
375,729	149,071	136,618				66	39	27	60	32	29	
11,902	5,984	5,518				50	32	27	1	1		
8,382	4,151	4,229				3						
8,230	3,572	3,659										
19,414	9,218	10,196										
7,782	3,708	4,011										
14,999	7,216	7,581										
4,846	2,307	2,480										
10,888	6,173	6,722										
5,427	2,704	2,711				2		1				1
19,087	8,982	9,193				1						2
11,628	5,485	6,011										3
29,099	14,440	15,659										4
3,390	1,148	1,181										5
5,088	2,511	2,527										6
15,548	7,571	7,979				4	2	2				7
10,297	4,829	5,468				5	2	3				8
6,331	2,802	2,999										9

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VII.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	Azamgarh— (continued).	18	Atraula ...	90,038	46,001	44,037	88,888	42,810	40,847
		19	Barda ...	47,148	23,757	23,391	43,000	21,720	21,280
		20	Paru ...	45,301	23,077	22,224	39,890	20,478	19,412
		21	Dudarganj ...	85,727	43,749	41,978	84,848	42,828	42,020
		22	Tarawa ...	58,244	29,156	29,088	56,006	28,330	27,676
		23	Dugoun ...	76,048	38,228	37,820	74,198	36,020	38,178
			Total	1,728,826	867,611	861,214	1,502,911	757,833	745,078
34	Lucknow	1	Bantham ...	58,912	30,489	28,423	54,258	28,200	26,058
		2	(Jomung) ...	15,631	28,510	21,121	21,554	20,409	20,088
		3	Locknow ...	104,701	53,749	50,952	88,717	47,500	41,218
		4	Mohalalganj ...	104,897	51,771	53,126	94,539	46,851	47,688
		5	Mahabud ...	114,984	60,125	54,859	98,826	52,028	46,800
		6	Chak ...	60,180	30,440	29,740	58,802	29,281	29,521
		7	Sundarganj ...	31,292	15,809	15,483	29,692	10,220	9,472
		8	Dawitganj ...	37,619	18,833	18,786	21,168	11,048	10,120
		9	Wazarganj ...	39,273	20,505	18,768	19,169	10,453	8,716
		10	Hasarganj ...	27,184	14,456	12,728	20,079	10,843	9,236
		11	Dilkusha ...	23,517	12,019	11,498	15,245	10,107	5,138
		12	Itauna ...	62,067	32,579	29,488	58,768	29,340	29,428
		13	Gumarganj ...	54,126	29,804	24,322	53,319	18,084	14,635
			Total	774,163	407,201	366,962	608,025	321,150	286,875
35	Unao	1	Unao ...	113,268	59,478	53,790	104,308	54,006	49,302
		2	Wafpur ...	110,107	57,930	52,177	95,478	50,857	44,621
		3	Ajgaon ...	84,229	43,832	40,397	78,674	41,481	37,193
		4	Achalgaon ...	65,367	32,126	33,241	63,669	30,740	32,929
		5	Bera ...	70,264	34,878	35,386	67,728	32,079	35,649
		6	Parva ...	79,230	36,153	43,077	67,638	33,467	34,171
		7	Arna ...	80,089	42,450	37,639	78,773	38,885	39,888
		8	Bangarwan ...	89,785	47,769	42,016	79,119	40,023	39,096
		9	Pachpur Chauria ...	35,584	19,091	16,493	34,498	18,510	15,988
		10	Asolia ...	60,188	23,593	21,795	47,073	24,912	22,161
		11	Behar ...	40,872	19,310	21,562	38,670	18,784	20,886
		12	Maurawan ...	70,195	35,047	35,148	65,510	32,821	32,689
		13	Hasarganj ...	70,606	36,951	33,655	69,904	33,706	36,198
			Total	853,636	480,512	463,124	877,451	460,870	416,581
36	Rae Bareilly	1	Bachrawan ...	65,642	37,949	27,693	69,811	45,023	44,888
		2	Jagatpur ...	104,423	51,562	52,861	98,347	48,315	49,032
		3	Dugarganj ...	123,939	61,415	62,524	116,869	58,229	58,640
		4	Rae Bareilly ...	113,229	56,757	56,472	101,743	51,005	50,738
		5	Gurkalganj ...	78,888	38,946	39,942	75,268	37,286	37,982
		6	Man ...	101,452	50,186	51,266	94,810	42,760	42,050
		7	Molaganj ...	119,078	58,175	60,903	108,129	50,110	51,718
		8	Sahon ...	127,586	62,750	64,836	115,504	56,984	58,520
		9	Halwan ...	83,259	40,042	43,217	78,478	39,129	40,349
		10	Saran ...	89,217	44,202	45,015	86,026	41,624	44,402
			Total	1,036,521	512,790	523,731	950,280	471,181	479,099
37	Sitapur	1	Siddaula ...	131,915	69,967	61,948	120,198	63,288	56,910
		2	Kanpur ...	65,006	30,421	27,585	53,151	27,027	26,124
		3	Sitapur ...	108,889	58,129	50,760	98,852	50,028	48,824
		4	Musli ...	82,389	40,329	42,060	81,547	40,658	37,889
		5	Mohol ...	97,304	52,241	45,063	90,481	48,847	41,634
		6	Hargam ...	61,002	28,931	21,071	43,437	23,011	20,426
		7	Laharpur ...	139,880	73,111	66,769	112,284	58,021	54,263
		8	Harwan ...	122,027	64,078	57,949	97,807	51,667	46,140
		9	Tambour ...	85,897	45,088	40,809	71,734	36,960	34,774
		10	Thangwan ...	62,662	33,011	29,651	55,398	29,103	26,295
		11	Mahmudabad ...	127,862	67,103	60,759	104,011	55,183	48,828
			Total	1,078,413	567,182	511,231	916,680	485,185	431,495
38	Hardoi	1	Hardoi ...	117,884	64,288	53,596	109,756	60,085	49,671
		2	Beghadi ...	84,988	43,807	41,181	88,788	47,871	40,917
		3	Bilgram ...	98,528	51,484	47,044	88,800	44,228	38,572
		4	Tundawan ...	74,878	39,737	35,141	68,221	35,419	32,802
		5	Phaul ...	101,774	54,443	47,331	87,541	47,126	38,715
		6	Bengani ...	51,183	27,496	23,687	48,569	25,173	23,396
			Total	118,487	60,839	57,648	88,888	48,156	44,604
			Total	91,392	46,785	44,607	88,031	47,968	45,065

Circles distributed by Religion—(continued).

Mohammedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Total number of shikhs.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
6,372	3,188	3,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
4,143	2,097	2,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
5,411	2,609	2,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
15,579	7,676	8,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
9,238	4,125	5,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
6,880	3,308	3,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
125,699	100,738	115,901	...	...	...	74	39	51	1	1	...	...
4,682	2,337	2,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
4,031	2,013	2,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	26	...	2
15,772	7,951	7,821	...	...	...	35	20	3	177	174	...	3
10,141	4,870	5,271	1	1	...	14	11	3	2	1	...	4
16,329	8,082	8,247	1	1	...	...	...	...	28	16	...	5
26,688	12,823	13,865	562	277	285	28	15	13	80	44	...	7
11,328	5,547	5,781	63	35	28	9	5	4	34	16	...	8
16,869	7,722	9,147	8	6	...	407	219	168	84	62	...	10
19,007	9,735	9,272	28	17	9	51	29	25	63	44	...	10
8,906	4,588	4,318	26	16	10	2,786	2,372	413	216	168	...	11
5,348	2,850	2,498	26	16	10	...	...	...	465	256	...	12
8,286	3,220	5,066	43	19	24	2,435	1,429	1,176	...	...	...	13
17,566	8,664	8,902	41	30	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161,369	80,878	80,491	797	113	578	5,769	3,955	1,811	1,203	799	591	...
8,847	4,718	4,129	...	...	...	79	38	41	34	21	...	1
14,678	7,438	7,240	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
4,511	2,327	2,184	...	...	...	3	2	2	41	22	...	3
2,738	1,390	1,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	26	...	4
2,551	1,260	1,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	...	5
5,890	2,701	3,189	...	...	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	6
7,336	3,765	3,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
15,654	7,714	7,940	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1,068	575	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
2,615	1,281	1,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1,102	586	516	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	11
4,684	2,225	2,459	...	...	...	12	7	5	1	1	...	12
6,691	3,338	3,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	13
75,920	38,497	37,423	8	4	4	106	51	51	161	82	69	...
5,729	2,921	2,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
5,875	2,736	3,139	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2
7,070	3,380	3,690	...	...	...	0	5	4	1	1	...	3
11,268	5,617	5,651	2	1	1	139	70	69	90	61	36	5
3,403	1,660	1,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
16,621	7,927	8,694	20	8	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	7
16,648	8,057	8,591	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7
12,060	5,778	6,282	...	...	...	5	3	2	1	1	...	8
3,781	1,841	1,940	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	9
3,190	1,677	1,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
85,965	41,627	44,338	23	10	13	145	80	65	96	72	26	...
11,681	6,050	5,631	9	6	3	5	3	2	23	10	12	1
4,553	2,263	2,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
21,193	10,841	10,352	23	18	5	691	353	198	107	67	39	3
10,734	5,571	5,163	...	...	...	10	7	3	6	4	4	4
8,841	4,362	4,479	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	5
7,685	3,800	3,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
27,877	13,073	14,804	13	7	6	6	6	...	1	1	...	7
24,302	12,504	11,798	17	6	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	8
11,965	6,061	5,904	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9
7,564	3,788	3,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
25,988	12,260	13,728	168	85	83	4	4	...	...	...	...	11
187,689	81,509	106,180	234	136	108	717	371	346	143	88	55	...
7,538	4,178	3,360	1	1	...	78	44	34	13	5	8	1
6,097	3,208	2,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18,022	9,500	8,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
9,435	4,718	4,717	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
13,227	7,301	5,926	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	5
3,514	1,823	1,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
16,418	8,480	7,938	...	...	...	43	25	18	...	...	...	7
8,517	4,318	4,199	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	8

owing the population of the Police

IN- DI- AN- IA	Serial num- ber of dis- trict	Name of district	Serial num- ber of thana	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
					Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
					5	6	7	8	9	10
38	Hardoi—(con- cluded)	{	9	Pah	84,416	55,122	29,294	80,807	33,156	27,449
			10	Mallivan	101,314	64,862	47,963	90,774	48,198	49,686
			11	Saahla	127,312	66,802	60,510	104,068	55,076	49,882
			12	Ataul	78,477	41,604	36,787	72,219	38,336	35,883
			Total		1,113,211	596,487	616,711	999,339	530,997	468,342
39	Khari	{	1	Bhara	51,968	28,935	23,033	47,174	25,635	21,539
			2	Tola	94,222	50,292	43,930	81,606	44,001	37,605
			3	Phulbari	58,862	31,108	27,754	51,188	27,000	24,122
			4	Nagawan	65,008	34,211	30,797	55,821	29,305	26,216
			5	Lakhimpur	143,032	75,175	67,857	118,484	62,608	55,796
			6	Nagawan	101,067	53,321	47,741	89,301	47,347	42,054
			7	Ataul	72,360	38,691	33,671	68,910	35,349	30,561
			8	Maharadi	80,882	43,107	37,771	80,022	42,000	37,022
			9	Pagawan	69,080	37,797	31,283	80,317	42,000	37,022
			10	Pah	54,542	29,085	25,457	60,108	31,000	27,108
40	Pynahad	{	11	Wardham	73,868	38,568	35,300	64,400	33,000	30,770
			12	Jamagar	69,150	36,117	32,833	61,584	32,400	29,424
			Total		908,815	482,035	426,780	784,855	410,216	366,639
			1	Rouah	118,904	59,027	50,877	104,879	51,408	43,361
			2	Mikapur	112,497	55,289	47,208	104,637	51,449	42,988
			3	Mahirganj	109,563	54,903	44,660	101,035	50,751	40,284
			4	Bika,ce	132,616	65,311	57,305	125,308	61,589	51,309
			5	Jahajpur	144,768	71,815	62,953	137,265	69,105	60,000
			6	Tonda	106,000	53,210	42,790	125,260	63,089	51,661
			7	Alkarpur	142,860	72,474	70,386	135,580	67,276	61,504
41	Gondia	{	8	Raunagar	125,787	63,711	62,076	113,580	57,000	56,900
			9	Sudur or para Kalandar	80,483	42,714	37,769	79,059	40,000	39,900
			10	Ajodhya	24,105	12,491	11,614	20,811	11,706	10,015
			11	Chandmank	6,205	3,008	3,197	3,923	2,411	1,512
			12	Kotah	47,472	25,112	22,360	33,305	17,779	15,286
			Total		1,216,959	612,602	604,357	1,076,831	543,222	533,609
			1	Andhar	75,560	39,295	36,265	68,451	35,630	32,921
			2	Ita Bank	61,690	30,176	28,514	60,661	30,519	28,142
			3	Rinapur	62,475	31,701	30,774	59,495	30,208	28,921
			4	Wangpur	57,060	29,155	27,905	48,864	24,714	23,921
			5	Gonda	139,920	68,318	61,602	118,473	60,487	57,986
			6	Chandmank	111,047	57,013	54,034	106,011	54,911	50,570
			7	Wangpur	59,075	30,253	28,822	54,241	27,745	26,496
			8	Nawanganj	61,826	32,000	29,826	56,813	29,714	27,099
			9	Funbhaj	114,137	57,220	56,917	108,099	54,297	53,802
42	Bahraich	{	10	Pargana	66,535	33,798	32,737	60,649	31,708	28,977
			11	Udauli	138,433	70,787	67,646	125,787	64,000	59,613
			12	Sahibganj	80,060	40,815	39,245	80,000	40,000	39,613
			13	Buap	55,908	28,417	27,491	52,299	27,058	25,241
			14	Bahraich	82,069	41,750	40,319	80,027	35,000	33,811
			15	Yabpur	100,123	50,275	49,848	99,649	49,273	47,606
			16	Tala	78,809	41,151	37,658	71,428	37,204	34,923
			17	Paiparna	60,345	30,847	29,498	43,799	22,408	21,391
			Total		1,460,220	746,103	714,117	1,253,514	611,267	612,247
			1	Kusganj	116,222	60,329	55,893	101,151	47,230	42,921
			2	Ita Bank	85,471	43,041	39,787	89,646	30,497	28,749
			3	Pargana	109,480	56,022	51,458	101,035	51,014	49,022
			4	Bahraich	127,494	64,027	60,467	125,308	61,589	57,000
			5	Savva	60,774	30,411	28,826	59,000	31,000	28,000
			6	Kheri Ghat	62,810	32,000	30,810	61,000	31,000	29,000
			7	Nagawan	123,530	61,061	55,776	125,260	63,089	51,661
			8	Maharadi	80,489	41,817	38,672	80,000	40,000	39,000
			9	Maharadi	55,023	28,502	26,521	55,894	28,000	26,000
			10	Sahibganj	17,531	10,000	7,531	15,338	8,000	7,000
			11	Ita Bank	86,395	43,356	43,039	83,754	42,000	40,400
			12	Bhanga	108,894	55,004	53,890	101,999	45,012	44,527
			Total		1,000,488	523,507	476,981	899,701	434,810	464,891

Religion distributed by Religion—(continued).

Mahomedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Social number of thons.
th. asss.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8,809	1,904	1,845										9
11,013	5,098	5,315	12	7	5	15	9	6				10
22,539	11,220	11,119				15	6	9				11
6,384	3,308	3,900										12
14,874	85,200	65,281	13	8	5	107	94	71	18	9	9	
4,740	2,071	2,009				13	4	9	39	25	11	1
12,381	6,670	5,811				35	21	11				2
7,971	4,040	3,631				3	1	1				3
9,485	4,926	4,559				1	1		1	1		4
26,429	12,644	11,795	8	6	2	48	22	26	83	45	38	5
11,745	6,267	5,178				1	1		21	9	14	6
6,453	3,445	2,009							2	2		7
11,603	6,029	3,571	2	2		52	26	16	3	2	1	8
6,498	4,463	4,045				345	199	116	10	7	3	10
4,357	2,001	1,756				7	5	2	19	11	8	11
6,438	4,327	4,512							10	6	4	12
7,356	3,861	3,405										
19,067	62,414	55,643	10	8	2	505	271	211	186	104	81	
14,075	6,622	7,851	1	1		9	6	3				1
7,960	3,311	4,149										2
6,493	4,124	4,769				35	19	16				3
7,403	3,614	3,890				5		5				4
16,439	8,312	8,197										5
36,347	14,064	14,283				4	1	2	3	3		6
17,582	8,675	8,907	11	3	8	7	7					7
12,317	5,985	6,632				9	5	4				8
7,385	3,444	3,951				34	20	14	18	12	4	9
3,188	1,601	1,585	148	72	76	889	715	171	146	127	19	10
1,577	1,125	473				1	1		87	14	16	11
13,917	7,198	6,719	262	131	131							12
39,461	68,214	70,247	101	77	81	1,254	904	359	262	185	67	
7,070	3,717	3,793				39	19	20				1
11,088	5,656	6,472				1	1					2
6,960	4,555	1,175										3
8,218	4,222	4,091										4
18,298	7,792	7,591				126	55	71	25	14	11	5
14,115	7,081	7,011				21	8	11				6
4,891	2,595	2,125				3	2	1				7
5,000	2,775	2,222				12	7	4	*			8
6,038	2,821	4,115										9
4,953	2,467	2,486										10
36,898	20,673	19,591				7	2	5	5	2	1	11
19,448	9,808	9,645							1	1		12
4,606	2,179	2,237										13
13,034	6,531	6,496				37	20	17				14
10,163	10,013	9,719							11	8	3	15
7,470	3,948	3,522										16
12,644	8,437	8,107				2	2					17
35,425	104,965	100,479				248	116	112	42	27	17	
36,045	12,084	12,561	1	1		5	4	1	20	16	10	1
13,788	7,151	6,617				3	1	2	54	35	19	2
9,614	5,008	4,606										3
29,495	15,022	14,471	47	32	15	78	44	31	62	42	26	4
6,780	3,617	3,171							38	22	6	5
8,583	2,893	2,660										6
30,881	16,146	14,775				15	10	5	544	270	248	7
16,974	8,701	8,684							16	12	4	8
9,159	4,906	4,191										9
1,884	1,249	794				0	3	3	8	2	1	10
6,680	2,415	2,275				21	11	10				11
16,018	7,979	7,142				17	11	6	13	6	7	12
69,798	88,215	81,583	48	33	16	124	73	51	761	456	326	

PROV. CLAS. TAB. VII.

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VII

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
				5	6	7*	8	9	10
43	Sulainpur	1	Sulainpur	114,844	55,630	59,214	89,027	48,479	40,548
		2	Piparpur	73,663	35,788	37,875	67,574	33,866	33,708
		3	Musarkhiana	89,879	45,927	43,952	88,471	43,046	45,425
		4	Lumbini	87,923	43,560	44,363	80,381	40,330	40,051
		5	Hainpur	67,411	32,983	34,428	59,523	29,887	29,636
		6	Jainpur	81,077	40,595	40,482	78,277	38,648	39,629
		7	Kurehlar	75,707	37,128	38,579	68,797	33,596	35,201
		8	Kurehlar	91,789	44,595	47,194	79,138	35,853	43,285
		9	Jagdishpur	34,581	16,845	17,736	27,859	13,738	14,121
		10	Barar Sukul	65,064	31,856	33,208	58,854	28,798	30,056
		11	Gautangaj	105,574	52,008	53,566	103,578	50,187	53,391
		12	Raipur	94,988	48,903	46,085	90,528	46,603	43,925
		13	Kadipur	83,014	41,851	41,163	74,097	38,379	35,718
Total				1,075,551	530,485	545,065	958,952	474,979	483,973
44	Partishgarh	1	Marandrewganj	125,578	61,297	64,279	108,534	52,001	56,533
		2	Rungauj	96,427	46,977	49,450	84,059	41,038	43,021
		3	Kalka Manapur	42,700	20,511	22,189	39,356	19,163	20,193
		4	Jalibana	148,214	71,475	76,739	130,126	63,821	66,305
		5	Sangpur	112,550	54,498	58,052	108,088	51,720	56,368
		6	Kunda	130,880	64,589	66,291	114,339	55,060	59,279
		7	Sungrangarh	109,941	54,219	55,722	102,730	50,746	51,984
		8	Partishgarh	135,345	67,751	67,594	124,802	62,468	62,334
		9	Norana*	210	112	98	210	112	98
		10	Madhishvohar*	7,308	3,827	3,481	6,970	3,600	3,370
45	Bara Banki	1	Sikandara*	680	323	357	485	225	260
		2	Manu*	1,373	689	684	1,280	651	629
		3	Bara Banki	170,324	88,165	82,160	134,018	69,953	64,065
		4	Zainpur	101,898	51,036	50,862	82,068	41,089	40,977
		5	Kurti	99,503	52,441	47,062	83,573	44,201	39,371
		6	Bara Banki	117,173	61,843	55,330	100,085	52,932	47,153
		7	Tikantpur	117,839	60,439	57,400	100,417	51,883	48,534
		8	Fatipur	138,443	72,272	66,171	112,917	59,929	52,988
		9	Ramotshighat	117,897	59,964	57,933	104,347	52,320	52,027
		10	Thakar	141,016	68,960	72,056	110,733	54,638	56,105
Total				1,130,808	577,115	553,693	943,740	484,555	459,185

* Criminal jurisdiction for the population shown as belonging to Thakur, Sonon, Sikandara and Man is vested in the

Circles distributed by Religion—(concluded).

Mahomedans.			Jains			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of thana.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
25,775	12,129	13,646				42	22	20				1
6,119	2,802	3,317				"						2
10,403	4,878	5,525				5	3	2				3
6,891	3,209	3,682										4
7,888	3,035	4,853										5
4,800	2,350	2,450										6
6,908	3,200	3,708				2	2					7
16,833	8,550	8,283										8
6,702	3,112	3,590										9
6,230	3,073	3,157										10
4,986	2,431	2,555										11
4,458	2,300	2,158										12
7,313	3,500	3,744				4	3	1				13
116,846	55,477	61,369				53	30	21				
16,846	8,290	8,556	128	62	66	57	25	32	11	10	1	1
12,390	5,914	6,476	1	1	"	7	4	3				2
3,085	1,461	1,624				"						3
15,097	8,053	6,944				1	1					4
5,885	2,778	3,107										5
16,311	7,535	8,776				10	4	6				6
7,206	3,409	3,796				2	2		4	2	2	7
10,540	5,250	5,290	3	3								8
239	127	112										
225	98	127										
93	38	55										
90,838	43,052	47,786	130	66	64	77	36	11	15	12	1	
35,871	17,907	17,964	344	161	183	76	47	29	15	8	7	1
16,617	9,600	10,017	2	2		1	1					2
16,320	8,117	8,203	1	1								3
15,542	8,311	7,231	129	75	54	23	13	10	4	3	1	4
17,031	8,450	8,581	366	188	178	17	11	6	8	8		5
25,396	12,903	12,493	122	68	54	8	6	2				6
13,820	6,729	7,091	26	15	11	4	1					7
30,308	14,174	16,134	62	35	27	14	5	9	11	4	7	8
10,226	5,265	4,961	1	1		4	1					9
185,938	91,911	94,027	1,043	579	464	147	87	60	38	24	15	

Magistrate of Allahabad. For the population shown against Thana Machhihahar it is vested in the Magistrate of Jaunpur.

POPULATION
TABLE
VII.

810

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VII.
—
Supple-
ment,

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Name of mortuary circle.	Serial number of patti.	Name of patti.	Total population.			Hindu.		
					Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
46	Almora	Almora rural Circle.	1	Gorpat	4,514	3,330	2,194	4,514	2,580	2,934
			2	Tala Dos	2,774	3,171	3,108	2,972	2,169	2,104
			3	Danpur Malla	5,562	2,801	2,761	5,562	2,801	2,761
			4	Dangpur Pichla	3,342	2,078	1,866	3,342	1,678	1,664
			5	Dangpur Talla	2,438	2,086	2,019	2,398	2,786	2,616
			6	Dag	2,208	2,172	2,076	4,111	2,119	2,119
			7	Kakur Malla	7,318	4,100	3,019	7,154	4,101	2,983
			8	Kakur Bichla	4,003	2,123	2,270	4,080	2,400	2,680
			9	Kakur Talla	5,989	2,062	1,977	5,988	2,086	1,982
			10	Nakari	2,140	2,147	2,076	4,260	2,147	2,113
			11	Daram	5,586	2,635	2,653	5,586	2,936	2,650
			12	Kharan	2,184	1,140	1,018	2,184	1,140	1,044
			13	Lakhanpur Malla	5,173	2,708	2,465	5,173	2,708	2,465
			14	Lakhanpur Talla	4,802	2,105	2,007	4,802	2,397	2,405
			15	Bathugra	3,551	1,824	1,727	3,549	1,823	1,727
			16	Rangur	7,249	2,810	2,419	7,248	2,810	2,438
			17	Salam Malla	4,049	2,290	2,259	4,049	2,290	2,259
			18	Salam Talla	2,948	2,000	2,197	2,948	2,000	2,187
			19	Bel	6,737	3,015	2,822	6,731	3,012	2,819
			20	Bharang	2,294	1,140	1,154	2,294	1,140	1,149
			21	Haruan	7,898	3,084	3,060	7,893	3,079	3,074
			22	Kamagar	7,779	3,511	3,248	7,721	3,514	3,207
			23	Pungraon	3,679	1,846	1,833	3,679	1,846	1,833
			24	Athgaon	6,117	3,178	2,869	6,104	3,172	2,932
			25	Basani Malla	1,389	603	726	1,388	603	726
			26	Bomra Talla	6,034	2,140	2,281	6,006	2,139	2,077
			27	Bomra Wala	4,702	2,389	2,373	4,715	2,368	2,347
			28	Dewang	1,008	482	509	1,085	482	508
			29	Kuraur	4,136	2,211	2,105	4,308	2,207	2,102
			30	Kalghar	2,439	1,182	1,256	2,439	1,182	1,256
			31	Khatgaon	13,459	6,722	6,737	13,283	6,077	6,216
			32	Uchur	3,797	1,857	1,940	3,797	1,857	1,940
			33	Ryan	1,014	614	600	1,048	616	600
			34	Syngam Malla	2,355	2,721	2,866	2,355	2,721	2,866
			35	Syngam Talla	1,015	3,125	2,890	1,899	3,114	2,873
			36	Tichan Malla	4,555	2,237	2,189	4,580	2,234	2,246
			37	Tichan Talla	4,781	2,292	2,248	4,700	2,286	2,446
			38	Athgaoh Wala	7,558	3,057	2,889	7,549	3,057	2,889
			39	Athgaoh Talla	2,909	1,783	1,720	2,908	1,783	1,720
			40	Chavgaon	2,832	1,264	1,168	2,825	1,265	1,149
			41	Dharupat	1,886	828	828	1,886	828	828
			42	Kharai Khua	2,319	1,164	1,119	2,319	1,158	1,119
			43	Mali Dos	4,404	2,812	2,002	4,383	2,808	2,000
			44	Chenkot Malla	7,931	3,867	4,021	7,928	3,865	4,053
			45	Chenkot Bichla	8,887	4,138	4,054	8,886	4,331	4,054
			46	Chenkot Talla	7,450	2,610	2,804	7,448	2,608	2,836
			47	Dora Malla	6,668	3,380	2,478	6,613	3,343	2,653
			48	Dora Bichla	5,975	2,823	2,062	5,875	2,823	2,053
			49	Dora Talla	7,629	3,791	3,340	7,628	3,788	3,540
			50	Gawa Malla	6,595	3,740	2,895	6,595	3,336	3,259
			51	Gawa Talla	7,342	3,049	1,893	7,314	3,034	1,880
			52	Gurur Wala	5,505	2,341	2,271	5,505	2,331	2,274
			53	Kalkunan Malla	6,848	3,107	2,419	6,848	3,107	2,439
			54	Kalkunan Talla	5,318	2,905	2,218	5,318	2,905	2,218
			55	Naya Talla	5,390	2,673	2,667	5,368	2,672	2,666
			56	Naya Wala	4,514	2,105	2,341	4,505	2,101	2,244
			57	Solur Malla	4,591	2,290	2,263	4,541	2,184	2,358
			58	Solur Talla	2,707	2,258	2,198	2,696	2,254	2,442
			59	Suli Malla	7,267	3,577	3,070	7,247	3,677	3,070
			60	Suli Talla	5,348	2,524	2,271	5,347	2,522	2,273
			61	Suli Talla	7,684	3,717	3,347	7,648	3,706	3,342
			62	Suli Wala	5,645	2,570	2,973	5,696	2,566	2,990
Total, Almora rural Circle					318,900	161,278	157,622	316,610	159,954	156,656
47	Champawat	Champawat rural Circle.	63	Chula	4,648	2,577	2,351	4,668	2,297	2,371
			64	Chural Malla	448	230	218	448	230	218
			65	Chural Talla	800	274	229	491	260	231
			66	Chundee	5,611	2,770	2,611	2,770	2,611	2,770
			67	Gongol	1,622	701	771	1,562	761	771
			68	Khapatti Pini	1,890	914	867	1,890	913	897
			69	Deshon Malla	194	604	490	994	804	490
			70	Deshon Talla	2,449	2,820	2,770	2,449	2,820	2,770
			71	Pharia	1	7	8	16	7	9
			72	Regroban	2,020	2,020	2,770	5,006	2,026	2,770
			73	Nipta	848	317	328	845	317	328
			74	Son Bhang	810	370	390	806	370	390
			75	Son Bhang	355	162	193	355	162	193
			76	Tali Rao	1,640	768	842	1,640	768	842
77	Talla Des	4,697	2,438	2,269	4,697	2,438	2,269			
Total Champawat rural circle					38,551	16,526	16,526	38,521	17,009	16,512

same Division arranged according to mortuary circles.

Muhammedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of post.	PROVINCIAL TABLE VII. — Supplies sent.
nos.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.		
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
						2	2					1	
												2	
												3	
												4	
												5	
8	4	4				2	2					6	
96	53	44				1	1					7	
44	23	21				20	15		5			8	
27	21	6				6	2		4			9	
54	20	8										10	
												11	
												12	
												13	
												14	
												15	
												16	
												17	
												18	
												19	
												20	
2	2											21	
												22	
												23	
												24	
6	3	3										25	
												26	
												27	
10	6	4				5	3		2			28	
25	17	8										29	
												30	
13	6	7										31	
												32	
88	16	12										33	
47	21	26										34	
3	4	3										35	
7	4	3										36	
												37	
900	626	374	5	4	1	247	105	112	14	10	4	38	
												39	
16	16											40	
												41	
18	8	10				8	3		3			42	
5	3	2										43	
433	200	167				11	7		4			44	
1	1					14	8		6			45	
7	7											46	
												47	
												48	
11	9	2										49	
3	2	1										50	
2	2											51	
4	2											52	
3	2	1				52	40		12			53	
												54	
1	1											55	
20	12	16										56	
24	12	12				4	3		1			57	
												58	
												59	
												60	
												61	
												62	
												63	
												64	
3	1	1										65	
9	4	5				6	7		3			66	
44	20	21										67	
12	4	5										68	
												69	
												70	
3	2	1										71	
18	11	5										72	
9	4											73	
												74	
												75	
												76	
												77	
1,893	1,116	777	5	4	1	378	191	161	14	10	4		
10	7	3				9	5		4				
1	1					10	3		7				
								</					

Showing by religion the population of the patta of it

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VII.
Supple-
ment.

Serial number of the tract.	Name of the tract.	Name of the mortgagary circle.	Serial number of the patta.	Name of the patta.	Total population			Hindus.		
					Both sexes.	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
46	Almora—(continued)	Sor rural Circle	78	Byana	115	57	58	115	57	58
			79	Chaudana	1,398	692	691	1,398	692	691
			80	Darna Malla ..	217	111	106	217	111	106
			81	Darna Talla ..	885	457	428	885	457	428
			82	Atthun Malla ..	1,044	518	526	1,044	518	526
			83	Atthun Talla ..	1,118	577	541	1,118	577	541
			84	Banthon	5,129	2,641	2,488	5,129	2,641	2,488
			85	Dundhat	2,902	1,390	1,512	2,902	1,400	1,502
			86	Mala	3,303	1,711	1,592	3,294	1,708	1,586
			87	Aakot Malla ..	5,783	2,780	3,003	5,783	2,780	3,003
			88	Aakot Talla ..	6,387	3,221	3,166	6,387	3,221	3,166
			89	Kharat	3,087	1,517	1,570	3,075	1,512	1,563
			90	Kharat	1,321	638	683	1,321	638	683
			91	Maha	4,827	2,387	2,440	4,801	2,348	2,453
			92	Nayades	3,245	1,639	1,605	3,245	1,639	1,605
			93	Rawal	3,313	1,762	1,551	3,313	1,762	1,551
			94	Soti Malla ..	491	245	246	491	245	246
			95	Soti Talla ..	3,494	1,784	1,711	3,449	1,700	1,688
			96	Suan	3,537	1,804	1,733	3,537	1,804	1,733
			97	Walha Malla ..	1,567	818	749	1,567	818	749
			98	Walha Malla ..	984	483	501	984	483	501
			99	Walha Talla ..	5,105	2,578	2,527	5,010	2,534	2,476
Total, Sor rural Circle ..					59,050	29,810	29,240	58,628	29,626	28,992
Total, Almora district					411,501	208,113	203,388	408,787	206,680	202,097
47	Garhwal	Dawal Pankhunda Circle	1	Pankhunda Malla ..	2,556	1,290	1,266	2,556	1,290	1,266
			2	Pankhunda Talla ..	2,234	1,158	1,076	2,234	1,158	1,076
			3	Dawal Malla ..	3,399	1,579	1,820	3,399	1,579	1,820
			4	Dawal Talla ..	10,476	5,054	5,422	10,454	5,043	5,411
			Total, Dawal Pankhunda Circle		19,655	9,681	9,971	19,633	9,640	9,993
		Badhan Circle	5	Pindarwa	8,911	4,375	4,536	8,892	4,367	4,525
			6	Pindarwa	10,118	5,077	5,041	10,108	5,071	5,037
			7	Kapur	2,770	1,409	1,361	2,770	1,389	1,381
			8	Karakot	3,387	1,750	1,637	3,387	1,650	1,737
			9	Nandak	4,464	2,240	2,224	4,462	2,199	2,263
10	Khanar	1,084	508	576	1,084	508	576			
Total, Badhan Circle					30,732	15,179	15,553	30,703	15,107	15,596
48	Chandpur	Nagpur Circle	11	Bimson	1,479	801	678	1,479	804	675
			12	Mankhunda ..	1,437	726	711	1,437	726	711
			13	Pankhunda with Tigrun villages	3,051	1,490	1,561	3,051	1,490	1,561
			14	Kalpat Malla ..	4,248	2,110	2,138	4,248	2,110	2,138
			15	Kalpat Talla ..	10,547	5,074	5,473	10,383	4,988	5,395
			16	Nagpur Talla ..	10,079	4,811	5,268	10,079	4,804	5,275
			17	Nagpur Malla ..	12,922	6,288	6,634	12,865	6,273	6,592
			18	Nagpur Malla ..	8,068	4,078	3,990	8,068	4,078	3,990
			Total, Nagpur Circle		51,831	25,080	26,751	51,607	24,977	26,630
		Chandpur Circle	19	Chandpur Sah ..	6,151	2,971	3,179	6,143	2,960	3,183
20	Sargu		2,508	1,210	1,298	2,508	1,210	1,298		
21	Chandpur Talla ..		7,049	3,392	3,657	7,017	3,327	3,690		
22	Lohla		8,100	3,906	4,194	8,006	3,856	4,150		
23	Chantian		5,049	2,455	2,594	5,049	2,455	2,594		
24	Chankot		9,082	4,478	4,604	9,070	4,468	4,602		
25	Dhan Jyoti ..		2,757	1,331	1,426	2,757	1,334	1,423		
26	Ranghath	1,392	669	723	1,389	670	719			
Total, Chandpur Circle ..					42,098	20,217	21,881	41,889	20,084	21,805

Kennan Division arranged according to mortuary circles—(continued).

[illegible]

SUPPLN

Showing by religion the population of the patts of the

**TABLE
VII
PROVIN-
CIAL.
Supple-
ment.**

Serial number of dis- trict.	Name of dis- trict.	Name of mun- ici- pality circle	Serial number of patt	Name of patt.	Total population.			Hindus.		
					Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
47	Gachibati. (continued)	Dewalgarh Circle	27	Chalan Syun	5,181	2,549	2,632	5,132	2,610	2,522
			28	Hehlan Syun	4,021	1,967	2,054	4,014	1,968	2,046
			29	Dhanpur	6,160	3,085	3,075	6,160	3,079	3,081
			30	Holol Syun	1,707	842	865	1,643	806	837
			31	Gharur Syun	4,781	2,300	2,481	4,766	2,395	2,371
			32	Kandur Syun	6,673	3,295	3,378	6,617	3,172	3,445
			33	Kathul Syun	4,878	2,063	2,815	4,355	2,030	2,325
			Total, Dewalgarh Circle		32,681	16,007	16,674	32,667	15,886	16,781
		Barah Syun Circle	34	Nandul Syun	3,940	2,115	1,795	3,676	2,007	1,669
			35	Gagwar Syun	4,151	2,029	2,122	4,137	2,014	2,123
			36	Patul Syun	4,677	2,224	2,453	4,623	2,192	2,431
			37	Manjar Syun	7,189	3,425	3,764	7,155	3,415	3,740
			38	Aswal Syun	7,136	3,256	3,880	7,121	3,272	3,849
			39	Kandul Syun	2,187	1,050	1,137	2,143	1,086	1,057
			40	Bangur Syun	2,366	1,104	1,262	2,366	1,104	1,262
			41	Bawal Syun	5,322	2,564	2,759	5,318	2,559	2,759
			42	Patul Syun	1,634	880	754	1,616	876	740
			43	Kaphol Syun	3,666	1,856	2,010	3,643	1,844	1,800
			44	Khat Syun	3,970	1,902	2,068	3,933	1,883	2,050
			45	Idwal Syun	4,404	2,125	2,279	4,375	2,096	2,279
			46	Sion Syun	5,186	2,546	2,640	5,167	2,526	2,641
			47	Bawal Syun	1,264	611	653	1,264	611	653
			Total, Barah Syun Circle		56,465	27,300	29,166	55,957	26,995	28,962
		Sringar Circle	48	Sringar	2,386	1,228	1,158	2,213	1,128	1,085
			Total, Sringar Circle		2,386	1,228	1,158	2,213	1,128	1,085
		Channal Kot Circle	49	Mandur Syun	6,834	3,168	3,666	6,834	3,188	3,646
			50	Mawal Syun	5,360	2,537	2,823	5,360	2,537	2,823
			51	Bangur Syun	1,963	921	1,042	1,963	921	1,042
			52	Patul Syun	2,426	1,211	1,215	2,426	1,211	1,215
			53	Kingdighol	3,881	1,878	2,003	3,879	1,867	2,012
			54	Pingla Kalka	1,711	814	897	1,703	840	863
		Malla Salan Circle	55	Quar Syun	4,368	2,022	2,346	4,368	2,018	2,350
			Total, Channal Kot Circle		26,573	12,621	13,952	26,554	12,612	13,942
			56	Talan	5,320	2,540	2,780	5,328	2,530	2,798
			57	Sandhar	1,879	920	959	1,879	920	959
			58	Gurur	4,255	2,076	2,179	4,254	2,076	2,178
			59	Dhandul Syun	2,837	1,440	1,397	2,837	1,440	1,397
			60	Sala	8,052	3,888	4,164	8,052	3,888	4,164
			61	Mulhar	787	375	412	787	375	412
			62	Bangur Syun	2,673	1,295	1,378	2,671	1,293	1,378
			63	Kolung	1,945	971	974	1,945	971	974
			64	Khalu	11,502	5,596	5,906	11,502	5,596	5,906
			65	Irakot	6,334	3,051	3,283	6,334	3,051	3,283
			Total, Malla Salan Circle		47,594	22,951	24,643	47,589	22,950	24,639
		Tala Salan Circle	66	Sala Talla	1,940	988	952	1,878	967	911
			67	Sila Talla	5,774	2,843	2,931	5,681	2,786	2,895
			68	Punam	7,241	3,445	3,796	7,241	3,445	3,796
			69	Dylok Wala	3,374	1,638	1,736	3,374	1,638	1,736
			70	Dylok Talla	4,248	2,062	2,186	4,248	2,062	2,186
			71	Budalpur Wala	6,823	3,259	3,564	6,823	3,259	3,564
			72	Budalpur Talla	2,900	1,375	1,525	2,890	1,375	1,515
			73	Kauria Wala	2,348	1,130	1,218	2,348	1,130	1,218
			74	Kauria Palla	425	202	223	425	202	223
			75	Hungu	4,361	2,101	2,260	4,361	2,101	2,260
			76	Blatter villages and Forests Gachwal Division.	4,285	2,027	2,258	3,342	1,720	1,622
			Total, Tala Salan Circle		48,669	21,580	22,019	42,801	20,615	22,186

MENT.

Kannur Division arranged according to mortuary circles—(continued).

Muhammadians.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of post.	PROVIN CIAL TABLE VII. Supple ment.
Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females		
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
39	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	27
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	28
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
79	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	
47	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	34
14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	35
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	36
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	37
18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	38
14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	39
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	40
18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	41
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
182	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	
145	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	48
145	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

Showing by religion the population of the patti of the

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VII.
—
Supple-
ment.

Serial number of dis- trict	Name of dis- trict.	Name of moun- tany circle.	Serial num- ber of patti.	Name of patti	Total population.			Hindus.		
					Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
47	Garhwal—(continued)	Ganga Salan Circle	77	Dhangu Malla	6,895	2,537	3,459	6,895	2,897	3,498
			78	Dhangu Talla	5,008	2,416	2,592	5,008	2,416	2,592
			79	Ajmur	5,842	2,838	3,104	5,783	2,764	3,020
			80	Langu	7,308	3,478	3,830	7,280	3,485	3,795
			81	Karwendu Walla	2,115	984	1,131	2,112	983	1,129
			82	Karwendu Talla	2,105	983	1,122	2,105	983	1,122
			83	Udampur Malla	3,583	1,750	1,833	3,583	1,750	1,833
			84	Udampur Bakhia	7,029	3,320	3,709	7,028	3,311	3,717
			85	Udampur Talla	5,080	2,368	2,712	5,028	2,308	2,720
			86	Bhabar villages and forests, Ganga Division.	5,734	4,744	690	4,254	3,645	609
				Total, Ganga Salan Circle	52,944	27,418	25,526	51,517	26,188	25,329
48	Garhwal—(continued)	Kotdwara Circle	87	Kotdwara	708	492	214	599	412	187
				Total, Kotdwara Circle	708	492	214	599	412	187
	Lansdowne Circle	Lansdowne Circle	88	Lansdowne	1,354	1,177	177	1,224	1,082	142
				Total, Lansdowne Circle	1,354	1,177	177	1,224	1,082	142
				Total, Garhwal district	407,818	200,319	207,499	403,803	197,108	206,695
	Namu Tal	Namu Tal rural Circle	1	Jagpur	30,125	16,192	13,933	30,868	11,095	9,607
			2	Kashipur	43,043	22,871	20,172	25,933	13,770	12,163
			3	Bazpur	32,554	17,803	14,751	19,728	12,247	7,481
			4	Gadarpur	18,555	10,681	8,174	8,268	4,798	3,470
			5	Hudarpur	29,556	16,294	13,262	17,185	9,540	7,645
			6	Kilpur	56,435	31,576	24,859	46,376	25,897	20,479
				Total	210,568	115,400	95,168	135,160	71,307	60,853
	Namu Tal	Namu Tal rural Circle	7	Chaklata	21,895	14,920	6,975	19,881	13,504	6,377
			8	Kota Malla	1,797	981	816	1,785	967	798
			9	Kota Talla	2,167	1,127	1,040	2,155	1,126	1,029
			10	Malla Koonan	1,048	510	538	1,048	510	538
			11	Talla Koonan	1,497	747	750	1,497	747	750
			12	Dhams Kot	1,250	715	535	1,214	710	494
			13	Uda Kot	2,309	1,105	1,204	2,309	1,106	1,203
			14	Chaurian	3,366	1,619	1,747	3,366	1,619	1,747
			15	Bhangarh Talla	18	7	11	18	7	11
			16	Bhangarh Malla	259	218	71	254	195	59
49	Namu Tal	Namu Tal rural Circle	17	Agar	245	129	116	245	129	116
			18	Kotahi Malla	1,148	581	567	1,148	581	567
			19	Kotahi Talla	738	360	378	738	360	378
			20	Bansal Talla	152	85	67	152	85	67
			21	Bansal Bakhia	448	217	231	448	217	231
			22	Mehrui Malla	15	9	6	15	9	6
			23	Mehrui Talla	600	363	237	577	352	225
			24	Mehrui Bakhia	310	176	134	310	176	134
			25	Chaklata	202	97	105	202	97	105
			26	Chaklata Dumol	1,602	844	758	1,602	844	758
50	Namu Tal	Namu Tal rural Circle	27	Bajula	1,171	571	600	1,171	571	600
			28	Malli Rao	798	386	412	798	386	412
			29	Changch	3,102	1,571	1,531	3,102	1,571	1,531
			30	Bhabar Chaklata	33,202	18,777	14,425	30,492	16,008	14,484
			31	Bhabar Chaklata	4,568	2,566	2,002	4,506	2,448	2,058
			32	Bhabar Chaklata	20,158	11,103	9,055	17,734	9,711	8,023
			33	Bhabar Kola	39,806	22,044	17,762	38,487	20,302	18,185
			34	Bhabar Talla Dow	7,617	4,288	3,329	7,617	4,288	3,329
				Total, Namu Tal Circle	181,880	86,844	64,836	140,815	79,581	61,234
				Total, Namu Tal district	368,348	203,304	159,944	275,975	158,886	122,089

MENT.

Kannan Division arranged according to mortuary circles—(concluded).

Muhammadans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of party.	Supplement.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
...	...	...										77	
189	84	75										78	
78	42	36										79	
3	1	2										80	
6	4	2										81	
1,175	1,008	77	2	1	1	3		1				82	
1,422	1,229	193	2	1	1	3		1				83	
99	76	23				8	4	1				84	
99	76	23				8	4	1				85	
101	81	20				29	14	15				86	
101	81	20				29	14	15				87	
3,605	2,908	697	2	1	1	573	281	292	35	15	29	88	
9,338	5,049	4,289	30	16	16	4	1	...	62	37	29	89	
17,091	9,004	8,087	9	7	2				78	40	38	90	
16,829	8,043	7,786	...			1	1		1	1		91	
10,588	5,384	4,704	...			8	5					92	
13,362	6,752	6,610	...			10	5					93	
10,049	5,703	4,346	...									94	
75,207	41,035	34,172	39	22	17	23	16	7	139	80	59	95	
1,479	1,136	343				535	280	255				96	
2	1	1				32	14	18				97	
27	27	...				9	2	7				98	
20	20	...				7	1	1		8		99	
23	14	9										100	
2,459	1,645	814				251	140	111				101	
59	57	2				1	1					102	
2,422	1,390	1,032				2	2					103	
3,268	2,323	990				55	32	23	12	8		104	
177	167	10				5	2	1				105	
9,790	5,779	3,771				895	475	419	20	8	12	106	
85,187	47,814	37,343	39	22	17	918	493	426	189	88	72	107	

PROVIN
CIAL
TABLE
VII.
Supple-
ment.

PROVINCIAL TABLE VIII.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THE POPULATION OF TOWNS
WITH ABOVE 10,000 INHABITANTS.

The ages of the population of towns

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VIII.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of town	Name of town.	Total population.			Age			
				Total	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.		1 year.	
							Males	Females	Males.	Females
1	Dehra Dún	1	Dehra	28,664	16,019	6,665	368	361	186	156
2	Saharanpur	1	Saharanpur	63,194	34,266	28,928	1,317	1,295	266	805
		2	Hachewar Union	29,125	17,888	11,239	481	274	159	189
		3	Deoland	19,280	10,363	8,917	367	312	81	69
		4	Roorkee	17,367	10,634	6,733	271	273	103	103
		5	Gangohi	12,007	6,946	5,061	250	269	89	101
		6	Mangaur	10,037	5,168	4,869	121	362	60	80
3	Muzaffarnagar	1	Karfa	18,420	9,628	8,792	323	305	86	106
		2	Muzaffarnagar	18,166	10,997	7,169	270	260	112	78
4	Meerut	1	Meerut	119,380	68,016	51,374	2,146	2,203	880	729
		2	Hapur	14,977	7,891	7,086	295	279	70	79
		3	Baribana	12,059	6,338	5,721	222	212	48	45
		4	Kheera	10,315	5,497	4,818	212	217	52	62
		5	Udhawal	10,193	5,840	4,353	195	185	42	71
5	Bulandshahr	1	Kidwa	26,349	13,594	12,755	690	675	182	151
		2	Bulandshahr	16,931	8,392	7,539	357	311	124	121
		3	Sikandaryabad	15,231	7,764	7,467	312	285	98	96
		4	Shikarpur	11,696	6,124	5,572	247	216	106	114
6	Aligarh	1	Kail	61,485	32,843	28,642	1,200	1,216	434	364
		2	Hathras	39,181	21,008	18,115	839	815	275	281
		3	Aligarh	18,408	7,933	7,475	381	368	101	88
		4	Sikandra Rao	13,024	6,968	6,156	206	225	80	72
7	Muttra	1	Muttra	61,195	32,284	27,911	1,105	1,074	306	277
		2	Biraudan	31,611	16,369	15,242	458	322	112	115
8	Agra	1	Agra	166,662	90,823	77,739	3,178	3,249	1,002	860
		2	Pirwahad	16,278	8,029	7,249	314	315	83	112
9	Farrukhabad	1	Farrukhabad	79,032	41,140	36,892	1,318	1,216	317	274
		2	Kanauj	17,648	8,763	8,885	428	311	111	108
10	Mauipuri	1	Mauipuri	18,551	10,146	8,405	317	325	48	74
11	Ridwah	1	Ridwah	38,793	20,337	18,456	731	792	163	177
12	Etah	1	Kidwarj	19,050	9,860	7,370	338	287	79	74
		2	Jakwal	13,420	6,869	6,551	302	291	69	62
		3	Suton	11,265	5,848	5,417	222	261	38	56
13	Bareilly	1	Bareilly	121,039	64,435	56,604	2,672	2,621	665	652
		2	Amala	13,569	6,967	6,602	311	351	50	78
14	Bijnor	1	Nagina	22,160	11,145	11,015	646	608	20	22
		2	Najabad	19,410	9,611	9,799	472	466	118	111
		3	Bijnor	16,336	8,630	7,706	371	389	84	67
		4	Sherkot	15,689	7,740	7,949	280	315	110	105
		5	Kirpur	14,823	7,223	7,600	389	398	100	85
		6	Udhampur	12,286	6,082	6,274	278	277	61	62
		7	Udhampur	10,611	5,300	5,311	238	266	72	63
15	Buland	1	Buland	35,372	17,187	18,185	753	711	224	269
		2	Shikawan	15,001	7,843	7,758	309	371	63	69
16	Moradabad	1	Moradabad	72,921	37,249	35,672	1,576	1,562	533	536
		2	Sambhal	37,226	18,719	18,507	882	861	228	258
		3	Awah	25,230	12,728	12,502	774	724	175	169
		4	Chandma	28,111	15,048	13,063	618	647	165	168
		5	Polahi Sana	10,304	5,140	5,164	232	217	61	64
17	Shahjahanpur	1	Shahjahanpur	79,632	39,169	39,353	1,689	1,675	466	639
		2	Tilua	17,265	8,904	8,361	423	455	114	106
18	Phibhit	1	Phibhit	33,799	17,235	16,564	728	659	271	264
19	Cawnpore	1	Cawnpore	188,712	106,713	81,999	3,101	3,148	801	866
20	Fatehpur	1	Fatehpur	20,179	10,140	10,039	296	314	66	72
21	Banda	1	Banda	23,071	11,444	11,627	417	403	124	125
22	Hampur	1	Bith	12,311	5,919	6,392	181	136	77	97
23	Alahabad	1	Alahabad	175,246	94,784	80,462	3,025	3,006	1,170	1,268
24	Jhansi	1	Jhansi	53,779	30,866	22,793	912	869	151	171
		2	Man Ratanpur	19,675	9,629	10,046	320	324	118	120
		3	Lalitpur	11,345	6,002	5,343	104	94	95	113
25	Jaloun	1	Kidwa	13,408	6,911	6,497	218	205	82	94
		2	Kalga	12,713	6,310	6,403	197	241	86	76
26	Benares	1	Benares	219,487	115,082	104,405	2,318	2,280	1,360	1,290
		2	Jhansagar	11,068	5,553	5,515	212	200	44	43

with above 10,000 inhabitants.

107

periods.

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VIII.

2 years		3 years		4 years		Total (0 to 4 years)		5 to 9 years.		10 to 14 years		Serial number of town.
Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
245	252	213	268	230	217	1,222	1,281	1,229	1,121	1,321	936	1
617	669	653	769	691	675	3,001	3,111	3,263	2,880	3,578	2,561	2
279	312	292	289	323	310	1,527	1,661	1,390	1,161	1,156	926	3
232	210	211	200	200	211	1,074	1,012	822	708	1,113	971	4
170	191	201	197	194	179	913	911	897	811	881	688	5
161	156	147	141	149	149	836	808	628	603	616	662	6
127	144	129	137	130	142	697	611	611	611	616	111	7
197	206	210	228	218	218	1,091	1,111	1,116	1,060	1,096	770	1
197	168	181	185	211	161	974	855	900	777	1,075	649	2
1,308	1,361	1,495	1,612	1,439	1,117	7,261	7,311	6,928	6,775	6,249	1,675	1
160	171	191	161	171	111	877	861	861	812	791	650	2
111	122	131	111	131	118	715	679	719	665	710	586	3
110	119	121	109	152	117	618	621	701	691	566	261	4
127	115	109	129	113	108	586	699	699	699	510	361	5
297	271	317	373	267	267	1,590	1,787	1,725	1,558	1,511	1,168	1
186	189	181	191	150	111	1100	967	811	811	811	621	2
167	190	188	206	171	162	916	919	790	712	779	616	3
124	128	150	155	127	111	781	736	711	671	667	601	4
652	658	676	705	735	760	4,737	4,751	3,022	2,912	3,510	2,346	1
427	414	463	471	369	2,975	2,671	1,975	1,881	1,881	2,210	1,618	2
170	161	172	191	207	187	1,011	1,017	911	869	868	829	3
136	126	136	138	152	138	720	691	817	895	762	610	4
601	610	634	627	679	679	3,139	3,097	3,221	2,977	3,027	2,075	1
161	171	209	209	181	175	1,021	975	1,087	897	1,119	678	2
1,760	1,870	2,005	2,186	1,981	1,971	10,409	10,759	10,213	9,118	8,261	6,417	1
146	153	152	261	176	168	871	911	1,007	911	911	611	2
207	219	265	260	700	779	3,837	4,018	3,916	3,811	4,107	3,725	1
210	217	223	273	216	221	1,180	1,183	1,111	1,159	1,019	1,019	2
107	164	186	205	150	167	877	911	811	708	1,101	715	1
401	365	414	476	411	415	2,176	2,211	2,117	2,118	2,277	1,676	1
146	138	181	192	117	111	811	821	911	811	1,013	728	1
111	119	128	181	111	151	811	811	711	678	607	607	2
127	91	118	117	97	96	612	568	596	501	616	129	3
1,352	1,471	1,669	1,892	1,769	1,769	7,511	7,791	6,176	6,176	6,096	5,117	1
156	164	206	229	181	171	971	929	791	791	801	596	2
294	321	281	297	270	218	1,197	1,171	1,191	1,188	1,272	911	1
286	278	214	240	211	211	1,119	1,119	1,176	1,029	1,071	851	2
194	208	193	226	168	166	991	1,066	976	967	976	686	3
217	211	227	261	212	211	1,016	1,091	1,081	1,066	975	710	4
216	211	219	212	211	196	1,128	1,166	1,097	911	784	657	5
198	195	190	195	189	177	877	886	791	715	680	671	6
171	177	163	169	145	119	809	811	691	660	592	365	7
423	421	408	431	406	419	2,211	2,211	2,111	2,011	2,101	1,611	1
230	208	211	211	201	189	1,115	1,060	1,011	899	885	669	2
099	075	071	874	817	1,807	4,881	4,881	4,082	1,861	1,171	7266	1
490	360	512	511	519	177	2,681	2,779	2,750	2,991	2,191	1,657	2
432	417	465	516	476	369	2,121	2,190	2,081	2,075	1,971	1,616	3
348	341	361	311	291	267	1,779	1,671	1,510	1,711	1,291	1,019	4
134	148	180	171	111	111	771	771	611	612	613	411	5
495	690	1,013	1,078	915	911	5,028	5,090	4,170	4,072	4,170	3,072	1
198	211	211	267	199	261	1,171	1,217	1,072	966	1,011	659	2
688	471	476	515	467	401	2,470	2,361	2,111	1,885	1,979	1,491	1
1,785	1,908	1,920	2,067	1,829	1,621	9,188	9,911	9,911	9,410	9,769	6,759	1
198	218	218	265	250	229	1,076	1,059	1,211	1,161	1,215	962	1
200	259	265	317	307	238	1,282	1,311	1,101	1,173	1,218	1,072	1
141	141	160	171	139	178	678	686	765	791	724	560	1
1,808	2,039	2,156	2,387	2,314	2,262	10,888	11,061	9,702	9,169	9,128	7,757	1
609	649	641	695	651	609	2,801	2,897	2,975	2,797	2,716	1,978	1
150	159	207	111	216	211	1,115	1,116	1,291	1,181	1,017	891	2
118	117	116	171	128	142	585	619	781	760	721	490	3
485	145	119	201	100	179	709	815	815	792	805	678	1
189	168	120	191	163	199	714	601	728	763	717	601	2
2,059	2,790	2,980	2,690	2,869	4,280	10,794	14,830	10,638	10,429	11,423	12,469	1
128	149	166	166	101	109	601	607	564	641	607	638	2

The ages of the population of towns

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VIII.

Serial number of district.	Name of district	Serial number of town.	Name of town.	Age							
				15 to 20 years.		20 to 24 years.		25 to 29 years.		30 to 34 years.	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	Dehra Dūn	1	Dehra ...	1,498	826	2,227	1,065	2,111	960	1,851	889
2	Saldañapur	1	Saldañapur	3,148	2,462	3,369	3,089	3,178	2,658	3,615	2,699
		2	Hansibet Union	1,073	916	2,014	1,116	2,109	1,091	2,136	1,102
		3	Dodmud	1,017	948	1,018	940	975	899	1,056	894
		4	Borles	910	686	1,188	672	1,272	654	1,194	647
		5	Gangoh	636	672	611	613	408	548	510	494
3	Munaffarnagar	6	Manglaur	450	477	403	433	300	458	441	431
		1	Karāna	1,000	766	850	832	801	769	885	779
		2	Munaffarnagar	1,151	663	1,213	737	1,288	698	1,238	676
		1	Moort	5,476	4,180	8,840	6,040	7,008	4,513	6,598	4,339
		2	Hāpur	691	681	778	698	708	685	729	608
4	Moort	3	Narāhama	616	497	555	554	637	568	507	548
		4	Alakes	509	406	470	451	476	497	510	476
		5	Chārvābād	462	441	551	594	529	448	555	435
5	Bukodahānr	1	Khorja	1,182	1,048	1,160	1,464	1,273	1,234	1,351	1,216
		2	Bukodahānr	962	669	1,114	990	1,063	720	898	691
		3	Chakodahānr	753	717	809	891	748	685	673	714
		4	Shikārpur	563	494	686	645	530	497	564	505
6	Alipah	1	Kol ...	3,229	2,670	3,332	2,900	2,928	2,479	3,143	2,719
		2	Hāma	1,058	1,060	2,201	1,919	1,890	1,540	2,034	1,604
		3	Atrahā	676	623	779	637	690	707	703	663
		4	Nikandā Rao	618	676	740	707	641	636	710	609
7	Muttra	1	Muttra	2,071	2,624	4,300	3,224	3,416	2,558	3,447	2,794
		2	Brundhān	1,376	993	1,857	1,470	1,713	1,310	1,907	1,521
8	Agra	1	Agra	6,537	7,201	10,577	8,617	8,948	6,820	8,948	7,182
		2	Firuzānā	740	619	800	708	670	636	753	699
9	Farukhābād	1	Farukhābād	3,500	3,037	4,138	3,617	3,880	3,355	4,253	3,543
		2	Kanauj	608	715	764	770	703	707	838	851
10	Munpuri	1	Munpuri	1,061	819	1,185	1,006	986	785	1,148	877
11	Eidwah	1	Eidwah	1,063	1,711	2,184	2,077	1,947	1,078	3,074	1,752
		1	Kūganj	855	634	680	856	714	665	900	745
		2	Jahānr	888	672	754	780	658	642	713	639
		3	Seem	547	475	698	694	488	500	680	584
12	Bareilly	1	Bareilly	6,088	4,591	7,150	6,478	6,271	4,732	6,007	5,163
		2	Aonla	600	628	638	616	537	494	690	694
13	Bijnor	1	Nagāna	1,000	822	1,011	1,162	981	906	871	801
		2	Nayabād	844	834	874	918	775	725	786	804
		3	Bijnor	820	612	811	669	710	640	755	676
		4	Sherkot	709	615	657	721	664	597	613	630
		5	Khatpur	636	662	643	703	490	620	480	590
14	Budaun	6	Chāndpur	523	485	608	683	413	457	450	531
		7	Nātor	507	515	450	605	391	420	388	416
15	Budaun	1	Budaun	1,589	1,594	1,299	1,786	1,235	1,520	1,402	1,697
		2	Budāwān	623	565	695	780	620	691	604	713
16	Moradābād	1	Moradābād	3,696	3,237	3,719	3,672	2,991	2,976	3,106	2,976
		2	Saunābād	1,787	1,511	1,691	1,782	1,457	1,603	1,426	1,600
		3	Amroha	1,679	1,563	1,136	1,681	1,167	1,496	1,253	1,623
		4	Chāndpur	1,351	1,097	1,476	1,390	1,304	1,147	1,513	1,169
		5	Shahānā	405	401	546	607	409	602	462	431
17	Shikāhānpur	1	Shikāhānpur	3,404	3,126	3,585	3,695	3,085	3,253	3,384	3,253
		2	Tilān	798	680	840	907	714	786	887	906
18	Pilibhīt	1	Pilibhīt	1,860	1,449	1,630	1,645	1,480	1,442	1,646	1,534
19	Cawnpore	1	Cawnpore	8,770	6,646	12,303	8,794	11,125	7,654	12,020	7,874
20	Fatehpur	1	Fatehpur	804	755	941	977	920	965	986	911
21	Bānda	1	Bānda	598	587	1,103	1,010	908	892	1,120	1,107
22	Hānūpur	1	Bāth	450	431	533	539	468	570	623	659
23	Allahābād	1	Allahābād	7,480	6,127	9,412	7,480	8,867	6,823	9,125	7,280
24	Jhāna	1	Jhāna	2,470	1,719	3,567	2,397	3,682	2,164	3,674	2,307
		2	Man Rānpur	784	719	816	747	722	702	743	713
		3	Lalitpur	473	418	527	493	551	502	623	618
25	Jalaun	1	Kānch	628	474	527	536	527	541	727	694
		2	Kānpur	481	469	545	645	510	608	618	635
26	Benares	1	Benares	9,137	7,245	9,768	9,243	11,088	7,623	12,025	8,810
		2	Bānāras	458	520	746	600	548	588	441	539

(53)

2.—P. VIII.

The ages of the population of towns

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
VIII.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of town	Name of town.	Total population.			Age			
				Total	Males	Females	Under 1 year		1 year.	
							Males	Females	Males	Females
27	Morapur	1	Morapur	84,130	41,821	42,309	1,313	1,329	400	567
		2	Alumna	11,631	5,904	5,727	196	193	81	91
		3	Chunar	11,423	5,445	5,978	276	259	9	13
28	Jaunpur	1	Jaunpur	42,819	21,494	21,325	700	772	235	240
29	Ghazipur	1	Ghazipur	44,970	23,077	21,893	687	787	108	186
		2	Sherpur	12,158	5,785	6,371	150	155	91	109
		3	Ghouspur	11,129	5,268	5,863	108	151	72	92
		4	Rohtpur	10,981	5,198	5,783	127	119	106	109
30	Ballia	1	Ballia	16,372	8,478	7,894	215	215	136	181
		2	Schwar	11,519	5,311	6,208	156	136	83	83
		3	Chit Bazar or Baragon	10,726	4,961	5,764	171	161	47	82
31	Gorakhpur	1	Gorakhpur	63,620	32,675	30,945	868	859	304	285
		2	Burja	11,421	5,200	6,221	112	121	86	109
32	Basti	1	Basti	13,630	7,957	5,673	203	200	80	90
		2	Munbawal	10,981	5,738	5,243	144	206	92	89
33	Azamgarh	1	Azamgarh	10,442	10,487	8,955	229	203	99	107
		2	Mau	16,547	7,565	7,982	200	221	122	152
		3	Mulazarkpur	14,372	7,148	7,224	275	276	72	90
34	Nam Tal	1	Kushpur	14,717	7,477	7,240	281	283	108	90
35	Lucknow	1	Lucknow	273,028	145,848	127,180	5,540	6,427	1,413	1,507
36	Unao	1	Unao	12,831	7,342	5,489	214	234	38	56
		2	Purva	10,463	5,091	5,372	237	216	48	41
37	Rae Bareilly	1	Rae Bareilly	18,798	10,220	8,578	311	311	94	110
		2	Jais	11,928	5,779	6,147	222	243	47	41
38	Sitapur	1	Sitapur	21,380	12,704	8,676	395	429	63	67
		2	Kharabad	13,773	6,577	7,196	196	351	24	39
		3	Laharpur	11,462	5,708	5,754	261	311	71	86
39	Hardoi	1	Sidhohad	20,153	10,292	9,861	411	415	145	202
		2	Sandila	16,813	8,478	8,335	375	309	111	116
		3	Mallawan	11,594	5,984	5,610	811	296	82	81
		4	Belgaon	11,457	5,712	5,745	286	316	72	77
		5	Hardoi	11,152	5,733	5,419	219	247	47	49
40	Fyzabad	1	Fyzabad	78,921	43,720	35,201	1,299	1,197	387	411
		2	Tanda	19,724	9,691	10,033	295	299	123	121
41	Gonda	1	Gonda	17,423	8,648	7,775	311	264	79	81
		2	Bulnaupur	14,849	7,868	6,980	296	256	72	106
42	Bahraich	1	Bahraich	24,046	12,703	11,344	392	507	80	111
43	Bareilly	1	Nawalpur	14,432	7,816	6,616	282	276	41	69
		2	Bahraich	11,767	5,871	5,896	261	215	60	78

with above 10,000 inhabitants.

rude

PROVIN-
CIAL
TABLE
VIII.

2 years.		3 years.		4 years.		Total (0 to 4 years)		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		Serial number of town
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
801	918	998	1,098	963	896	3,271	4,771	1,810	1,191	4,304	3,797	1
132	167	177	191	144	161	713	714	771	719	1094	808	2
142	171	184	197	154	156	765	758	616	639	619	611	3
617	633	679	670	668	643	2,509	2,745	2,792	2,453	2,629	1,909	1
655	680	627	617	615	531	2,602	2,711	2,575	2,526	2,592	2,000	1
164	190	180	199	171	296	761	917	803	801	711	669	2
136	180	151	167	179	110	688	682	719	656	718	619	3
112	159	145	166	147	111	677	711	708	621	647	671	4
267	216	215	215	201	267	1,018	1,098	1,097	916	1,078	719	1
161	168	172	162	146	188	710	837	794	718	688	677	2
165	197	151	200	149	160	681	768	691	692	692	692	3
702	818	875	921	873	867	3,622	3,910	1,905	1,892	3,519	2,711	1
129	179	118	169	144	190	619	747	661	673	580	479	2
171	161	208	267	185	179	829	810	731	700	809	180	1
164	179	174	161	170	179	711	811	771	716	611	567	2
182	218	217	299	278	257	1,015	1,163	1,072	1,118	1,227	877	1
219	259	219	297	215	261	1,091	1,247	1,100	1,011	919	895	2
197	291	211	212	262	301	1,020	1,139	1,055	1,067	967	718	3
195	278	211	268	185	129	980	977	882	811	798	676	1
2,081	2,771	2,706	2,972	2,600	2,514	14,812	15,271	11,880	11,931	12,599	9,553	1
125	146	136	139	115	155	698	711	719	767	710	440	1
113	112	126	152	99	121	623	618	661	611	588	119	2
161	262	212	246	175	191	995	1,011	1,019	1,006	919	711	1
121	179	170	179	156	117	716	719	819	719	611	185	2
240	377	249	251	219	187	1,156	1,171	1,175	1,017	1,081	911	1
165	265	168	213	111	138	801	918	822	817	765	696	2
117	158	200	181	111	189	845	927	828	702	620	559	3
262	271	276	268	270	271	1,107	1,119	1,119	1,136	1,108	827	1
201	297	211	216	108	211	1,071	1,171	1,001	1,017	897	715	2
111	166	111	199	111	111	701	818	711	718	572	461	1
110	111	117	199	127	119	692	711	706	708	785	615	1
89	111	111	117	115	111	601	617	575	571	600	571	5
872	811	972	961	881	867	1,161	1,197	1,201	1,111	1,271	2,090	1
280	291	287	298	286	281	1,171	1,171	1,215	1,182	1,021	886	2
211	257	221	219	218	219	1,073	1,090	961	819	910	675	1
158	176	211	221	196	206	926	961	919	819	810	669	2
216	285	311	317	268	281	1,110	1,127	1,127	1,127	1,312	971	1
111	178	111	158	121	155	722	786	671	675	695	549	1
111	169	117	168	179	178	767	799	711	767	678	511	2

The ages of the population of towns

CIVIL-
STATE
TABLE
VIII.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of town.	Name of town.	Age							
				15 to 19 years		20 to 24 years		25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
27	Mirzapur	1	Mirzapur	3,251	2,944	3,728	3,702	3,718	3,828	4,014	4,102
		2	Almora	497	417	558	518	523	533	564	543
		3	Chundi	423	438	403	562	466	492	447	513
28	Jamunr	1	Jamunr	1,071	1,427	1,851	1,947	1,735	1,833	1,801	1,840
29	Ohānpur	1	Ohānpur	1,836	1,519	2,216	2,049	2,080	1,877	2,028	1,877
		2	Shurpur	423	399	472	573	400	578	549	590
		3	Gahmar	429	415	421	551	407	554	384	560
		4	Routpur	410	345	423	448	400	514	436	526
30	Balla	1	Balla	735	479	613	700	740	663	1,07	727
		2	Behlwar	380	413	403	481	387	519	432	577
		3	Clat Ferozpur or Baragon	372	411	380	504	301	468	385	510
31	Gorakhpur	1	Gorakhpur	2,540	2,042	3,016	2,908	3,105	2,795	2,985	3,222
		2	Haraj	365	347	504	479	686	418	683	493
32	Bada	1	Bada	008	375	046	587	848	551	801	525
		2	Mendawal	464	318	529	533	533	512	607	409
33	Amangarh	1	Amangarh	934	671	1,055	813	925	778	922	679
		2	Mas	534	581	582	571	628	600	501	598
		3	Mubarakpur	468	501	571	626	508	588	535	591
34	Nam Tal	1	Kāshpur	711	677	737	868	729	612	700	660
35	Lucknow	1	Lucknow	11,371	9,400	15,408	11,658	13,432	10,418	13,780	11,371
36	Unao	1	Unao	604	407	850	529	751	488	705	503
		2	Purva	403	363	419	494	394	498	437	498
37	Rae Bareilly	1	Rae Bareilly	810	618	1,016	826	1,044	819	1,100	782
		2	Jas	408	444	418	527	474	577	630	547
38	Stepur	1	Stepur	1,027	661	1,082	880	1,402	769	1,312	600
		2	Khorabadi	553	576	555	669	608	613	578	572
		3	Laharpur	464	397	455	551	463	455	434	464
39	Haidol	1	Shahabad	880	722	836	517	791	924	925	864
		2	Pandha	649	516	707	844	715	777	800	692
		3	Mallawan	472	427	505	559	621	508	581	555
		4	Higman	445	381	490	571	628	190	625	636
		5	Haidol	555	339	781	417	759	469	775	440
40	Fyzabad	1	Fyzabad	3,321	2,509	4,464	3,407	4,336	3,179	4,480	3,263
		2	Fania	742	511	801	986	824	619	844	882
41	Gonda	1	Gonda	750	757	875	704	941	714	954	702
		2	Bahāmpur	508	116	681	577	801	600	730	571
42	Balruch	1	Balruch	973	808	1,200	1,138	1,238	1,118	1,312	978
43	Bara Banki	1	Nawabganj	612	500	796	653	700	628	790	674
		2	Bodhni	571	412	382	519	414	511	462	519

with above 10,000 inhabitants.

Age												Serial num- ber of towns.
35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 years and over.		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
2,240	2,462	3,738	1,911	1,511	1,176	2,121	1,391	598	591	2,511	3,721	1
329	278	499	127	112	136	272	11	63	69	265	312	2
304	269	391	181	163	261	307	139	72	100	362	518	3
1,070	921	1,688	1,912	711	679	1,186	1,591	371	301	1,127	1,759	1
1,191	1,679	1,878	1,969	852	799	1,118	1,171	281	281	1,117	1,711	1
417	119	399	127	189	262	213	291	81	125	297	565	2
420	161	399	121	181	181	226	91	50	75	299	1,171	3
310	281	379	99	110	191	228	112	61	93	316	565	4
505	411	599	699	219	228	371	181	79	71	465	655	1
301	102	381	599	175	221	278	199	51	81	118	408	2
336	111	366	111	179	157	218	177	62	62	275	199	3
1,925	1,501	2,786	2,158	1,216	1,059	1,782	1,918	592	622	2,052	2,677	1
501	892	389	129	252	166	311	276	71	91	262	317	2
562	290	607	178	275	180	151	111	163	81	315	326	1
341	293	112	129	194	170	277	112	69	69	210	312	2
632	479	817	717	415	199	608	578	211	171	572	610	1
311	399	565	576	280	261	391	461	97	108	175	658	2
467	366	465	492	215	271	110	361	113	113	171	161	3
368	272	662	511	182	171	316	112	81	97	116	497	1
8,171	5,881	11,822	10,686	5,390	4,118	10,112	10,666	1,991	2,115	12,112	12,819	1
306	916	539	312	288	185	196	361	151	81	116	111	1
250	210	167	179	118	119	11	111	99	90	391	199	2
111	112	728	656	386	971	638	589	211	111	608	686	1
292	212	411	591	181	971	111	119	89	112	999	619	2
702	668	911	651	160	211	712	611	91	117	788	599	1
299	117	111	961	197	86	169	996	111	71	715	699	2
297	292	111	121	189	160	299	196	79	71	965	111	3
571	397	791	787	119	267	511	608	210	165	119	777	1
369	116	671	599	217	289	591	119	178	119	629	995	2
311	281	111	171	286	181	112	97	111	87	109	111	3
988	111	112	111	175	111	112	111	116	186	186	161	4
120	111	119	111	217	116	111	97	111	119	159	266	5
2,981	1,981	3,881	2,671	1,917	1,111	2,117	2,911	1,088	899	1,017	1,199	1
117	111	701	711	118	291	111	111	115	112	106	181	2
115	169	775	591	171	96	706	111	119	116	561	596	1
515	121	579	590	110	217	151	111	118	116	301	571	2
711	519	919	997	197	117	702	760	219	111	169	825	1
661	391	689	575	301	296	597	598	182	117	710	515	1
471	211	511	526	175	111	121	119	119	116	512	615	2

PROVINCIAL
TABLE
VIII.

